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Records of Fort St. George

MANILHA CONSULTATIONS, 1763

(Volume No. 5)

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1940

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MANILHA CONSULTATIONS, 1763

(Volume No. 5)

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PREFATORY NOTE

This volume contains the Proceedings of the President and Council of Manilha from 8th January 1763 to 29th December 1763, and is the fifth in the series entitled "Manilha Consultations."

The manuscript volume has been mended and is in a fair state of preservation.

EGMORE,
10th June 1940.

B. S. BALIGA,
Curator, Madras Record Office.

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE

MANILHA CONSULTATIONS, 1763

Volume No. 5.

DIARIES & MILITARY CONSULTATIONS.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

Commencing 8th. of January ... } 1763
Ending ... ... }

MANILA, JANUARY 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWEN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
SAMUEL JOHNSON,

SATURDAY 8TH.

MAJOR FELL, *absent.*

Received the following Letter from Mr. Engineer Stevenson.

Letter from Engineer Stevenson.

TO THE WORSHIPFULL DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. &CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the Orders I received from the Governor some time ago, I made it my business to go to Cavité*, to examine the Fortifications, that I might be enabled to send home a description of them to the Honorable Court of Directors, and see what additions or alterations might be necessary for its immediate security; on my arrival at Cavita I was good deal surprized to find Mr. Allegre (whom the Governor had appointed to assist six weeks before) employed by order of the Admiral in driving a strong stockade to shut up the Town towards the Harbour, and elevating a Platform about the centre of it for 5 or 6 Guns these works the Admiral may perhaps find useful during his stay, but to us they can be of no manner of use when he is gone, as the works of Cavita are already too numerous, and the place much too extensive for so small a number of men, as we shall be able to spare for to Garrison it which I dont imagine can exceed a hundred, It happens very fortunate for us that the West-end of Cavita has no communication with the other works, when the Town Gates are shut, but forms a kind of Citadel of itself so that about thirty or forty men in it, and remainder in the castle of St. Phillips, will always command respect in the Town without exposing the Troops to the Treachery of the Indian Inhabitants who are very numerous, and their Fidelity not much to be depended on; I dont think any additions necessary at Cavita for the present, farther than pallisa doing the Castle of St. Phillipes, and the foot of the wall that seperates the Naval

Representing the works at Cavita to be too extensive and recommending alterations.

* A Sea Port 7 miles N.N.E. from Manilha.

also desiring that Mr. Allegre be ordered to Manila.

yard from the Towns, as I shall have a good deal to do as soon as the Guns are proved in making up new carriages, and have no European Master Carpenter to superintend and instruct the artificers, I must beg the favor of the Board, that Mr. Allegre may be ordered from Cavite as he understands the Language, and was employed in the Spaniards time under the commissary to superintend that business: what is to be done at Cavite as soon as Mr. Allegre has laid it out as I shall send him directions may be carried on by a European I can send from hence I am very restfully [sic].

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedt. and most humble servt.

(SIGNED) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

MANILA,
8TH. OF JANUARY 1763.

Mr. Stevensons recommended alterations approved. Letter to the Admiral to acquaint him therewith.

The works begun some time ago at the recommendation of the Admiral, being Judged too extensive for the small Garrison, we shall be able to send there after the Departure of the Squadron the Board do much approve of Mr. Engineer Stevensons Intended alterations, and desire he will give such directions relative thereto as he may think eligible and as it will be necessary that the Admiral be acquainted with our Intentions. Agreed that a letter be addressed to him, to the above purport.

When put in Execution Mr. Allegre to be ordered to Manila.

ORDERED that when Mr. Allegre has executed the directions he may receive from Mr. Engineer Stevenson he be directed to repair to Manila.

Read the following Letter and Inventory received from Captain Thomas Backhouse.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR OF MANILA.

PASSIG DECEMBER 19TH. 1763.

SIR,

Letter from Capn. Backhouse.

I received your letter of the 17th. Instant. The Petty officers of the Navy who carried my letter from Guadaloupe told me that you referred the affair of that Place to me, in Consequence of which I thought proper, to call in the few men left there, the next day, giving the Church in Charge to the principal Inhabitants with the strictest Orders possible for the safety of every thing left there.

Your Precaution with regard to the Seapoys is requisite. I shall therefore acquaint them as from myself that a small vessell will soon sail for Madras, and that if any of them chooses to send money to their Families, I shall prevail with you to do them that favor.

I am in the greatest want possible for some Chinam, a Smith Anvil and some Axes, Captain Stevenson and Mr. Russell have both been applied to for those Articles, be so good as to let me have some Chinam immediately.

Please to forward the Guns, and ammunition for them, an Expedition round the Laguna, cannot be undertaken before their Arrival here.

I wrote to Mr. Russell begging that you might fix on some method, or employ some Person to victual the Troops here for Gods sake, Sir, I think of this Article speedily, a number of the Inhabitants are returned they are now

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

under your protection it would therefore be inconsistent with the Plan you have fixed on and the promises that I have made, to send out (as formerly) and kill their Buffaloes, Hogs &c[a].

I shall endeavour to fix and form a Market as soon as possible, till then assist me, I am really plagued to Death.

M[r]. Russell would acquaint you with the men I had murdered it has given me great concern well knowing that we can have no loss at present equal to that of men since this accident happened, I am so anxious to have my Post made as secure the men from straggling at night that I can't sleep.

Some Treasure has been got at the Churches or Convents of Tagey and Guardaloupe, as soon as I can spare time with some Officer to inspect, you'll receive a just Account of it, till then and ever believe me.

I think Padry Lappillos is good sort of Man, he was both concerned and frighted at the Accident which happened to my men.

SIR,
Your faithful & most obedient servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQ[R]. DEPUTY GOVERNOR &C[A].
COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed I send you an Inventory of what Treasure and other Articles were taken from the Houses and Convents of the Agusteen at Tagey and Guadaloupe, you will please to inform me how these articles are to be disposed of.

The Padre and Inhabitants of Tagey have applied to me for one of the Chalisces, should I return it to them.

All Robes books, and Clothing were left in the Churches, Those Articles only removed are inserted.

I am with respect and Esteem
GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful & most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASSIG, 23[D]. DECEMBER 1763.

AN INVENTORY OF TREASURE AND OTHER ARTICLES IN THE PADRES HOUSE OR CONVENT OF TAGEY TAKEN BY CAPTAINS BACKHOUSE, MURE, AND LIEUTENANT LLOYD.—

Dollars	ryales.[1]	
931	4	Nine hundred and thirty one D[ll]. & four Reals weight.
35		thirty five pair of Tombeek[2] Bracelets.
6½		Six pair and an odd one of Gold.
51		Fifty one pair of Padres Beads.
24		Twenty four Gold chains.
24		Twenty five [*sic*] pair of Earrings.
10		Ten dozen and some old Gold Buttons.
8		Eight finger rings.
5		five pictures small.
13		Thirteen small bits of Gold Coin.
29		Two Silver Crosses, & 27 pieces belonging to them.
2		Two Chalixes.

1. A silver coin originally current in Spain. It may be in pieces of eight reals, four reals and two reals.
2. Tombeck an alloy of copper and zinc—Page 929, Hobson Jobson.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

1 One Silver Cup Gilt.
2 A Silver Bucket and Lamp.
2 Two Silver plates.
1 One Boat.
5 Four small Cups, and a Bottom.
2 Silver Cups.
1 One bell small.
1 One Ornamental piece of Plate.
5 Five Snuff boxes Silver.
2 Cups.
8 Four Spoons and four forks.
2 One pair of Shoe and knee buckles.

So much for the Tagey pawn brokers Shop.

AN INVENTORY OF TREASURE AND OTHER THINGS TAKEN AT GUADALOUPE FROM THE PARDRYS HOUSE OR CONVENT THERE.

16 Sixteen pieces of Plate.
8 one Church Lamp consisting of 8 Pieces.
2 Two church Sconcers.
18 Eighteen Pieces of Hollow plate to cover sticks or Bamboos.
1 Cross.
22 Twenty two small pieces of sundrys.
1 One Silver Bucket.
3 three small plates.
3 three Silver hearts.
2 two Boxes for Ointment.
4 Four pieces of wood plated with Silver.
2 Two Chalices Gilt.
1 Some Sundrys very small in a bag.
1 One Malay Virgin and black Jesus.
1 One Pedestal of wood plated with Silver.

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.
JOHN MURE.
HENRY LLOYD.

Image of the Virgin Mary to be returned. also the 2 Chalices.

The Board are of opinion that the Image of the Virgin Mary taken at Guardalupe should be returned with all the Ornaments belonging to it as also the two Chali[c]es taken at Tagey, but agree to recommend to Captain Backhouse to have the whole weighed and valued.

Purport of a Letter to Major Fell.

The Board being desireous of putting the Expedition to Bulacan into Execution as soon as possible and still hoping to prevail on the Admiral to assist them, agree to address a Letter to Major Fell (who is now at Cavita) desiring him to use his Endeavours with Mr. Cornish to grant us such Assistance as he judges proper towards effecting it and likewise to beg he will return to Manila, where on this occasion his Presence is thought necessary.

Carriages and Tumbrils 4 feet broad to be made.

In consequence of a representation from Captain Backhouse concerning the Method of transporting Cannon in this Country, where the roads are seldom known to exceed four feet in breadth. ORDERED that the Engineer be

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

directed to have a few Carriages and Tumbrils made of about four feet broad and in order to expediate them, that the Corrigidor do procure 20 Carpenters and 8 Smiths to be constantly employed in the Company's Service. Corrigidor to provide smiths and carpenters to be constantly employed for the Company.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Dispatched a Letter to Major Fell as follows.

TO MAJOR ROBERT FELL COMMANDING THE TROOPS AT MANILA.

SIR,

As we propose putting the Expedition to Bulacan into immediate Execution, we request you will use your utmost endeavours with the Admiral to persuade him to give us all the Assistance in his power towards promoting it, and as we esteem your Presence at Manilha to be necessary, we beg you will favor us with it if your health will possibly permit you.

We are with respect SIR,
Your most obedient humble servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
9TH. JANUARY 1763.

Sent the following Letter to Captain Backhouse. 12TH

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

SIR,

Mr. Brooke has communicated to us the substance of what you wrote to him concerning the giving up the Image of the Virgin Mary taken from the Church of Guadaloupe. In Answer we are to acquaint you that we coincide in opinion with Major Fell to have it delivered up to the Padrys, with all the Ornaments belonging to it, as also the 2 Chalices taken at Tagey to their Proprietors first having the Silver of them as well as of the above Ornaments weighed, and in general every thing valued as nearly as possible.

The Captors are of opinion that the Plate taken at the different places should go towards compleating the 4 Millions and it being the Property of the Augustine Fryars you will accordingly by a safe opportunity transmit it hither, the Grain &ca. is to be appropriated to the use of the party under your Command.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
12TH. JANUARY 1763.

Arrived here the Admiral with his Majesty's ship The Falmouth and Lenox from Cavita. 13TH

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

THURSDAY 13TH. JANUARY 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWEN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The Board are extremely concerned to observe that many obstacles have hitherto prevented their carrying into Execution the intended Expedition against Bulacan, and tho' it was resolved upon notwithstanding the Admirals refusal of his Assistance, yet as we hoped he might be brought to reason, and the weather was at that time very rainy, it was judged more prudent to delay it till these Difficulties were first removed, It has luckily proved as the Board expected, the Admiral having promised the Governor 200 men, out of the Falmouth and Lenox, which he has ordered here for that purpose, It therefore only remains to prevail on Captain Backhouse, who has been lately much indisposed, to leave Passig and proceed hither to take upon him the command of the Detachment. Ordered that a letter be addressed him directing to proceed hither as soon as possible that we may be favoured with his advice on the above subject.

Captain Backhouse to be desired to command the Expedition of Bulacan which is resolved on.

It being recommended by the Gentlemen at Madras, to return as many of the stores as possible from hence. Ordered that a Letter be addressed the Engineer, Commandant of Artillery and the Storekeeper by the Secretary, directing them to take an exact account of the whole both here and at Cavita and make their report to the Council what they think necessary for the service of this Settlement, that the necessary Orders may be given for returning the rest to the Presidency.

The Engineer Commandant of Artillery and Military Storekeeper to take an Account of the stores here and at Cavita and report what may be necessary that the remainder may be sent to the Presidency.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

13TH. Letter to Captain Backhouse.

Dispatched the following Letter to Captain Thomas Backhouse commanding at Passig agreeable to the Minutes of last Consultation.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE COMMANDING THE TROOPS AT PASSIG.

13TH. SIR,

Having many Matters of importance to consider we should be glad you will on receipt of this leave your Garrison under the Command of the next Officer in rank & return to Manila; that we may be favored with your advice on some material Points.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedient humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILA,
13TH. JANUARY 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

A party of the Indians from Bulacan attacked Tondo, but our Men there being reinforced, repulsed them with loss, and took Prisoners 1 French deserter, 1 Spaniard, 1 Guachinangoe, and Indians. 14TH A party of Indians attacked Tondo.— 1 French deserter 1 Spaniard 1Gouchinangoe and Indians taken Prisoners.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT. SATURDAY 15TH.
JOHN LEWEN SMITH, ROBERT EDWD. FELL
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The two following Letters wrote by Mr. Barnard by desire of Captain Backhouse read.

GENTLEMEN,

Captain Backhouse being extremely indisposed has desired, I would acquaint you he has received your Letters of the 12th. and 13th. last part, and shall act in every thing you have desired. Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse Commg. at Passig.

The Ornaments of the Image consist of several different sorts of Gems, and some gold chain and to obtain an exact value of them, it will be necessary to have a proper Person sent from Manila, as no body here is capable of it.

As the Chalices belonging to Tagey are only mentioned, Captain Backhouse desires to know whether those of Guadalupe are to be returned.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) NICHOLAS BARNARD.

PASSIG
14TH. JANUARY 1763.

P.S.—If it will be more convenient the Image and Ornaments can be sent down to Manila and an exact value set upon.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF MANILA.

SIR,

Captain Backhouse being extremely indisposed has desired I would Answer your letter of 13th. January, by acquainting you, that as soon as his health will permit him to stir out of his Bed, he will take the first Opportunity of obeying your Commands, and in the mean time, desires you will let the Town Major, or some other proper Person, acquaint Major Fell as he cannot leave the Detachment without it. Captain Backhouse being indisposed cannot take the Command of the intended Expedition.

SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(SIGNED) NICHOLAS BARNARD.

PASSIG
JANUARY 14TH.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Captain Sleigh appointed in his room.

what Garrison to be left at Passig. The remainder ordered in.

Number of men thought necessary for the Expedition.

As Indisposition prevents Captain Backhouse from accepting of the Command of the Expedition intended against the Bulacaneese AGREED that Captain Sleigh be appointed in his room and that a letter be addressed to Captain Backhouse acquainting him that he is to remain at Passig with 100 Europeans including the Pioneers 60 Seapoys, 8 Artillery men and 40 Lascars and desiring him to send the remainder with 2 Tumbrils to Manila, as boats may be sent for them. Different Paragraph. The Board proceed immediately to consider on the number of men, that they think will be requisite to ensure success, and are of opinion that 250 Europeans, 200 Seapoys, and 200 Lascars will be sufficient.

ORDERED that the Military Storekeeper be directed to get in immediate readiness the stores necessary for this Service.

A number of Chinese cut of, at Bulacan &c^{a}. by the male contents.

The Chineese offer to join us with 400 men armed.

Accepted ordered to prepare Boats to be ready at a moments warning.

The Male Contents under the Command of Simon Anday Salazer, pretended Captain General of these Islands having lately cut of a number of the Chinese in the Bulacan and Pampanga Province, their Country Men in the Parian, have offered to the Governor, to send with any Detachments we may order up against the Rebels four hundred of their People armed as Auxiliaries as it is apprehended they may be of service, in repairing the roads or scouring the Bamboo hedges procuring Provisions &c^{a}. and their Accompanying our Party will be attended with no Expence. It is agreed that their proffered service be accepted of, and that they be ordered to hold boats in readiness, to proceed at a moments warning.

The Sloop Passig and the half Galley to go up the river.

Champans and provisions for 8 Days to be provided.

The Admiral, having promised to the Governor the half Galley, It is AGREED to send her up the river, with the Companys Sloop Passig, and that Champans* be immediately prepared for the use of the Expedition, with provisions for the whole detachment for 8 Days, during which time, it is hoped they will be able to provide themselves with more, or if they should not, a further Quantity may be easily sent from hence.

The Inhabitants of the Province well inclined to us, to be treated with Lenity.

As our intention in sending a Detachment to Bulacan is not only to punish those Indians and Spaniards who have not submitted to His Brittannick Majesty but likewise to endeavour to settle the adjacent Provinces, ORDERED that a Letter be wrote to Captain Sleigh directing him to treat such of the Natives as he may find, well inclined to us, with the utmost Lenity, and to prevent his People from plundering or ransacking the Churches of any Sacred Vessels Images or Ornaments as the taking of them away might irritate the Inhabitants against us.

Village of Angat desire our Friendshi^{p}.

French Deserters that will return to us to be pardoned.

The Governor having received advice that the People at Angat are desirous of being in Friendship with us, and propose on the appearance of any of our People to hang out a blue Flag as a Token of Truce, Ordered that Captain Sleigh be likewise directed to use them in particular with the greatest Humanity; to pardon such of the French Deserters as may repair over to us and treat those he may take in arms agreeable to the customs of War.

Captain Sleigh to assist the Chinese &c^{a}. in bringing to Manila great number of Cattle said to be at Bonavista.

If the Chinese or People from Angat, will undertake to drive a large number of Cattle we are informed are at Bonavista not far distance from Bulacan, Ordered that Captain Sleigh Do give them such Assistance, as he may think consistent with the steps he may find necessary to take after making himself master of the said Place.

* Sampan a kind of small boat—Page 789, Hobson Jobson.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

As the minds of the Indians are yet wavering, and it is thought that after getting Possession of Bulacan distributing manifestos among the villages may be attended, with good consequences. AGREED that a few be prepared in the Spanish and Tagal Languages setting forth that our Intentions always were to protect them in their religions in the same manner as under the Spanish Government, that if they will repair over to us and acknowledge His Britannick Majesty they shall have the free Exercise thereof, be treated in every respect as his Britannick Majestys Subjects, and be excused from the Capitation Tax, Personal Servitude, to the Ecclesiastick &c^{a}. but if on the contrary they neglect taking advantage of this our Lenity they shall as rebels be treated with the utmost severity.

Purport of Manifesto to the Indians.

ORDERED that the Almaseen be prepared as Barracks for the seamen who are to be disembarked from the ships in the road.

Almoseen pitched on as Barracks for the seamen to be landed.

Sent the following letter to Captain Backhouse.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE COMMANDING AT PASSIG.

SIR,

We have received your Letter of the 14th. January. We are much concerned to hear of your Indisposition, since which, affairs render it unnecessary for you to repair to Manila.

The Party to remain with you at Passig we think should consist of 100 Europeans including the Pioneers, 60 Sepoys 8 Artillery men and 40 Lascars,* the remainder you will please to order to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moments warning, on boats which will be immediately sent up.

It will be unnecessary to send down any Ammunition, the Tumbrils only will be wanted.

The Chalices of Guardaloupe as well as those of Tagey are to be returned, the Image of the Virgin Mary with all the Ornaments found on it if demanded the Captors are of opinion should be given up without being valued you will however keep it until the Archbishop deputes a Padre to receive it, in publick procession.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient humble servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&^{CA}. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
1ST. JANUARY 1763.

TO CAPTAIN THO^{S}. BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING AT PASSIG.

SIR,

Agreeable to what we this morning wrote you Boats have been dispatched, on which we desire you will embark the Detachment we therein required of you with all possible Expedition, The Troops are to land at S^{t}. Anns and there wait further Orders.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&^{CA}. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
15TH. JANUARY 1763.

*An inferior class of Artillery men—Page 508, Hobson Jobson.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

P.S.—The Tumbrils are to be brought by water to Manila

Read the following Letter from Captain Backhouse..

To the Governor & Council of Manila.

Gentlemen,

Captain Backhouse hath desired me to acquaint you, he hath received your Letter of the 15th. Inst.

That Part of the Detachment that's ordered to embark on board the boats, shall be ready at a moments warning, as the number of Officers thats go on it, is not mentioned, Captain Backhouse would be glad to be informed of it, the officers belonging to the 79th. Regiment exclusive of himself consist at present of Captn. Mure and six Subalterns.

If Captain Mure could be spared it would be highly satisfactory as Captain Backhouses situation at present renders him incapable of acting in case anything should happen.

I am,
Gentlemen;
Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed) Nicholas Barnard.

Passig,
January 15th.

To which an answer was immediately returned as follows.

To Captain Thomas Backhouse
Commanding at Passig.

Sir,

Mr. Barnard's Letter was this moment received.

Captain Mure may remain with you, and 3 Subalterns will be sufficient to come down with the Party.

We wish you perfect recovery as your health and are

Sir,
Your most humble Servants,
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manila,
15th. January 1763.

16th Came in the Detachment from Passig.

17th Agreeable to the promise the Admiral made the Governor at his request 200 seamen were this day landed.

Came in the following Letter from Captain Backhouse.

To the Governor & Council of Manila.

Gentlemen,

Your Letter of the 15th. was just now received.

As Captain Backhouse was unwilling to delay the Detachment a moment, it was embarked this morning as soon as the Boats arrived, and it gives him pleasure to find his Disposition of the Officers so agreeable to your Intentions.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nicholas Barnard.

Passig,
16th. January 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Delivered the following letter to Captain Jeremiah Sleigh with manifestoese in the Spanish and Talgal Languagese, of which a Translate follows.

To Captain Jeremiah Sleigh.

Sir,

As our Intentions in sending out the Party under your Command, are not only to call to an Account those Indians and Spaniards who have refused to acknowledge his Britannick Majesty, but likewise to endeavour to settle the Pampanga and Bulacan Provinces, we recommend to you to be particularly Cautious, to treat such of the natives with great Lenity as you shall find inclinable, to submit, or to assist you, and to prevent your People from plundering or ransacking the Houses of those you find unarmed, or despoiling the churches of any of their Images Ornaments or sacred Vessels, as the taking them away might be looked upon as a violation of the Articles of the Capitulation and greatly irritate the Inhabitants against us.

As we have Intelligence that the People of Angat are desirous of being in Friendship with us and intend on the appearance of any of our Parties to hang out a blue Flag as a token of Truce, you will use your utmost Endeavours to prevent any ill treatment to them in particular by either Soldiers Seapoys, or any other Person under your command, and punish severely any one who shall dare to disobey your orders, all Deserters who surrender themselves, you will receive and pardon, but any others whom you may take in arms you will immediately treat agreeable to Customs of War.

If the people of Angat or the Chinese will undertake to drive the Cattle from Buenavista you will give them such assistance, as you shall judge necessary, and consistent with what other steps you may find, necessary to take after making yourself master of Balacon.

We enclose your Translations of manifestoes in the Spanish and Talgal Languages which will be herewith delivered to you to be distributed among the villages.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manila,
16th. January 1763.

Whereas the Minds of the Natives of these Islands have been alienated from us, the Governor and Council of Manila and its dependencies, through the means of the Augustine Fryars and other disaffected persons, now in actual Rebellion both against their Britannick and most Catholick Majesty's we the Governor and Council do hereby declare, that our Intentions were even to protect the Inhabitants of this City &ca. in their religion and properties as under the Spanish Government, as those villages which have submitted well can testify, and we do further declare that from such Indians as do immediately repair over to us and acknowledge his Britannick Majesty the Capitation Tax personal services to the Ecclesiasticks &ca. shall be immediately taken off, they shall be protected in every respect in the same manner as his Britannick Majesty's subjects and have the free Exercise of their religion &ca. But if on the contrary they should neglect taking the Advantages of this our Lenity and still continue obstinate they shall as Rebels be treated in the most severe manner.

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

GIVEN AT MANILA January 15th. in the year of Our Lord 1763.

The Troops sail for Bulacan.

17TH. The Detachment embarked on Champans &c^{a}. and saild for Bulacan Rivere.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&C^{A}. COUNCIL.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQ^{R}. DEP^{Y}. GOV^{R}. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWEN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL,
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Read the following Letters from Captain Backhouse and M^{r}. Nodes.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Captain Backhouse desires to acquaint you, the messenger he dispatched to Tunasan returned yesterday with Intelligence that the malecontents assembled here, amounted to upwards of 5,000 men, under the direction and Command of two Bishops, belonging to some of the inland Provinces, the names of whom he could not learn.

By the Accounts he has received to day he is informed, that a large body of Indians the Laguna, and other parts are collected together at Guadalupe to the amount of some thousand People and that three Europeans coming up the river from Manila, were cut of yesterday not to mention the particular Accounts that have been received it will be sufficient to acquaint you, that the people on every side seem to be in motion and the river which surrounds us, is the most distant Barrier between us and our Enemies, it was but the other Day a Houbledah and a Seapoy were cut of almost within sight of their Post.

Captain Backhouse is of Opinion the male contents assembled at Guadalupe are to be dispersed as soon as possible as till thats done our Communication with Manila by water is entirely cut off as the Detachment here at present not being more than whats absolutely necessary to defend the Post; any assistance from hence, consistent with our safety can be but trifling; a few armed Boats with Sailors and a small party of Europeans with a Field Piece is thought will be fully sufficient to disperse whatever Party assembled there.

Captain Backhouse desires the Artillery that was promised, and a farther supply of Ammunition may be sent, as soon as there is a possibility.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(SIGNED) NICHOLAS BARNARD.

PASSIG,
19TH. JANUARY 1763.

P.S.—Since I wrote the above Captain Mure returned with a Party from about a mile of the other side of the river after having dispersed a body that were assembled there as effectually as the nature of these People will admit, who on returning from one Place assembles at another, and never give you an opportunity of doing any thing effectual, The escaped retiring across the Tagey River to the Guadalupe side. Captain Backhouse has heard this Instant from the Padre of Guadalupe the Indians abandoned it at 6 o'clock this morning they consist of about two thousand People five hundred were horse and were

commanded by three Spaniards; the Padres Servant is now here and assures us the communication is quite open.

To the Worshipfull Dawsonne Drake Esq^{R}.
Governor, and To the Gentlemen of Council at
Manila.

Gentlemen,

Having received Intelligence that a Party of the Indians are now at Guardalupe committing outrages on all Boats passing and repassing, and of which I have already had complaints from several of the Chinese who have been plundered by them and with the utmost difficulty escaped with their lives, I thought proper to dispatch my servant this morning to the Padre of Guardaloupe to enquire into the particulars of this matter from whence I learn, by an answer just now received that there came down from the mountains yesterday about 2' O Clock in the afternoon about 2000 foot and 5000 Horse at the Head of which were five Spaniards. They left Guardaloupe this morning at 6 O' clock after having killed a European and carried away a Seapoy Prisoner, who it is supposed were coming hither from Manila we are in expectation of their return very shortly and unless some Expedient is made use of to expell those Rascals, the Communication between this place and Manila will be entirely cut off. I have thought necessary to acquaint you with these occurences that measures might be taken if possible to remove the consequences which, must inevitably ensue in the present Circumstance and whatever Intelligence of this kind I may from time, to time be able to obtain, I shall take the liberty of conveying to you by the earliest Opportunity.

I am likewise informed by the Padre of this Place that about 6000 Indians headed by two Bishops are now at the Laguna moving this way, whether their Intentions are to pay us a visit or to proceed to Manila we cannot learn, but as reports from these kind of Gentlemen are not always the most authentick, we shall not labour under any very particular apprehension of the arrival of their Reverences.

It would be very necessary to caution those who may in future come to this Place to put no kind of confidence in the Friendship which these Villains profess, purely to obtain with the great facility, their malicious ends, and by which artifice, several have already fallen a sacrifice.

I have the honor to be with much respect
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient humble Servant
(Signed) John Nodes.

Passig,
January 19th. 1763.

The Garrison being greatly weakened by the large Detachment sent to Bulacan, the Board think they cannot with prudence risk any men to attack the Party of malecontents assembled at S^{t}. Nicholas, and as the only possible means that at present appears of keeping open the Communication with Passig will be to have an armed Galley in the river, desire the Governor will request the Admiral to spare one for this Service.

Garrison too weak to spare a Detachment to disperse them.

Ordered that the Guns and Carriages Captain Backhouse requests be sent with the utmost Expedition and that a Letter be wrote him to the above effect.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

The Church of S^{t}. Nicholas being situated below the conflux of all the rivers issuing from the Laguna, is represented to the board as capable of being made with little Cost, a very strong and advantageous Post, Agreed to desire the Commandant Major Fell and the Engineer, to survey it and make their report accordingly.

Spaniard manifesto read.

The following manifesto published the 5th. of January at Mexico in the Province of Pampanga is now read. Doctor Don Simon Anday Salazar one of his Majesty's Council Judge and Chief Magistrate in criminal Causes President of the Royal Audience of Manila, Governor and Captain General of these Phillipine Islands.

Having the day date hereof given out a Royall and Superior Order, the Letter its substance of which is as follows.

Mexico in the Pampanga, Royall Audience and Superior Government. January the 5th. 1763. It being incumbent upon this Superior Government and the Captain General to seek, with the greatest efficacy and exactness and endeavour to find out the most seasonable methods by which the English Nation may be streightened and hostilities committed against them, since in the present war they have occasioned the most exurable [*sic*] and enormous damages contrary to the right of his Catholick Majesty, to the dishonour of the Roman Catholick, Apostolick Religion and offence and Dispraise of the publick Cause neither keeping faith, nor word, nor acting according to the lawful rules of War, being all they have done and left undone and do look like the practise made use of among Pirates & is attended with unheard of, Strange Cruelty, for which reason, I send General orders to all the Chief Magistrates of the province, not to consent that any Victuals or provisions be carried to the City of Manila, tho' it might be by way of a present, that by this means, the Enemy may be fatigued through Necessity, and crush'd by Hunger but Notwithstanding so just an order, which all loyal subjects to his Catholick Majesty should agree, and give a helping hand to, we have received information, that from the Estate and farm belonging to the Fryars Hospitalarians of the order of S^{t}. John of God, and the province of these Islands, & in the Jurisdiction of the province of Bulacan, called S^{t}. John de buena Vesta, have been giving and sending different kinds of Provisions & abundance of black Cattle, with which the Enemys have sufficiently provided themselves and it being necessary to put a stop to this evil, let entreaties & recommendations be dispatched in the usual form, to the reverend Father Raphael de Aginllow prior of his Convent at Manila, to which said Farm belongs, and likewise to the Friar who is Stewart thereof, that for the future, upon no Account, nor under any title, colour, or pretext soever, tho' it should be looked, upon to proceed from charity or a charitable act, he send or provide cattle for said City, and notice is hereby given him, that if he should refuse obeying this order we shall have a process of enquiry formed by w^{ch}. it shall be declared a publick act of Disloyalty to his Catholick Majesty to provide said Enemy with Cattle, and the person who does so, guilty of Partiality to the Enemy and said province of S^{t}. Raphael, shall undergo the loss of said Farm, which shall be confiscated and alienated from this kingdom, and the fine, consisting in the loss of their Temporals, laid upon all the subjects of said order and hereby we empower any person belonging to the Village to seize any Cattle that may be sent from said farm to Manila, that he may force them from the Drivers and make use of them by selling killing or otherwise disposing of them as his own property and said Drivers shall be carried away without noise or form of law and declared from that moment traitors to his Majesty, and condemned to the last punishment without any hopes of pardon. The Chief Magistrate of the province of Bulacan, is ordered to repair to said farm and order the Cattle to be surroundered, reckoned, and branded, so as by knowing the number, any thing

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

that may happen, can be more easily discovered, and that his Majesty's Troops, and those Villages of the province of Bulacan, may be provided with meat without said farm looseing the sale of its Cattle, and Chief Magistrate shall send what he thinks necessary wch. shall be paid for according to a lawfull and regular price and agreement and that these intreaties and recommendations may be attended with a better effect, they shall be dispatched by said Magistrate who shall have a testimony given him of this Royal order, that he may observe it & have it published by proclamation, so as no person may plead Ignorance. Salazar signed in the presence of Joseph Villeges flores Royal Notory publick, and in obedience to the order given in the aforesaid Royal & Superior Decree or ordenance, I entreat & recommend in the name of the Lord Don Charles the third King of Spain and the Indies, and our lawfull & natural Sovereign, and I also beg of you father Raphael de Aginllow of the order of St. John of God and Prior of the Convent and Hospital in the City of Manila, Capital of the province of St. Raphael that having seen the Contents of the ordenance you keep, and observe it, as a lawful subject who has received large benefits from his Catholick Majesty which I expect from the religious zeal, & that at the conclusion of this you'l give the necessary answer, Given at Mexico in the Pampanga, royal audience & superiour Government January Ye. 5th. 1763 Doctor Don Simon Anda Salazar, by his order, Joseph Villages flores royal notory publick belonging to the Court where the effects belonging to the deceased are managed.

The Board are of opinion that the only notice, this false Injurious and Infamous Libel merits, is to be burnt by the Common hangman, at the most publick places, in and about Manila & elsewhere ordered that it be accordingly burnt with the usual Ceremonies.

reasons for offering a reward of 5000 Dollrs for Señor Anda.

Simon Anday Salazar late one of the Judges, of the royal audience of this city & pretended Captain General of the Philipine Islands having been, & still being the Chief fomenter of the troubles, now subsisting in the different provinces, the Board apprehend that securing him will be the most speedy & effectual method for restoring peace and tranquillity to this Island, agreed therefore that the sum of five thousand Dollars, be offered to any person or persons that may or shall bring him in Prisoner And

Purport of a Manifesto in consequence.

Ordered that a manifesto be according prepared, setting forth, the disobedience of the beforementioned Simon Anda in not conforming to the orders of Don Manuel Antonio Roxo late Captain General, and the Superior of his Nation, his Violation of the Articles of Capitulation agreed on between the Chiefs of the British and Spanish Nations, by refusing to appear at Manila, to acknowledge and submit to his Brittanick Majesty, by raising commotions in the provinces, by perswading the Inhabitants to rebel against the British Government, by preventing them from bringing in provinces &a. and by encouraging the most cruel, unchristian like, & unparrallel'd Murders, contrary to the customs practised among civilis'd Nations setting forth also, that our desire to terminate so unjustifiable a rebellion and the just resentment we owe to the perfidious behaviour of the said Simon Anda, induces us to offer the sum of 5000 Dollars to whoever will bring him in a Prisoner, which sum will be immediately paid on the safe Delivery of his Person, Confirming likewise the promises We made in our manifestoes of the 15th. Instant " that such of the Inhabitants as " will submit shall be protected in the free Exercise of their religion and treated in every respect as British Subjects &ca. &ca.

Since the Engineers report of the Fortifications of Cavite the Commandant (Major Fell) has represented to the Board, that it will be necessary to enclose the Castilianoe house and some adjacent Godowns with strong Palisadoes, as

there are no Barracks in the Citadel. This being the province of the Engineer It is agreed that the Commandant be desired to Consult him on the subject. and acquaint the Board with the result of their conference.

(SIGNED) DAWSONY DRAKE.
,, J. L. SMITH.
,, HENRY BROOKE.

20th. Sent the following letter to Admiral Cornish.

Letter to Adl. Cornish

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE & COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA.

SIR,

Letter to Adm: Cornish.

Inclosed I have the honor to send you two letters just received from Passig.

I should be obliged to you if you would favour me with your opinion, of an armed Galley lying in the river between that Post & St. Nicholas, to keep open the communication with Captain Backhouse, and should you be of opinion that it is necessary shall take it as a particular favour, if you possibly spare her, that you would be kind enough to order her to be in readiness for that service.

I have the honor to be with Esteem
SIR,
Your most obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILA,
20TH. JANUARY 1763.

21 In answer to which was received the following Letter.

Letter from Adml. Cornish.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.

SIR,

Letter from Rear Admiral Cornish.

I am just favoured with your letter and the two enclosed from Passig, I am sorry my apprehensions are confirmed, by those letters that the Post at Passig, does not equal your expectations in keeping the communications of the river open, and as that appears to be the case, I cannot see the utility of maintaining it, and weakening the main Garrison, you are already acquainted with my Sentiments on that Head. The force kept there would compleately answer the purpose of Arming the Vessells I mentioned to be upon the Laguna and be of infinitely more service in employing the attention of the Indians being able to anoy them in distant parts which is not in the power of a fixt Port to do.

The Galley you mention will require time to be got up the river as her masts must be taken out to get above the Bridge, and then taken in again, that for the present demand of her it is impossible she can be of any service The Galley now at Manila is the properest you therefore be so good to desire Captain Brereton to dispatch her up to me, that he may be unladen to return, it will be necessary to measure her Breadth that it may be known whether the arches of the Bridge are wide enough to let her pass thro'.

As it appears by repeated accounts that the Friars take every occasion to increase the trouble against us I must beg leave to give you my opinion, that all the Clergy (the secular excepted) should be secured and embarked on board the Squadron and should you join in opinion with me will give orders for their

being received accordingly, I think likewise the Spaniards resides [*sic*] in and about Santa Cruz, should be obliged to enter Manila, as by their present situation they are at full liberty, and certainly act Secretly against us.

CAVITA
21ST. JANUARY 1763.

I am
SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) SAMUEL CORNISH.

P.S.—I have this moment learnt by Mr. Caithbert that the Galley is empty and have directed Captain Brereton to get her in readiness as you direct.

Sent a letter to Captain Sleigh as follows. 22.

Letter to Capt. Sleigh.

TO CAPTAIN JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

SIR,

Not having yet received any advices from you, I cannot but be anxious for the success of your enterprize I therefore dispatch this to you by a small boat which I desire you will immediately return with an account of your situation.

I am,
SIR,
MANILA, Your most obedient servant,
22D. JANUARY 1763. (SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

In the Evening Lieutenant Robinson of the 79th. regiment arrived from Matolas and acquaints the Governor that the Detachment under the command of Captain Sleigh had forced a Post the malecontents had at that place, when himself and Lieutenant Stout of the Artillery and 2 Private men were Wounded.

Advice of taking from the Malecontents the Posts of Matolas.

In consequence of the above Intelligence the Governor immediately dispatched the following letter to Admiral Cornish at Cavita.

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA.

Letter to Adl. Cornish.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that our Detachment, after forcing a strong Post at Matolos, which was defended by 1500 or 2000 of the Enemy, marched on to Bulacan which we flatter ourselves, ere this is in our Possession Lieutenant Robinson of the 79th. Regiment who brings this account is just come in Wounded, as is also Lieutenant Stout of the Artillery and 2 Private men and this is all the loss We have yet heard of.

MANILHA,
JANUARY 22D. 1763.

I am
SIR,
Your most humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

It is said many of the Enemy were killed and Wounded.

23D. Sent the following letter to Captain Backhouse, which tho' prepared the 20TH. could not be forwarded before the communication with Passig having been cut of.

Letter to Captain Backhouse.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE COMMANDING AT PASSIG.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 19th. and are greatly pleased with the Check Captain Mure has given the Malecontents.

It is not in our power at present to spare any Men to attack the party you mention at Guadaloupe as we have sent a Considerable Detachment to the Pro vince of Bulacan, but the Guns and the Carriages altho is not finished being judged serviceable shall be forwarded to you immediately with as much ammunition as you have occasion for.

We have desired the Admiral to spare us an armed Galley, to keep open the Communication with you, and if he complys with our request, she shall be sent up directly to you.

We beg you will acquaint us with whatever Intelligence you may obtain and are

SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
26TH. JANUARY 1763.

News is just received that our Detachment under Captain Sleigh after forcing a strong Post at Matolas defended by 1500, or 2000 of the enemy march'd this morning from Bulacan which we hope by this time is in our possession January 22d. 1763.

Received the following letter from Admiral Cornish.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR OF MANILA.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to thank you for your early Information of the success of the Detachment at Matolos which I hope will be succeeded by the entire reduction of Bulacan and shall be obliged to you, if you will continue to favor me with any material advices you may receive during the Expedition.

I am
SIR
Your most humble Servant
(SIGNED) SAMUEL CORNISH.

CAVITA,
22D. JANUARY 1763.

Advice of the Admiral of a Spanish Ship to the No.

Advice having been received, that a Spanish ship had put into one of the Ports of the Provinces of Illocos or Pangasinan, the Governor Dispatched a letter to the Admiral as follows.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

To Samuel Cornish Esq^R^.
Rear Admiral of the White, and Commander in
Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in India.

Sir,

I have been informed that a Spanish Ship from China is arrived in one of the Ports of the Provinces of Illocos or Pangisinan, I therefore dispatched this Express to acquaint you therewith, and as soon as we receive any further confirmation thereof, it shall be immediately forwarded to you.

I am
Sir,
Your humble servant
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake

Manila,
23^rd^. January 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esq^R^. Dep^y^. Gov^R^. President.
John Lewen Smith, Rob^t^. Edward Fell
Henry Brooke, Samuel Johnson.

Monday 23^d^.

Received the following letter from Captain Backhouse.

Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse.

To the Worshipful Dawsonne Drake Esq^R^. Governor
& to the Gentlemen of the Council at Manila.

Gentlemen,

Captain Backhouse just now received your letter of the 22^d^. Instant.

It is with great satisfaction he finds himself able to congratulate you on the success the Expedition has hitherto been attended with.

The Communication between this Place and Manila, is at present open, and by the latest Intelligence Captain Backhouse has received, the male Contents are in the other side the river, towards Paranague, they menaced the people of Tagey and the adjacent Villages in their retreat with fire & sword in case they sent any provisions, or held a Communication with us, in any shape whatever, and attempted to force them to join with them any farther Intelligence Captain Backhouse should obtain you may depend upon being acquainted with immediately.

It gives him pleasure to find the Artillery and Ammunition is in such forwardness to be sent, as the want of it has made him very uneasy for some time past, and he begs it may not be delayed a moment.

The Armed Galley if the Admiral can be prevailed upon to assist us with it will be of great service at this Conjuncture, as although the communication is at present open, there is no knowing how soon it may be cutt off again.

Gentlemen,
I am with great respect
Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed) Nicholas Barnard.

Passig,
23^rd^. January 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Letter from Captain Sleigh to Major Fell.

Major Fell lays before the Board a letter he had received from Captain Sleigh as follows.

To Major Fell.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of acquainting you I took Possession of Matolos the 20th. in the afternoon where I was under a necessity of staying till the 22d. in the morning to get my Ammunition &ca. up, and settled to proceed for this place, where I arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Enemy I found posted in the Church which was strongly fortified, with Stockadoes and Bastions, they gave us a very warm reception, with Grape and small Arms, but in about 2 hours I took it by storm, their Number I cannot at present acquaint you of, what we took in the Church, was about 400, they tell no Tales, amongst the Number was three Padres the Alcalde, a great many Guachinangoes with an officer with them and two frenchmen, the rest the ovidore, * took with him to Mexico, which place he set out for last Monday. I dont think there can be any thing further undertaken yet, as the Country in [*sic*] all in arms, I shall send out tomorrow to Summon the heads of the Villages to come here, after which I shall be better able to judge of things.

Taken Bulacon by Storm. The Malecontts. put to the sword

I think if you was to send a Padre along with Mr. Edwards, it might be of service, but the Padre must be such a one as you can trust.

My loss at Matolas was Lieutenant Robinson and one private man wounded Lieutenant Stout of the Artillery wounded and one Granadeer killed by accident, my loss at this place is above thirty killed and wounded, the particulars of which I shall send you in my next pray make my Compliments to the Governor and the Gentlemen and am.

Sir,
Your most obedient servt.
(Signed) Jeremiah Sleigh.

Bulacan
23rd. January 1763.

P.S.—One of my Guides was Wounded at this place who I took at the head of the Granadiers. The sooner Mr. Edwards and the Padre come, I think it will be the best. The return of carriage Guns swivels &ca. I shall send you as soon as I have been able to settle things, they are more than has been reported.

The Success Captain Sleigh met with at Bulacan, gives the Board much pleasure, as it may hereafter produce many good consequences, and cannot but have greatly distress the MaleContents, who paid their chief dependance on that post. The province of Pampanga adjoining in one of the most fertile on the Island and able to furnish us with provisions of every kind, not being so much interspersed with rivers as Bulacan, the march of the men, and transportation of Cannon &ca. may be more easily effected, they have no strong Posts and information has been received that many of the Inhabitants are wavering, unanimously Agreed therefore that Captain Sleigh be directed to pursue his victory by immediately marching into that province, which the present consternation may render an easy conquest, and the Board are the more induced to this step, as it appears to be the only means of reducing the disaffected to obedience.

Captain Sleigh to push his victory into the Pampanga Province.

Should it not be practicable to send the Cannon and Boats taken at Bulacan to Manila and they prove of no service to Captain Sleigh, to preevnt loss of time, Agreed that he be ordered to destroy them.

Cannon and boats taken at Balacan to be destroyed if they cannot be sent down to Manila.

* 'auditor', an official constantly mentioned in the histories of Portuguese India—Page 649. Hobson Jobson.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Resolved that all the provisions taken on the Expedition, be immediately sent down, and as much more, gathered as possible, a party left at Bulacan might facilitate this Business, but agreed that this be left to the decision of Captain Sleigh. Provisions to be gathered at Bulacan if possible.

As Cavalry will be of great service in pursuing a flying Enemy, and hereafter in securing the environs of Manila, agreed that directions be given for mounting as many of the Seapoys on the Expedition as possible. Seapoys to be mounted.

No Dependance can be placed on the assurances of so faithless a people as the Indians, resolved therefore that such of the villages, as submit to the province of Bulacan, do give Hostages for their good behaviour. The Indian Towns that may submit to send in hostages.

Captain Sleigh having earnestly requested that a Padre may be sent up to him, Agreed that enquiry be made for one on whom some dependance may be placed. A Padre to be sent to Captain Sleigh.

The following manifestoes being prepared are now read and approved.

WHEREAS a manifesto was published at Mexico in the province of Pampanga dated 5th. January, and afterwards dispersed among the several Provinces, by Simon Anday Salazar late one of the Judges of the royal audience of this city, the pretended Captain General of the Phillipine Islands, now in actual rebellion against their Brittanick and most Catholick Majesty's accusing the British Nation of want of faith in not adhereing to the Articles of the Capitulation of carrying on a Piratical War contrary to the Law of Nations, and of other enormous Crimes equally void of foundation, and Truth, We the Governor and Council of the Phillipine Islands, can only Consider the said manifesto as a scandalous false and Injurious libel calculated and intended merely, to mislead the minds of weak and ignorant people and worthy only of the man, who has dared to lift his hand in actual Rebellion against his and our Sovereign and we do hereby condem the said scandalouse, false and Injurious Libel, to be burnt by the Common hangman at the most publick places, in and about Manila, & else where as the only notice it merits GIVEN, under our hands and the seal of the English East India Company, in Manila this 25th. day of January in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE

&CA. COUNCIL.

WHEREAS SIMON ANDA late one of the judges of the Royal audience of this City in Violation of the Articles of Capitulation, made between Samuel Cornish Esqr. rear Admiral of the White and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in India, and William Draper Esqr. Brigadeer General and Commander in Chief of the land forces on the Expedition against Manilha, on the part of his Brittanick Majesty, and Don Manuel de Roxo late Captain General of the Phillipine Islands on the part of his most Catholick Majesty refused to appear at Manila to acknowledge and submit to the British Government, but aided and assisted by Father Rameigho Provincial of the Augustine Friars and other Ecclesiasticks of that and different orders did foment and still continues to raise disturbances in the Pampanga & Bulacan Provinces, by exciting the Inhabitants to rebel against his Britannick Majesty, and to murder his subjects in the most unparallell'd unchristian like and cruel manner, preventing the natives from bringing in Provisions and other Commodities; contrary to the Customs ever practised among Civilized Nations, the alligiance he owes both

Sovereigns and to the great loss and detriment of the Indians. We the Governor and Council of the Phillipine Islands being desirous of terminating a rebellion, which if persisted in must end in the actual ruin of the Natives, whom We mean to protect, and in just resentment of the Perfidious behaviour of the said Simon Anday Salazar, do hereby offer and promise to any person and persons, that may or shall bring in the said Anda as a Prisoner the sum of 5000 Dollars on the safe delivery of his person.

And we do hereby likewise confirm what we declared in our Manifesto of the 20th. January, that such of the Indians, Mestezes or others, as will quit the party of the rebels and make their submission shall be protected in the Free Exercise of their religion, be exempted from the Capitation Tax, personal service to the Ecclesiasticks &ca. and be treated in every respect as British subjects, declaring also that those who persist in continuing in so unjustifiable a rebellion, shall be punished, with the utmost rigor. Given &ca.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

to be sent to Captain Sleigh.

Ordered that copies of them be enclosed to Captain Sleigh, as also of Anda's Libel, which was condemned in last Consultation to be burnt in the most publick manner.

When the Admiral landed the seamen, he limitted a fortnight for their stay on shore, as the execution of the present plan will take up a few days longer. The Governor is desired to acquaint the Admiral therewith.

Mr. Smith acquaints the Board that he has been informed that Ammunition has been furnished the Malecontents, and a Secret Correspondence carried on which may be discovered provided they will spare the lives of the person concerned. Altho the Board think Crimes of this Nature should be treated with the utmost rigor, in the present situation of affairs, being a direct Violation of the Laws of Nations as well as of the Articles of the Capitulation, yet as by granting the lives of the said persons, they will discover the method of conveying away the ammunition &ca. and thereby be enabled to prevent such malpractices in future, and the persons when found Guilty may easily be disposed of, where their evil designs cannot be effected, AGREED that a promise be made, to spare the lives of the persons now supposed to be concerned.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

25. made, to spare the lives of the persons now suppoed to be concerned.

Letter to Admiral Cornish and Captain Sleigh.

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.

REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF HIS MAJESTYS SQUADRON IN INDIA.

SIR,

The enclosed letter under your address was received late last night, with one from Captain Sleigh to Major Fell acquainting him of his arrival the 22d. at Bulacan, where he found the enemy posted in a Church strongly fortified, which notwithstanding a stout ressistance was carried by assault in about 2 hours time and every body put to the sword, it contained near 400 Persons, among whom were 3 Padres, an Alcalde, 2 French Deserters 11 Spanish officer, and many Watchinangoes.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

I every moment expect a more particular account, which as soon as received shall be immediately sent you.

I am
SIR,
Your most humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILA,
25TH. JANUARY 1763.

TO CAPTAIN JEREMIAH SLEIGH COMMANDING THE DETACHMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF BULACAN.

SIR,

Major Fell has communicated to us the Contents of your letter to him of the 23rd. We rejoice at your success and sincerely Congratulate you thereon.

The taking of Bulacan whereon the Malecontents plac'd their whole dependance, cannot but have greatly disheartened, them, and being from all sides informed that the Prince of Pampanga is wavering We must recommend to you, to pursue your Victory by marching immediately into that province, which if the Indians should dare to oppose you, their present consternation will render an easy conquest.

The Guns at Bulacan, as also all the boats are to be destroyed, unless they can be sent to Manila.

You will please to make all the Villages who submit give hostages for their faithful behaviour, whom you will keep with you during your stay in the Provinces & bring with you, when you return to Manila.

The accompanying manifestos will shew you, how desirous we are of securing the person of Senhor Anda, as we think it will be the speediest and most effectual method of terminating the troubles now subsisting.

We beg you will gather all the Provisions &cª. that you met with and send them to us by the Chineese or any opportunities that may offer, a Party left at Bulacan might facilitate this business, but this we leave entirely to your prudence to determine.

As Cavalry will be of great service in pursuing a flying enemy, and hereafter in scouring the Environs of Manila, Saddles and Bridles shall be immediately sent you and We recommend to you to mount as many Seapoys as possible.

As you seem desirous and We have sanguine hopes it may be of good effect, to send up a Padre to you We shall endeavour to fix on one, whom you may confide in.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
25TH. JANUARY 1763.

As the Pistols belonging to the Seapoys cannot be got at, they must sling their firelocks, but Major Fell recommends the Changing the arms of those who may mount with Artillery, whose Carbines being lighter will be more handy.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

JANUARY 18 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTER-NOON.

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWEN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

In consequence of the promise made last Consultation of sparing the lives of the persons supposed to be concerned in furnishing the Malecontents with ammunition &ca. Don Manuel Alvarez a Spanish officer attends & being called before the Board gives the following Information.

Don Manuel Alvace informs the Board that during his stay at Bulacan a boat arrived there with Falconets &ca. said to be the property of Norreiga.

That being at Bulacan 14 or 15 days after the capture of Manila, a boat arrived there with several Falconets about 60 Soldiers Coats &ca. that he had been acquainted by two Guatchinangoes that the said things were under their charge, and that Fernando Norriege give to Simon Anday Salazar a Paper or letter and retire with him in a private room that he heard the said Falconets were the property of the aforesaid Noriega and that he imagines Domingo Serracho can make discoveries which will lead to the knowledge of the above Male practices.

Also that Rebiero sent to him Intelligence concerning the attack of the Loma.

He likewise informs the Board that a Dominican Friar belonging to the Menondo Church frequently passess to and from Bulacan as also that when at Bulacan he received a letter from Rebiero, who in a Postscript acquaints him that a party of 600 of our people had attacked the Indians at Loma of which scarce 400 returned.

The following papers found in the Church at Bulacan read.

List of sundries said by Estava to be received of Fo Norriega.

A list of such goods as Don Joseph Estava took up in Quality of Commandant of the forces of the Phillipine Islands and were received from Don Fernando Noriega 3 Pieces and a remnant of red Mexico Cloth of 144½ ydS. 1 Piece Red & 5 Remnants of blue cloth wch. measured 63½ yd. 149 Mexico Hatts
140 Hatts of Oxaca.
2000 Prs. of stockings of Bantayan.
6 Prs. twisted silk.
2 Prs. do. red.
16 Prs. of Macao Thread.
309 Prs. of shoe Buckles.
94 Prs. of knee Buckles.
20 Dozn. of Calain Buttons.
12 arrobas of Japan Iron in short Bars each arroba weighs 25 Pds.

Left a receipt.

Such as were delivered by Don Juan Solano.
2 Pieces of silk for Mr. Anda, and one of Peguin.
3 Corges of Gauzes at 90 for shirts.
240 Prs. of Narrow Manta Languin at 7 Ryals (for these I left a receipt).

THE 1ST. JANUARY 1763.

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT DON ANTONIO PALORNENA CARRIES.

	Dlls.
3 Cargoes of Gauges Bunrow at 90 Drs. ℔ Corge* ...	270
204 Pieces of Mantuas of Languin at 7 Rys. a piece ...	210
2 Ps. of sustrin as for Coats	36
1 Piece of white Peguin	12
Total ...	426 [*sic*]

* A bale or lot containing 20 pieces.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

SOLANO.

The first of January 1763 I signed this list to Juan Solano for his security in the Kings Name.

Suspicion of Mr. Norriega confirmed by secret Advices. Mr. Solano also suspected. Messrs. Norreiga Solano Serracho & Robiero to be taken into Custody.

The Board observe that the list of things received by Estaba, of Fernando Norriega, corrobarates the above evidence against him, which is also confirmed by secret Advices. And the list of the goods sold by Solano being known by His Handwriting, added to Estabas rece't of sundries at the foot of the former List, raise strong Suspicions of his likewise carrying on an illicit correspondence with the Enemy, Agreed therefore that Fernando Norriega, Juan Francisco Solano Domingo Serrachio, and Ribeiro be immediately secured and separately confined.

A paper reported to be published setting forth the Invalidity of the Articles of Capitulation. Mess Aurandin & don Juan Morier examined. deny ever having heard of such Paper dismiss'd.

Information having been received that a Manifesto or Declaration, has been published, setting forth the Invalidity of the Articles of Capitulation, Don Ramon Aurandine Notary public, and Don Juan Moreir late Secretary to the Royal Audience, being suspected of having copied the same, are called before the Board and examined separately, and both solemnly declare that they never saw or heard of such a Paper, in consequence of which they are dismised.

The Archbishop being acquainted by the Governor of the above report, assures him upon his Honor, that he has never heard of it, and that he does not believe that any such Declaration was ever wrote or published.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, SAMUEL JOHNSON
HENRY BROOKE, ROBT. EDWARD FELL.

SUNDAY 30TH. JANUARY 1763.

Letter from Captn. Sleigh.

Read the following Letters from Captain Sleigh enclosing Returns of the killed and wounded and of Artillery &ca. taken at Bulacan.

TO MAJOR FELL.

SIR,

I have just received your Chitt of the 24th. and flatter myself before this you have received my Letter Dated 23d. acquainting you of my being in Possession of this Place, yesterday morning I hung out a flag of Truce and still keep it flying in hopes it will bring the People In, but at present it had no effect, there is still a great Number of People about in arms, both Horse and Foot, who comes and shews themselves, and some Padres amongst them, which belongs to different Places, which I really believe is the reason those that would come in, dare not chuse to venture yet, it may take some little time to bring

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

them to a right knowledge of things, as they are of themselves an ignorant set of People, yesterday they made a grand Parade at about half a mile Distance, and sent a Flag of Truce two or three times but they did not come in upon it. I then sent Captn. Dupont, out with a Party of Europeans and a six Pounder, which upon his approach, they fled from one Place to another, & keeps shouting about, tho today I have seen but very few, as for Cattle there is very little to be seen here or any Part. I have since I landed only some Buffalows, Grain here is in great Plenty, I have ordered Mr. Spratt to collect what he can in and about the Town there must be some Method fallen upon to bring them to our Interest and to weaken the Interest of the Padre's, as to fighting you, they will stand, or at least what I can see of them, you may as well hunt a Deer in a forest as come nigh them, thô on my march from Matolos to this Place, there was enough to have eat us at a breakfast, I mentioned in my Letter, I thought if Mr. Edwards, or any Person, you and the Governor and Council may think proper to send, with a Padre and see what effect, that may have on them, I am well Convinced there are some damn'd Scoundrels at Manilha. I have met with some Letters, which possibly may bring it to light, I send you enclosed a return of the Kill'd and wounded of the Detachment, as likewise a return of Guns, Musquets and Ammunition taken here, as to the valuable effects belonging to the Churches, it has been all sent up the Country. Here is nothing to be met with, but bare Walls, the Inhabitants are all fled, In my Instructions there is mentioned that the Town of Angat was desirous of coming into our Interest. I have heard nothing of them as yet, nor has any Person from that Place been nigh me, I beg you would favor me with your Commands, what you would have me proceed in further. I shall use every method I can to fulfil my Instructions for the good of the Service.

SIR,
With due respect
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
25TH. JANUARY
5 O CLOCK AFTERNOON.

P.S.—I shall send my wounded to Manila as soon as the Sampans join me, and the surgeon may think it proper to move them.

I hope Lieutenant Robinson and Stout with one private Man that was wounded at Matolos and two sick of the Regiment sent from that Place are arrived safe.
I beg you would make my Compliments acceptable to the Admiral Governor &ca.

The Letters I shall send you by another opportunity as I don't think it safe to send them with this man, as I don't chuse to trust him with them if you approve of sending a Padre, the sooner the better, as you may be better able to judge what there is further to be done, as at present I don't think it answering any great end to proceed further and must beg your pardon for offering my opinion so freely on this Head.

The following are the names of the Padres and Spaniards I have been able to get Kill'd here tho there was double the number of Spaniards and Musluse of some Denomination.

Padre Augustine of the Recolets.
Padre Josepho of the Augustine Order.
Friar Antonio. Do.
Don Francisco Andres Cavada, cousin to Monte Castro.

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Don Augustine Constable.
Don Joseph Augantria. Secretary.

A return of the killed, and wounded Matolos & Bulacan.

2 Lieut^{s}. wounded.
3 Europeans Killed.
2 Sepoys killed.
14 Europeans wounded.
8 Sepoys wounded.
7 Lascars wounded.

A Return of Artillery and stores taken at the church of Bulacan.

2 Brass Guns.
7 Iron d^{o}.
25 Brass swivels.
368 Shott for Guns & swivels.

To Major Fell the Governor &c^{a}.

Sir & Sirs,

I this morning sent down a flag of Truce, to a large Body that came down within about half a mile in the Rear of my Post, to know what they was, and if they wanted to be Friends, and submit to the English Flag they prove to be the Troops of the Ovidore Anda, and Commanded by Juan Antonio De Guigar Don Joseph Vanalasdas, and Don Antonio Estabia, Busto is a volunteer in this Party, there is great Number of Spaniards Mexicans, and Watchinangoes (with the Deserters from us) they have a great number of fire arms with them. I take this to be their main Body, there appear to be some three or four thousand, but as they are a good deal covered with Bushes, there is no judging of them. The Flag I sent down by Captain Bonjour, He gave it to one of the Frenchmen who spoke Spanish, to go to the side of the River, the man inadvertently went into their Boat, when they sent the Prisoner, I send you over with their Flag after I had examined him, and found him to be one of the principal Commanders I sent him back, to see and get my man over, but in finding the Scheme would not take, I had ordered Captain Bonjour to bring him back to me, that I might send him to Manila, The Frenchman is still with them, I shall endeavour to get a letter to him, and to offer the other Frenchmen Pardon with a Bounty, if they come over to us, this man is a very useful Fellow, he denies being a Padry, he says he is Commandant of the Troops of the Province of Samboles, who make Part of this Body.

I have not had one soul come into me as yet, from any of the other Provinces, I got a man yesterday to carry me a Letter to the Padre of Bocavia, and to Captain Balthozar at Angat, but I have heard nothing from them, nor is the man I sent returned; there must be some other method fall in upon, to get some of the Provinces in your Interest, the rest will follow, there is no moving from this as yet, but running too great a risque. I will endeavour to get at these People and dispense them, but they are strongly posted both with strong Bushes, and rivers, to divide my Party too much will not do, I must act upon the Defensive a little, and skirmish with them if I can get at them; I would have you take great Care of this man, that he does not slip from you by an[y] pretences, he may make use of, he is a Dangerous man, and plainly telsl me they don't care for any Capitulation the Bishop has signed, the Ovidore is the General of the Province and as such they will maintain him.

I should be glad to see you here for three or four Hours. or M^{r}. Lewin Smith the River is open so there is no danger of coming, the Galley lies in the mouth of it, there is a great Quantity of Papers here, I could wish you would

send the Town Major, or some Person to receive them, and convey them to Manila, as I dont chuse to trust them with every Person, you will please to send me men to compleat my Detachment, in the room of them that have been killd and wounded, and for six men I have here sick, which shall be sent down by the first opportunity, Captain Horne sent an Indent to Mr. Parsons for Ammunition &ca. to compleat us. I wish it would be sent as soon as possible.

The Enemy thats armed by what We can see of them, have all cartouch boxes, made in the same manner with one I send you, which this man had on.

I send him under the Care of Lieutenant Hajelwood, who you will please to send back to me with his Party as soon as possible, I should be glad you woud send the Padre you mention, the sooner he comes the better, as We may see what Influence it may have with the Country People, if any should come in, I must beg leave to recommend it, that this man have no Correspondence with any of the People of Manila, nor any other opportunity of writing to any Person, but such as you, and Governor &ca. may think proper.

I am
GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedt. Servts.
(SIGNED) JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
29TH. JANUARY 1763.

Purport of a Letter to Captn. Sleigh

The Board observe with much Concern that the lenitive methods, they have used with the Indians, have not had, the desired Effect, they are of opinion that no time should be lost in prosecuting the march to Pampanga, but as none of the villages of Bulacan are yet come in, it would be Dangerous to leave so strong a Post, which the Malecontents would not fail again to possess themselves of, and from which We should again be obliged to dislodge them, Agreed therefore that Captain Sleigh be ordered to destroy it, either before his Departure to Pampanga, or in his return to Manila and since the Inhabitants still continue obstinate and will not except [*sic*] of the Terms We have offered them, that all the villages that shall be found in arms, be destroyed and Inhabitants punished with the severity they merit, but to such of them as will abandon the Party of the Malecontents they mean to grant their former Promises, which would give them the utmost satisfaction to see accepted, since nothing but absolute Necessity could induce them to adopt Measure so contrary to their Inclinations.

Ordered that the Papers found at Bulacan be sent to the Lieutenant of the Galley who will forward them hither.

The Padre mentioned in the above letter is called before the Board and gives the following Information in writing.

GENTLEMEN,

I acquaint you, that having gone from this City the day before the King of great Britain was proclaimed, I went to Balacan, where I met Mr. Simon Anday Salazar, who was actually fortifying said village, and had already made two trenches at the River, and placing Cannon in the trenches, I remained in the Royal House an Hour and a half, and afterwards went to the Parlitto of Baton; which belongs to the Dominican Fathers, they were likewise making Trenches there, at the entrance of the villages which are at the mouth of the Rivers. They had no Cannon except two Falconets at Orani and Torion, here I was at rest in the Convent of Orani and sometimes at Torion untill such time as Mr. Simon sent for me to Bulacan my Prelate, father Petervre sent me thither and desired I should do what I was commanded but could not tell, neither did he know what I was wanted for, I went to Bulacan and found the Convent converted into a Cittadel, and there was Cannon enough plac'd in it, they had made

—— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* ——

Bastions round said convent, Mr. Anda is not there, those who are there are Francis Cavada Estaba, Bustos, and many others, whose names I don't know I remained there but a short time, and discovered that there were many Guachinango soldiers, but no Indians, these having fled the day before at the report that was spread, that the English Forces, were upon their march thither, from thence I went to Misico, where Mr. Anda was the same day, there happened a Revolution at Guagua between the Chinamen and Indians, who tought till eight O' clock at Night. Mr. Anda sent me immediately to get the Cannons Powder and Ball that were in Pachecos ship I carry'd away 160 Cannon Balls, six Cannons, 2 Diameter, which were in the Nature of Falconets 26 Cannon Cartridges, 6 Fusils and likewise 2 Chests of Powder, besides there were 18 Soldiers with their Fusils, and 5 Europeans who came in said ship, I brought all these with me He ordered me at the same time to get together all the Zambales who might Chuse to go, none of them assembled at that time, nor till after a Consultation they held, then about a Thousand of them came and joined the Pampangoes, and Tagaloes, and went to the fields of Guiguinto where they all are, under the command of Father Brana, Eslavia, Banalastos, and mine, besides Bustos is there Colonel Mathdo some Mayorquins and some Frenchmen, and about 100 Spaniards, so that between Spaniards and Indians there are about 6 or 7000 men, with Field Pieces, Falconets and about 150 Fusils—all these are in the Fields of Guiguinto determined to fight untill they drive the English from Bulacan, and afterwards surround the city so as the People may be famish'd this is what they design to do, The Forts I have seen are the following in Cesmoan are 8 Cannons and 5 Falconets, a sufficient number of the Fusils, and people in Proportion they have 4 flat Boats which are to be burnt as soon as they go there, and 4 outlets into the sea, with an Ambuscade in each, of Indian Archers. This is what I saw, Their Ringleaders are Father Brana, Acosta, Estaba, Bustos, Cavada a recolet Friar whose name I dont know, the Kings Treasure amounts to 109,000 Dollars, the soldiers pay is a royal and victuals, The Judge has no fix'd Residence, he is at present at Mexico, such furnished Powder from hence I am informed was Norriega and some Muster and others, who are not known, besides a Guachinango who undertook to get Saltpetre in the village of St. Miguel, to make Powder, besides they called for Powder and Cannons that are in Pangasinan and likewise desired men from thence, and also from Cagayan. The Kings Treasure is in the Mountains of Busay, I saw a number of Spaniards and most of them had been taken Prisoners in the Trinidad, those I saw are the following—Don Simon Anda, his son Thomas, and his Servants, Don Manuel, Don Joseph, and Don Pantaleon, Don Pedro Galaraga, Don Manuel Portugues, Don Pedro Taglie, Don Antonio, Don Francisco Antarona, alcalde of the Pampanga Robredo is banish'd to the Mountains of Busay and both he and his Family sentenced to Die, should the English go to the Pampanga, The Province of Pangasinan will not receive any Spaniards except the Friars, the Franciscan Friars say they'll come against Manila by the other way with the Indians of their Districts, Tis said Don Andres Blanco gives money to the Judge, Don Manuel Ruano gave me some towards the Kings expences, Pacheco's ship is at Masinloe, without Masts or Cargo in the river, The Cargo is in the Convent, Mr. Anda has seized upon all the Letters, that came in her, the Spaniards belonging to said Ship, are Don Antonio Pacheco, Captain Jorge de St. Clement the Boatswain and an Armenian Mesty and no other this is what I know, and I can assure you all I can call to mind now my case is as follows. Sunday afternoon I was with Mr. Anda, when the news was brought him that the English were at Calumpit, which gave him a vast deal of Concern and afterwards came a Letter from Bustos with advice that the English were at Bulacan, desiring immediately he would send succours, to those who were in the Convent, he sent all those already mentioned, and yesterday morning early we got to Guinguinto, and having an account how the English

had set up a Flag of Truce, I went where with a very few men I saw the white Flag and I set up a Flag of War to sound their motions & seeing they came towards me, I took down the Flag and laid hold of my musket. The Captain came up with a Company of Soldiers, and desired me to go over, I desired he would come over to my side but finding he would not, I told him the next day I would go over, and so I went yesterday to see if any method could be found out for us to come to peaceable Terms, after a long conversation, all remained undecided untill such time as I should advise by hanging out a Flag, The officer came with me to the River side from whence I ordered 20 Soldiers to come with the French Soldier, that I might go over, they would not obey me, so I was obliged to return to the English Camp, where they used me with a great deal of Politeness, and I wrote to my People to shew the same to the Soldier.

The Provincial of the Augustineans Father Peter Espyner, ordered all his Friars to receive such English as went to their villages with a white Flag, the Provincial of the Recolets ordered the country Infantes Family wanted to go to Pangisenan but the Indians would not consent to it, they are at Magola. Ruano is at Bacolor with Norriegas Son and Wife, and it is reported he is mad with the Spaniards, nothing is known from Cagoyan.

The Indians purpose burning the Galley.

Intelligence having been received that the Indians purpose endeavouring to burn the Galley, up the River, Ordered that a Letter be immediately wrote to the Commander, to put him on his Guard, as also one to Captain Backhouse, directing him to send 20 men to reinforce her, and to acquaint him that as soon as we have advice of the Indians, a Party will march from hence to disperse them.

Commander advis'd of it.

As this will be a favorable opportunity to forward the Treasure for the Payment of the Troops at Passig—agreed that it be accordingly sent up.

Six Months Provisions to be provided.

Apprehensive that after the departure of the Squadron, the Enemy may by their numbers prevent Provisions from being brought into Manila, the Board formerly resolved that a store for three Months should be laid in, As it will be near four Months after the Squadron leave this Place, before we may expect a Reinforcement, and the Provissions if not used, may hereafter be disposed of, Agreed that of the most necessary Articles, a Stock for six Months be laid in, and that the Secretary do acquaint the Contractors therewith.

Purport of a Letter to Simon Anday Salazar.

Being informed by the above and other Accounts that Simon Anday Salazar has threatened with Death, Don Fernando Robredo (whom he now holds in Custody) the moment We enter the Province of Pampanga Agreed that a Letter be wrote to the said Anda, to acquaint him that altho We have no connection with the above Robredo his Menaces founded on Surmise has made his cause ours, that by the Laws of Nations We are obliged to protect him, and therefore if he should offer him any the least violence that we will severely revenge it, not only on those Spaniards, We have in Custody but also on those We may hereafter secure on any suspicion whatever.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
,, J. L. SMITH.
,, HENRY BROOKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

MONDAY 31ST. JANUARY.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The Board being met to examine Persons lately taken up on Suspicion of illicit [*sic*] by corresponding with the Malecontents and furnishing them with

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

Arms, Domingo Serracho is called, and inquiry is made of him whether he does not know, that Guns, Ammunition &c^{a}. were sent up by Fernando Norriega to Bulacan, he says that during the Time he was at that Place, some days after the Capture of Manila, a Boat did arrive there with Falconets &c^{a}. but possitively denies that he has any knowledge of their being the property of Norriega. Domingo Serracho examined concerning Norriegas supposed Male Practices.

Fernando Norriega is then brought in, and acquainted with his Accusation, He solemnly declares that he never furnished the Malecontents with Arms, ammunition Falconets &c^{a}. or ever carried on a Correspondence with them, he acknowledges that [he] sent up boats to his Family at Bulacan, but that the last when the Day of the Storm. The Question being put to him to whose care he intrusted the things, he replies to some of his servants whose names he does not recollect. Fernando Norriega's Examination.

He confesses that he was at Bulacan without Permission, and saw Simon Anda during his stay there. acknowledges that he was at Bulacan.

The List of sundries received by Estaba of him as entered in Consultation the 28th. Instant, is now shewn him of which he denies ever having furnished him with the least Article therein mentioned.

The Spanish officer who gave in a Deposition as entered in Consultation the 28th. is called for to confirm it on oath, not being at hand, Agreed to defer the Conclusion of Norriegas Examination till tomorrow, and the Prisoner in the mean time is returned to the place of his Confinement. further Examination postponed.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

JANUARY 31ST. Came to hand the following Letter from Capt^{n}. Sleigh.

TO MAJOR FELL.

SIR,

I am honoured with yours, and the General letter from the Council, and the Manifestoes and shall use every method in my power to fulfill your Instructions.

If I move any further at present before this part of the Country is settled, the Post must be entirely withdrawn, as it will not be safe to leave any body here, I have not been able to get any body in, they appear at a Distance, and when I send a Party out, they fly immediately, tho in the night they come almost up to my advanced sentrys, and throw Arrows in, & last night they fired three muskets which I suppose must be some few who escaped before I got Possession of the Church.

When the Padre arrives we may see what can be done, by explaining our Intentions for undertaking this Exepedition, and see if fair means will bring them to reason, but if that will not do, I am ready to execute whatever you may think proper to command me in, some Seapoys mounted, may be of service in pursuing these people. If we had the saddles &c^{a} Horses may be got here, I have sent down Capt^{n}. Flint to bring them up, my wounded men as many as can be moved, I shall send down to night or tomorrow, and the rest with the Guns I shall send before we leave these, as none of them will be of service to me at present, what Boats I shall not be able to take with me, I shall send to Manila with Grain, as here is great Quantities but little Cattle, what I have as yet seen is nothing but a few Buffaloes

&c^{a}. there more, there is no sending them down before this Country is settled, unless a strong Party marches with them, as for the Chinese they will not stir afoot without Europeans with them, so there is no dependance on them; the Padre at Bonavesto I have not been able to send to, about driving in his Cattle, as I have not an Indian with me and but one Guide the other being wounded.

As I have laid before you the state of the People here abouts, you will be better able to Judge what you and the Council would have done.

I had proposed with myself of sending a Party with a Gun to Guiguina, about 4 Miles from this Place tomorrow, to endeavour to subdue the People, there, but shall defer it till the Padre arrives, and see what they can be brought to by fair means, as that must certainly be the best, but if Lenity wont do, the other must.

You will please to lay this before the Council, and if you think proper I shall want more Ammunition and other Stores up, to compleat what has been expended, as I shall not be able to move this 3 or 4 Days before I have repaired the Carriages and axel trees of the Guns, which must have new ones made, which I have the Artificers at work at now.

I beg my compliments to the Governor &c^{a}. & am.

SIR,

Your most obedient humble serv^{t}.

(SIGNED) JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
27TH. JANUARY 1763.

P.S.—I have sent down a Padre and two children that were took by the Seapoys, coming round with the Boats he belongs to the Archbishop and has been at Bocavia ever since we took Manila, by what I can learn he is Treasurer to the Cathedral, the Governor has sent his orders for his being sent down.

I have likewise sent by Capt^{n}. Flint the Letters I have found here, M^{r}. Solano has had large Dealings with these People, as will appear by his Receipt of the money for the things he has sold them, a List of which is among the Papers, Hats, Cloaths, &c^{a}. with upwards of 60 Pair of Breeches ready made, I found in the Padre's Room, which I have given to the Detachment among them.

They had surrounded Lieutenant Sefton who I had left at Matolos, to cover the Boats, they [*sic*] day after I had took Bulacan, but I had that morning sent Capt^{n}. Flint with a Party of Europeans and Sepoys to escort him up, as I apprehended they would go down that Road, but indeed at present there is no moving with small Partys, and I really believe a great part of the people hereabouts is from the Pampanga Country, so if they could be brought in, the rest would be easy.

I shall be in want of more guides as the Person I have got with me, knows nothing of the Pampanga Country of Mexico.

Sent Letters to Capt^{n}. Sleigh at Bulacan Cap^{n}. Backhouse at Passing and the commander of the Galley up the River as follows.

TO CAPT^{N}. JEREMIAH SLEIGH

COMMANDING THE TROOPS AT BULACAN.

SIR,

The Padre you sent in Prisoner has made the following Declaration to us Viz^{t}. that he left Manila and passed thro' Bulacan the day before the King of Great Britain was proclaimed, when he found Don Simon Anday Salazar, who

— *MANILHA, JANUARY 1763* —

was fortifying the village, &c[a]. he then gives an Account of the Force at Bulacan, and the Fortifications of that Post, and the Indians quitting it upon hearing the English were coming of the Revolution of the Chinese, and their having fought the Indians, till 8 O'clock at night, of the Guns and Ammunition he got out of a ship from Macao, 18 Soldiers $2\frac{1}{2}$ Chest of Powder and 5 Europeans, he then proceeds and says that about 1000 Zambales had join'd the Pampangoes and Tagalos and came to the Field of Guiginto, where they were when he came over to you, under the Command of Father Brana, Estaba, Bonalastos and him besides Bustos, Colonel Matheo some Mexicans and Frenchmen and about 100 Spaniards, so that between Spaniards and Indians there are between 6 or 7,000 men, they have 2 field pieces 5 Falconets and about 150 stand of small arms; these says he; are now all in the fields of Guiguinto, determined to fight till they oblige you to leave Bulacan and then to surround this Place, and starve us out, the Forces he has seen are at Cesmoan, 8 Pieces of Cannon and 5 Falconets with a good many small arms and men in proportion, 4 Flat Boats which they propose setting fire to, if you should Pass that way (We suppose he means with your Embarcation) there are from thence four outlets into the sea where there are a Number of Indians and Men armed with Arrows in Ambuscade, what follows is in his own words.

The Leaders are father Brana, Mosta, Estavia, Bustos, Cavada a Recollect Friar whose Name I dont know, the Kings Treasure consists of 10,9000 Dollars, Soldiers Wages one Real and Victuals, the Judge Anda, has no first Residence, at present, he is at Mexico, who furnished them with Powder here are said to be Noriega, some Mestys and others, but so privately that I don't know who they are, a Guatchinango undertook to get Salt Petre in the village of S[t]. Miguel to make Powder, the Cannon and Powder from Pangasinan were called for and Men both from thence and Cagayan, The Kings Treasure is in the Mountains of Busaye, I saw a Number of Spaniards most of them taken on board the Trinidada, and all those I saw are the following Don Simon Anda, his Son Thomas, his Servants Don Pantaleon Don Manuel, Don Joseph, Don Pedro Taglie, Don Antonio, Don Francisco Esterrona, who is Alcalde of the Pampango Rotrido (Son in law to Aurundine) is banished to the Mountains, and both he and his Family sentenced to Death if the English should go to Pampanga.

The Province of Pangasinan receives no Spaniards, but the Fathers, By another way they say will come against Manila the Franciscan Friers with the Indian in their Parishes, Don Andreas Blancot is said gives the Judge Money Don Manuel Ruano gave it to me towards Expences for the king Pachecos ships is in Masingloe without Masts or Loading, the Effects and Cargo are in the Convent, Anda has all the Letters he has brought, and the Spaniards belonging to the Ship are Don Antonio Pacheco Capt[n]. Don George de S[t]. Clemente Boatswain and an Armenian Mesty and no more, He then gives his account of the manner taken and proceeds thus.

The Provincial of the Augustines Father Peter Espineyra has ordered all his Friars that as soon as the English went to their Villages their [*sic*] should receive them with a Flag of Peace.

The Provincial of the Augustines Father Peter Espineyra has ordered all wanted to go to Pangasinan, but the Indians could not suffer them to go, they are at Magala, Ruano is at Bacolos with Norriega's sons and his wife, and tis said he is mad with the Spaniards, nothing is known from Cagayan.

This is all the Intelligence we can send you and if you can possibly get at this Party to attack them with any likelihood of success the sooner it is done the better and as the nights are very light they might perhaps be caught Napping. We think you should lead all the Boats you can at Bulacan with stores and send them to this Place as soon as possible the sloop will tow a good many

and each large Champan another or two. We are informed there is a great deal of wheat there, we would have you, if there is any load the sloop with it, and all the Boats you can, when you march from thence you will destroy all those which you cannot use and likewise all the Provisions which you cannot send away, And that the church may not serve a second time as a Post, either blow it up and burn the Houses before you go up to Mesico, or in your Return from thence as you think proper, where you march from the Pampanga lay all waste before you with Fire and Sword, where the People are in Arms or fly from you, as we would have you return by land where that is the case you will proceed, in the same manner with them.

Your letter to Major Fell he has never received and as to the Papers you mention if you send them to Lieutenant Mickison he will transmit them by a safe hand. Padre Joseph the Augustinian will be sent up to you, we must recommend it to you to take care of him as the Indians in all probability will murder him if they can catch him.

Tho Severity be contrary to the nature of Englishmen, yet here it is very necessary to be made use of, for we have found by Experience how much they have abused the Lenity already shewn them, therefore as they have set us the Example tho we think it a very bad one, we ought to follow it, as the only means left to convince them your time is very short, as the Admiral insists upon having his men by the fifteenth of next month so that what you do must be done directly, if any Places should hang out a Flag of Truce oblige them to give Hostages for their good Behaviour and lay them under a Contribution of a certain number of Cattle and Provisions, As upon this stroke, in great Measure, depends our future Quiet. We have not the least doubt but that you will do all in your Power to make it sure success, attend and conviction go with you that these poor creatures may see their Error and save the Effusion of human Blood.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
JANUARY 31st. 1763.

P.S.—We again repeat to you that such of the Guns you have taken and cannot send hither we would have you render useless by bursting them which Captain Horn can easily do, It is impossible to compleat your Detachment as we have but barely a Refusal here, if you want any more ammunition it shall be sent with the utmost Expedition. The Saddles are gone by Captain Flint.

In future we desire you will direct your Letters to the Governor and Council.

Since writing the above your letter to Major Fell is received

To CAPTAIN BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING THE TROOPS AT PASSIG.

SIR,

We have this Instant received Intelligence of a Body of Indians who intend coming down to St. Nicholas to burn the Galley, We therefore desire you will immediately reinforce her with twenty Europeans from your force we design in case the Information is confirmed, sending a Party from hence to dislodge the Rabble, which We make no doubt will be easily effected, We would have you take the opportunity of sending the Treasures &ca. taken at Guadaloupe and Tagey by the Party for the Galley and the money for the Payment of

your Garrison will proceed by an armed Boat and remain there till the return of your Party which must be immediately after the intended service is effected.

When the Communication of the River is open the officer of the Galley is directed to go up to Tagey to assist you in opening the Passage into the Lake.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
31ST. JANUARY 1763.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE GALLEY IN THE RIVER.

SIR,

We have just receive[d] Intelligence that the Indians have formed a Design to attack your Galley and have therefore desired Captain Backhouse to send you 20 men to assist in her Defence, you will accordingly be upon your Guard and as soon as we are acquainted with the approach of the Indians We shall second you with a Party from hence.

When the communication is open you will please to proceed up to Tagey and assist Captain Backhouse to open the Passage to the Lake which the natives are indeavouring to stop up and by all opportunities send us an account of your proceedings and situation.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
31ST. JANUARY 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESt.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOK
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

TUESDAY 1ST. FEBRUARY 1763.

The Board being assembled agreable to the resolutions of last Consultation Don Ml. Alvarez is called in sworn upon the cross and deposes to the following effect.

That he was Bulacan 14 or 15 days after the capture of Manila where he saw in the Alcaldis House several Falconets &ca. that he was informed were the Property of Fernando Norriega that in the House of the writer of Bulacan there were many Effects as well as fire arms which were said to be the Defence of the House and that Norriegas Family lived in it, that being in company with Captain Navar (a marine officer at Bulacan) he heard that Norriega had been frequently there and further, that he himself saw the said Norriega and Romano arrive there in a Boat between the 17th. and 20th. October. That he saw Norriega deliver to Simon Anday Salazar a Paper which he took to be a Letter from General Draper and that they retired into a private Room He

deposes likewise that he (himself) went to Anda to advise with him concerning his surrendering himself up a Prisoner of War, and that the Ovidore refered him to Don Christoval Roslale Town Major who recommended to him to return. That accordingly, he did return about the 23rd. since here Sancheo had informed him that Fernando Norriega had been at Bulacan with Falconet &ca. and that he believes Augustine Salazar is acquainted with the Particulars. He deposes that he heard at Bulacan that the Falconets in the Alcaldis House were the Property of Norriega but this he is not certain of. He further affirms that he does not know to whom the Fire arms &ca. at the House of the writer of Bulacan belonged, but that they were with every other thing under the care of Domingo Serracha a relation and Dependent on Fernando Norriega whose Family lived in the said House.

Being asked when Anda first took up arms against the English.

He answers that when he arrived at Bulacan 7 or 8 Days after the capture of Manila he found Anda putting himself in a Posture of Defence. He further declares that while at Bulacan he received a Letter from Robiero in which a Postcript mentioned that a Party had marched out from Manila 600 strong of which 200 were killed by the Indians at Loma.

He likewise acquaints the Board that Andres de St. Roxa a Friar of the Franciscan or Dominican Order, the 18th. December left the Town without Permission to go to Pampanga.

Sancheo a Guatchinango called in and sworn deposes that being at Bulacan a Boat arrived therewith, Falconets soldiers Coats &ca. and that he does not know whose Property they were, that it was reported that they belonged to Fernando Norriega but that he cannot affirm.

Firnando Norriega again called and examined as follows.

Q. When did the last Boats you sent to Bulacan leave Manila?
P. Several Boats having arrived from thence with Rice &ca. during the Siege I returned them with part of my Effects to my Family the day after the storm.

The Question again repeated.

P. The last I sent away 4 or 5 days after the storm.
Q. To whom did you intrust your Things in the Boats?
P. To Indians who were Chiefs of the adjacent Villages.
Q. Who had the care of the last Boat?
P. In the two last were Indians named Joseph, the other Manco.
Q. How many Boats did you send in all?
P. I do not know.
Q. How many do you know of?
P. Four or six.
Q. How many went during the siege?
P. Four or Five.
Q. How many since?
P. Two, one with Manco the other Joseph.
Q. When did the last Boats leave Manila?
P. Seven or eight days after the Captain of the Place.
Q. Were the Falconets &ca. sent in the last Boats?
P. They were.
Q. By what Authority did you send away such Things?
P. They were my Property and therefore I thought I had an undoubted Right to send them away.
Q. To whom did you send them?
P. To my own Family.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

Q. Did not you deliver to Anda a letter?
P. I did not.
Q. What are become of the Things, you sent up to your Family?
P. They are in my Godowns being returned.
Q. Are all returned?
P. Except the Falconets and Soldiers Coats which the Alcalde detained by order of Simon Anda.
Q. Did you not send Hats?
P. Yes, but they were likewise detained by the Alcalde as well as Powder and Ball.
Q. Did the Powder &c^{a}. go in the same Boats with the Falconets?
P. I was informed they all went together one or two days before the taking of Manila.
Q. Was it customary to send up Ammunition &c^{a}. to the Provinces for sale?
P. I had a Licence from the former Government to purchase arms for my Champans &c^{a}. and even to sell them to such as would fight against the Moors.
Q. Have you no Account of the Things that were sent up?
P. In the confusion I had not time to take such accounts.
Q. Was you not at Bulacan?
P. Yes, four or five days after the siege.
Q. By what authority did you leave Manila?
P. I was authorized by General Draper to provide Provisions for the Garrison, and being scarce in the neighbourhood, I went to Bulacan to purchase some as well as to see my Family.
Q. Did the Paper you talk of authorize you to leave Manila?
P. It authorized my going to the Adjacent Village.
Q. Did you understand the licence to include Bulacan?
P. The Villages could not furnish Provisions sufficient for the Garrison and therefore I went to Bulacan where every thing was in Plenty.

The Board acquaint him that the Padre lately taken at Guiguinto had deposed that it was the Current report among the Malecontents that he was the Person that furnished them with Ammunition which he absolutely denies.

The list taken at Bulacan of sundry's received of him by Estaba, one of the Chiefs of the Malecontents is shewn to him but he positively denies knowing any thing of the matter.

Q. Did you never send up any of the Articles?

Upon reading it a second time, he acknowledges that he had sent up to Bulacan, Handkerchiefs, Hats, stockings, silk thread, Brass Buttons and Buckles and Iron.

Q. Did you see Estaba while you were at Bulacan?
P. I did not.
Q. Have you anything to offer in vindication of the Charge alleged against you?
P. I cannot recollect any thing at this Time.

The Governor sums up the charge against the Prisoner and puts the Question to M^{r}. Johnson the youngest in Council " Whether considering the several circumstances he thinks him guilty of carrying on an illicit correspondence with the Malecontents.

M^{r}. Johnson in Answer acquaints him that he thinks the Prisoner has rather been guilty of Imprudences, than of any real design of carrying on an illicit correspondence with the Enemy. The Governor coinciding in the same opinion M^{r}. Fernando Norriega is acquited. Mess^{rs}. Lewin Smith and Henry

Mr. Noriega acquitted by Majority.

— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* —

Messrs. Smith and Brooke their Dissent.

Brooke differing in opinion their Dissents are entered as follows. Mr. Smith's Reasons for dissenting are because he thinks the list particularising the things received by Estabio, of Norriega, found in the church of Bulacan, when the Troops took it, and which cannot therefore be supposed to be fictitious, The Testimony and Oath of Don Manuel Alvarez, the confession of Padre, who was taken Prisoner near Bulacan and could have no knowledge of Norriegas accusation, his own prevaricating and contradictory Defence, besides the several other Informations he had received of his carrying on an illicit correspondence with the Enemy, are such strong circumstances of Guilt that he is of opinion they are sufficient in our present precarious situation, surrounded by Enemies and Spies, as appears by other intercepted letters to justify confining him and sending him off the Island as a dangerous Person who consequently ought in common Prudence to be removed and as his Behaviour has been so exceptionable that he should be obliged to pay the sum of 15,000 Dollars which he was assessed at towards making up the contribution money by his fellow Citizens.

Mr. Brooke's reasons for dissenting are because he remarks that the Prisoner by his own confession, left the Town without Permission from General Draper, and actually conveyed away Ammunition several days after the capture of the Place, which being in open Defiance of the Law of Nations, would of itself justify the sending him away, and because the Testimony of the Spanish Gentlemen who deposed on Oath that he saw the said Norriega deliver to Anda a paper, and retire into a private room with him, the List particularising the Things received by Estaba of the Prisoner, which being found in the church of Bulacan may be the more be depended upon, as he acknowledges to have sent away some of the Articles therein mentioned the confession of Padre who being taken at Guiguinto could not know even of his Accusation, the secret Intelligence received of his carrying on a correspondence with the disaffected, and his very evasive, contradictory, and prevaricating Defence are so many concurring Proofs of his Guilt, besides which he observes, that the several Evidencies were received from such channels as rendered it impossible to have been the Effect of a concerted scheme against the Prisoner and from their agreeing in the main point must therefore carry the greater Weight against him. He consequently is of opinion that the said Prisoner has illicitly corresponded with the Malecontents and furnished them with the Guns, Ammunition &c^{a}. contrary to the Duty he owes to his Britannick Majesty in violation of his Parole of Honor, for which as a dangerous and designing Person, he should by all means be removed from this Island.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.
J. L. Smith.
Henry Brooke.

At a Consultation

Present

Thursday February 3rd.

Dawsonne Drake Esq^{r}. Dep^{ty}. Gov^{r}. President.
John Lewin Smith,
Henry Brooke. Samuel Johnson.

Examination of Mr. Solano.

Mr. Salano called before the Board and acquainted with the Suspicions they have of his carrying an illicit correspondence with the Male contents. and furnishing them with sundry Things.

— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* —

He declares that being throughly sencible of the obligations laid on him by the Parole of Honour he had given to His Britannick Majesty, he has neither taken up Arms against him nor furnished his Enemies with arms ammunition &ca. or even corresponded with them in any manner that by the articles of the Capitulation a free permission had been granted for the sale of their goods and that he accordingly did sell and dispose of them to every one that came without requiring the Purchasers to acquaint him what they intended to do with them. The List of Goods sold by him known by his Handwriting is shewn him of which a copy is entered in Consultation ulto. and he is asked whether he had not disposed of such Commodities? and to whom? He acknowledges to have sold the things particularized therein to Palomero who was then actually in the Place but affirms that he did not know for whom the said Palomero purchased them Estabas certificate of the receit of the said Goods from him is then shewn to him he denies having had any concerns with him since the seige and remarks that if it had been a certificate for his security it would have been in his Possession and not at Bulacan Mr. Solano then acquaints the Board that above a fortnight since he had heard, that such reports had been raised concerning him and observes that if there had been any Foundation he could very easily have absconded.

Acquitted.

The President then puts the Question to the Gentlemen whether they think he is guilty of having corresponded with the Malecontents. Mr. Johnson is opinion that he is not Guilty. Mr. Brookes that there are no Positive Proofs but that his Conduct has been exceptionable Mr. Smith remarks that the 2 Papers corroborate each other and that tho' there is not sufficient Proof, yet that his Behaviour has been exceptionable. The President being of opinion with Mr. Johnson that the Prisoner is not Guilty he is acquited.

Palomero suspected of acting as Agent for Andra enquired for sometime eloped.

There being other Room to suspect Palomero of having acted as Agent to Senhor Andra. Enquiry is made concerning him by which they discover that he left the Town some days since.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.
J. L. Smith.
Henry Brooke.

February 3rd.

Delivered a Letter to Admiral Cornish as follows.

To Samuel Cornish Esqr.

Rear Admiral of the White, and commander in chief of His Majestys Squadron in India.

Sir,

As the time of your Departure approaches I am desired by the Council to lay before you the situation of our affairs you are sensible that already surrounded by faithless Malecontents it is dangerous even to venture out of the Walls of the Town and if this is the case at present Sir, what can we expect when you have left us their designs are to cut off our connections with any other place in hopes of obliging us by Famine to abandon the Town without the assistance and protection of a Naval Force, how will it be possible to keep open the Bay that we may procure Provisions from the neighbouring Island, or receive advices from Madras? should the Phillipino remain in these Seas, or other Spanish or Dutch Vessels arrive from Batavia, without such a Force how could we, Sir, prevent their landing in the Bay, and furnishing the Male Contents with Cannon, Fire Arms, ammunition &ca. by which they might be rendered so formidable, as to make it dubious, whether with so small a Garrison,

we should be capable of defending the Place, or how Sir, shall we be able even to keep open a communication with Cavita? a Circumstance that cannot but be alarming since by depriving a great number of artificers of a means of Livelyhood, it would oblige them to take up Arms, and thereby involve that Province in Troubles, which being so near to Manila might be attended with fatal consequences, I am too conscious of the duty I owe to my King and Country to form to myself the least Idea of abandoning a conquest which at the conclusion of a Peace, may produce many and great advantages to the Nation, and yet without your concurrence can see but faint Hopes of preserving it. These circumstances well considered have therefore obliged me to represent to you our present precarious situation, flattering myself that your well known zeal for the service, on this occasion will induce you to spare us 2 Ships and order all the Galleys and other armed vessels and Boats to be filled up, to protect us and keep this and the Adjacent Islands in awe.

The little Dependence that can be placed on the promise of the Spaniards in general, and the unfaithful Behaviour of many of them, makes it seem necessary to send some of the principal Inhabitants and all the Guatchinangoes to the Coast, and if you should concur with me in the same opinion I hope you will be pleased to permit them to be sent on His Majestys ships.

The Military Storekeeper having represented to me that 42 Barrels of Powder have been delivered short of the Quantity put on Board the Squadron at Madras, I must request the favor of your ordering the Gunner to account with him for it, and if you can spare us any more of that Article you will render a Service to the Company.

If you will please to give orders to the Agents to lay before us an Account of the Stores and Provisions with an Estimate of their Value, I shall be able to determine the Quantity that may be wanted for the Hon'ble Company at the same time permit me to request you to direct them to deliver in an Account particulars of what has been expended for the use of the Squadron, specifying the value of every Article.

The Governor and Council of Madras having desired that part of the Stores sent on the Expedition should be returned, I flatter myself you will permit some of the ships to receive the mortars and shells.

I have been acquainted with your complyance with the request I made you for the Salt Provisions, for which I beg you will receive my thanks.

I am
SIR,
Your most humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE

MANILA.
3RD. FEBRUARY 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION
Present

FEBRUARY 4TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH. ROBT. EDWARD FELL.
HENRY BROOKE. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Letter from Captain Thomas Blackhouse at Passig.

Read a Letter from Captain Blackhouse at Passig, one from Captain Bonjour, and 3 from Captain Sleigh at Bulacan as follows.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

To the Governor and Council of Manila.

Gentlemen,

I have this moment received a Letter from Lieutenant Bonjour who informs me that he has neither Provisions or money for his Party he likewise tells me that if he lets the men go on shore he will lose them, and if he keeps them on board they must starve.

I have no provisions here to supply them with, otherwise should not have wrote to you on that head in my former Letter, the Party here beats Paddy into Rice for their daily Consumption, to this they add Fish or what other Articles they can buy in the Market.

For Gods sake when you order a party to move from this Post, take measures to supply them with Food there is nothing appears to me so dreadfull as to see or hear of Soldiers being distressed for want of Victuals, and what adds to my unhappiness, I have not a single article to supply them with, but Paddy which would be of no use, as they cannot beat it on board the Boats.

We want money for the Payment of the Party very much, every man murmurs and makes hourly applications to me for cash, send Dollars, the fair speeches and promises begin to be disregarded of.

Gentlemen
Your most faithful and most
obedient Humble Servants
(Signed) Thomas Backhouse.

Passig,
3rd. February 1763.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.

Sir,

Letter from Captain Bonjour.

The notice you have been pleased to take of me, induces me on this occasion to represent to you my sentiments on our present Situation the taking of Bulacan having always been considered as an advantage that would make us respected in this Island, and being found of little consequence, naturally produces those Reflections which prudence requires of us—Our success is by no means decisive, as the Troops which defended the Post were divided, we only destroyed a very small number, some days since, we saw appear a Party in which there were no less than 3 or 400 with Fire arms, the whole composed of Guatchinangoes our Deserters, and several thousand Indians armed with Lances &ca. An Expedition into Pampanga would not in my opinion be equal to the Danger we should run, it would be hazarding all for nothing for even on a supposition that we should have the upper hand, we should not be the forwarder, always surrounded by People which tho' they may want Resolution to attack us, will not fail to harrass us in a most dangerous manner, killing now and then a man of whom six are worth more to the Nation than the forced conquest of the Phillipines. I have heard that General Draper was not sent to conquer the Indians by Force of Arms but only to take Possession of Manila and Cavita to open a lucrative Commerce with them and to increase that which we now carry on to China, If the Capture of Manila gives us a right to the whole, those who dispute it think our Pretensions ill founded and to support them by Force is to undertake more than we are able to execute, I think Sir another method might be essayed. Address yourself to the Archbishop and insist on his Compliance, by menaces which you will put in Execution, if they should not have a proper Effect. Mine all the Fortifications of Manila as well as the publick Buildings if you observe the least motion contrary to the Capitulation which he has signed, tell him you will blow the whole up—after let us retire to Cavita which is a Place of more Importance to us—being there with all our Forces we may with

more certainty undertake Coup de Mains for Provisions on every part of the Island. You may also at present purchase every necessary thing you can meet with and place it in a magazine—search all the Houses of the Spaniards and only allow them Provisions as circumstances permit—imprison the greater Number for I have seen many Faces here which were familiar to me.

I have the honor to be with profound respect,

SIR,

Your most humble and most obedient servant

(SIGNED) ABRAM BONJOUR.

BULACAN,
4TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

Letter from Captain Sleigh Commanding at Balcan.

TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE TROOPS THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL &CA.

SIR AND SIRS,

I have wrote you three Letters two of which Directed to Major Fell are both Publick letters the other directed to him the Governor &ca. acquainting you from time to time of my Proceedings and likewise of the Enemy who still keeps in this Neighbourhood—this morning I sent out a Detachment to disperse some of them who were in a village called St. Nicholas which joins to the Bridge of this place the party killed and wounded about twenty, one of the wounded they brought in I had him drest by our Surgeon and sent him away—to his own home which is about four miles from this for him to acquaint the People of the Place, of the good treatment he has met with from us (I have done this to see if it will have any effect with the Indians to get them to come in) at present there has not any come near this Place but what is in Arms they constantly keep moving about the Post hiding in Bushes and fireing of Fire Arms and Arrows at every Person they have an opportunity the accounts of their main body which is commanded by Don Antonio Eslava Don Joseph Vanalados—and Pedro Baranice who was Prior of Tondo is very uncertain sometimes the Chinese tells me they are at one Place and sometimes at another—but no account to be depended upon as I have not one single Person, Indian or any other, that I can send out for to get Intelligence of them which obliges me to be upon the Defensive. if I could now get an Account where these People lay with their main body I would make a march on them in the night and surprise them if possible, but at present it's not in my Power for the reason above given. I acquainted you in my last that I had wrote to the Padre of Bocavia and likewise to the Captains of Angat but I have not heard any thing from them nor of the Person, that carried the Letters—he was a man of Bocavia and got me my Guide. Major Fell directs me in his Letter he would have me write to the heads of Bonevista to desire them to send in the cattle belonging to St. Juan De Deos. I have not been able to get any Person to go with a Letter there or to any other Place except the two aforementioned.

I wrote in my last letter I should be glad to see Major Fell here that I might represent the nature of the service to him, if he does not come I beg the favour you will permit me to come down to Manila that I may lay it before you there. I shall in the mean time do every thing in my Power to facilitate the service I am upon by taking every opportunity of convincing them of their Error.

The 29th. ultimo I sent down two large champans and eleven Lascars loaded with Paddy to be put on board the sloop. Mr. Saseluier they past the Galley and are supposed to be gone for Manila except one which Lieutenant Mickinson sent some of the Gallevs People on board to Convoy her to the Sloop, you will be pleased to let Enquiry be made whether they are at Manila or not which if they be as soon as unloaded they may be sent here.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

I shall send off this evening one Champan loaded with wheat and another with nine Carriage Guns and fifteen Swivels 73 round Shot and 3 Grape. I have kept Eight (8) Swivel Guns with me and some Ammunition for them. I have likewise sent 52 Stand of Arms and Nine Chambers that we took here. I mentioned in my last of some Person being sent here to take care of the writings down to Manila. that I found here of which there is a greater quantity I have reason to think they have what has belonged to the Alcalde and Notary Publick as they was found in a room of the Convent where there was some of the Alcalde's Pictures which the Padre Antonio I sent you down knew to be his. His House was set on fire by one of our shells and consumed to ashes—and I suppose they had just time to save these things.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
wth. great respect
Your most obedt. Humble servts.
JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN.
1st. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Sleigh at Bulacan representing the insurmountable obstacles of prosecuting the French to Pampango.

Ltter from Captn. Sleigh at Bulacan repre-enting the insurmountable obstacles of prosecuting the March to Pampango.

I received your Letter of Intelligence in which you mention my proceeding to the Pampanga Country and likewise to Mesico, it is impossible to do it without risking the Loss of the Detachment, and a great many other Inconvenience still attends it, such as the loss of my Ammunition, which certainly would be the case, as the Chinese would on the first alarm throw it down, and run away, and my Detachment is not sufficient to make such Guards of Scouts to prevent surprizes as is necessary, as the Country is very strong both with woods and Rivers and the Country People not one has declared for us, who may expect Ambuscades all through the Country and risking our Men being picked off without seeing the Enemy or having it in my Power to prevent it, the Chinese not to be depended on. I cannot get one of them a hundred yards from this Place on any one Service as the name of an Indian let alone, the sight of them is a terror to them was this an open Country to March through and that we could take Post it might then be practicable and the People of the Country we leave behind in our Interest we might then make both as to getting Provisions and giving Intelligence but they are quite the contrary not one of them having come in or declared for us—their is another thing that all communication with you will be cutt off—as I should not be able to keep this River open much longer—as they will have Scouting Partys lying in Ambush to the risk of the People in the Boats Passing and repacing there was one of the Chinese in a Boat wounded coming up last Night.

We expend Ammunition to little Purpose and should we proceed, there is no Possibility of being supplied again I yesterday and to Day have been out with a Party, the Six Pounder and the Howitzer to endeavour to drive them away from hence—but it answer'd no End they fly into the Bushes and in a Quarter of an hour you have them as thick again as ever—I had one Seapoy killed and one wounded yesterday and one European wounded to Day and I have not been able to get any Account whether I have done any execution on them or not. Neither can I find there is any Greater Possibility of marching from here to Manila by land then there is of going forward without running two

[*sic*] great a risk. As to Cattle, I dont see there is any here neither can I find there is any in the Neighbourhood nor any here abouts, all I have been able to Collect has been about 25 Head of Buffaloes which I was obliged to keep within the walls of this Place for the use of the Detachment, which we have been expending ever since here—As to what wheat there was here I sent it down in a Champan to Manilha the Night before last and another Champan with the Guns and Muskets which I hope is arrived safe before this—the Paddy has been sent to the Sloop. Except eleven Lascars and one Champan which was ordered to go to the sloop—and did not, but proceeded to Manila, which I wrote you an Account of in my last.

I beg leave to assure you I shall do every thing in my Power to fullfil your orders, and take every method I can to contribute to the good of the Service—but am sorry to say there is nothing can be done but to lose men for no purpose, unless a sufficient Force could be sent into the Pampanga Country at the back of these whilst we are here and then it must not be a small one, and till that could be done we shall have enough to do to keep what we have already got, and keeping this Place will not do—that the sooner it's withdrawn the better but that, I leave to your Judgment, and beg your pardon for offering my opinion on these things in case you should find it necessary to recall the Detachment you will please order up al lthe Champans and Lascars thats at Manilha, as most of them is gone from here, those that have been sent with grain to the sloop have not returned.

I have represented in my other Letters as well as this the situation of things here, and must beg the favor you will please to honor me with your answer.

I am

GENTLEMEN

Your most obed^{t}. Humble Serv^{t}.

JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
2^{D}. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILA.

SIR AND SIRS,

Letter from Captain Sleigh.

I have sent down by this Boat the Books and Papers found here—they are in eight Packages there likewise comes by the same Boat the Bells and some Iron—I shall collect what Paddy I can and load the Sloop if Possible, what Wheat was here I sent down in a Champan of which I gave you an account in a former Letter when you please to have this Post abandoned if you approve of having the Walls and the Tower lifted you will please to order up two Barrels of Powder Captain Horn had already Indented for that quantity.

I have nothing more to acquaint you with at present, than what I wrote to you last Night only that I have been out again this Morning with a Party and to no purpose—my Guide does not know a bit of Ground but the main roads not even the way to the Rivers across the country the Man I have with me is of very little service.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Hble. Serv^{t}.

JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
3^{D}. LEBRUARY 1763.

— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* —

The Cash Captain Backhous desires has been already sent. Ordered that a Boat be immediately dispatched with Provisions to Lt. Bonjour on board the Galley.

Captain Sleigh to consult With Captain Flint Bonjour and Dupont. concerning penetrating to Pampanga.

With regard to the letters from Bulcana, altho the Board would by no means endanger so considerable a Detachment as they have in that Province, yet they foresee, that if the March to Pampanga is not prosecuted the Malecontents flattered thereby, will ascribe it to our Apprehensions of their Numbers, and consequently thus incouraged will draw nearer to Manila, and destroy the influence we have in the Province of Tondo. Agreed therefore that a letter be wrote to Captain Sleigh directing him to consult with Captain Dupont, Bonjour and Flint, whether with the addition of 100 Europeans and 100 Sepoys they imagine it will be possible to make good their march to Matolos, from whence Boats may land the Party at Calimpit, and by securing that Post the Communication be kept open with us, and at all event a retreat practicable. If the Party cannot march back overland, they must embark at Matolos, upon his determination therefore will depend, our sending the Champans empty to bring them back, or with the intended Reinforcement, if the Admiral can spare us any men.

Agreed that a sufficient number of Champans be accordingly held in readiness.

Major Fell undertakes to address a Letter to the Admiral to acquaint him with our Intention, & to request he will spare us part of the Men required to put the intended Plan into execution.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.
J. L. Smith.
Henry Brooke.

To Captain Jeremiah Sleigh.

Sir,

Letter to Captain Sleigh.

We have read your letter as likewise one from Captain Bonjour to Mr. Drake representing the difficulties you labour under, and which prevent your march to the Pampanga as it may be of bad consequence your retiring from Bulacan without having first chastised the Indians of Pampanga by elating them with the thoughts having obliged you to abandon that Country, & inspiriting the other Indians of the Island to join with them, we will do our utmost to support the Detachment under your Command, we desire therefore that on receipt of this you would consult with Captains Dupont, Bonjour and Flint, & if you think you shall with the addition of an hundread Europeans & one hundred Sepoys, be able to march to Matolos, from whence the Boats may land you at Calampit, and by securing that Post, be able to keep open the Communication with us and make good your retreat, the Champans shall be ordered to meet you at Matolos & we will if possible contrive to send you the reinforcement abovementioned, if after you have consulted you think it practicable, let us know immediately & what quantity of Ammunition you will want you must at any rate embark at Matolas, if you cannot come back by land and upon your determination will depend our sending the Champans empty to bring you back or with the intended Reinforcement if you are determined to proceed. The Padre you sent Prisoner will be returned to you with the reinforcement. as he

has promised & assured us that he can and will be of great assistace to you you will keep a strict Eye over him & use him as he deserves, by no means release him, but bring him back with you to Manilla.

We are
SIR,
Your humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA
FEBRY. 4TH. 1763.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

SIR,

Letter to Captain Thomas Backhouse.

Your Letter has been received in consequence of which Orders have been sent to the Commander of the Galley to forward the Treasure with the utmost Expedition.

Provisions were directed to be sent upon receipt of your former Letter and Boats were accordingly dispatched early Yesterday Morning.

I am
SIR,
Your most Obedient Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE,
Governor.

MANILA,
4TH. FEBRUARY 1763

5TH. Sent the following Letter to Simon Anday Salazar.

TO SIMON ANDAY SALAZAR.

SIR,

Letter to Simon And.

We have been informed, that you have now in your Custody, Señor DON Fernando Robreido and his Family under the severe sentence of immediate execution the moment our Troops enter the Province of Pampanga. We know no right you have to persecute in that manner a man unknown indeed to us, & with whom we have no connexion, but as a Prisoner to His Britannick Majesty, but since you have by your menaces (founded on surmise) made his cause ours, we are obliged by the Law of Nations to take him under our Protection and we do hereby assure you, that should the least violence be offered to him or any one of his Family, we will most amply avenge him by putting to Death not only those Spaniards whom we already have in Custody suspected of Corresponding with you, but likewise all those we may hereafter discover on whom the least suspicion of the same kind may fall.

We are,
SIR,
Your humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL

MANILA,
FEBRUARY 5TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPTY. GOVR. PRESD.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL,
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

FEBRUARY 7TH. 1763

Letters from Captain Sleigh at Bulacan and Captain Backhouse at Passig read as follows.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL &CA.

SIR & SIRS,

I was favored with your letter and have laid it before the Gentlemen you requested, for their Opinion which is, that with the reinforcement you purpose of one hundred Europeans and one hundred Sepoys, to endeavour to get to Matolos—but as to marching any further, it must depend on circumstances as marching to Matolos does in a great measure, as we are not able to learn how and where the Enemy is posted neither as to Numbers or Situation, as there is no Person here can give me any account of it. Letter from Captain Sleigh. Result of his Consultation with Captains Bonjour, Flint & Dupont.

But without the reinforcement joins me here we must Embark at this Place whatever Accounts you may have from Orendam or flying reports at Manila to form any Judgement there (you will find things quite different with us in every respect) the Man I have is good for nothing and the Roads in every Place is nothing but ambuscade, so you will please to determine what you will have done (if the reinforcement is to come, the sooner the better) and to join here— you will please to give orders for Ammunition to be sent up agreable to the Indent inclosed— The Padre Joseph has sent the Guide he brought with him to Apalit with a Letter to the Lieutenant of the Place but what effect it will have time must shew as he is not returned since the Padre has been here he has not been able to see one Indian to make use off. Yesterday about 4 O Clock in the afternoon I made an attack upon a Post which is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Church close on the Banks of a large river, where they had, had a Party ever since the day the Padre was took, I drove them from it, and filled up some small Trenches they had made on the opposite Bank, I took one Swivel from them and distroyed a Bamboo Bridge they had almost compleated with two rafts the Country close behind this Post is a strong wood and Bushes which they made to, so there was no pursuing them neither was I able to Learn what damage they sustained, as I was not able to meet with any Prisoner or see any of their Dead which if they had, they carried them off having so small a way betwixt the Bank of the River and the woods and Night coming on prevented me from seeing so much of them as I could have wished they have not appeared in any Numbers at that place to Day —only some ten or a dozen Horse has come out of the Wood at a time—I had one European killed belonging to the Company's Troops. I believe they must have suffered some Loss—as there was som Blood seen in several Places—I beg leave to assure you I shall do all in my Power and Endeavour to contribute all I can for the good of the Service and the reduction of these People for my own Part I am extreamly ill, and if I am not better soon I shall be obliged to give the Command to Captain Du Pont, so must beg the favour you will please to send up the Detachment here as soon as you can if I am to proceed to Matolos or Calampit as there will be no moving to either Place without it, you will likewise send me an Artillery officer in the room of Lieutenant Stout who I sent down from Matolos wounded. I have some sick here which I shall send down the first opportunity—the Padre you propose sending if he has any influence over the Zamboles which makes part of their Army, may be of service, if any Confidence can be put in him. Padre Joseph brought up two Letters Directed for Don Simon Anda, and that is all he knows of them.

— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* —

I shall be glad to know, how and where you would have them dispatched to him as to the four Letters directed to different Padries, he will send them himself— you will please to send a Sepoy officer in the room of Ensign Carty.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) JEREMIAH SLEIGH.

BULACAN,
6TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.

SIR.

Letter from Captain Backhouse at Pasig.

This moment I received your Letter of the 5th. Instant.

I apprehend that the Danger of burning the Galley is over as the rabble who infested the Banks of the River are at Tunisan doing what mischief they can they have sunk a Champan and some smaller Boats in the entrance of Tagey River, but as yet the Course is still clear for Boats.

I have detained, three of those Boats which brought the Guns as they are proper Machines if you intend visiting those Scoundrells at Tunisan.

I am told that the Galley cannot possibly get up the River to this Place you will therefore be so kind to order the return of Lieutenant Bonjour and his Party as soon as you find it convenient.

I am
SIR,
Your most obedient Humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASSIG,
FEBRUARY 6TH. 1763.

Troubles at Cavita prevents the Admiral assisting us with any more men.

Major Fell acquaints the Board that the Admiral in answer to his Letter has informed him, that Troubles which have arisen at Cavita prevent his sparing any more men for the Expedition.

Expedition to Pampango laid aside in consequence.

Detachment to return.

Boats to be sent for them.

All the Provisions he can gather to be sent down.

former resolution burning Church &

As the Admiral cannot assist us to reinforce the Detachment under Captain Sleigh, it now appears dangerous to hazard them into a more distant Province, the roads into which are greatly embarassed with woods of Bamboos and where numbers of Indians would continually harrass them. The obstacles appearing by Captain Sleighs representations to be insurmountable with great risk. The Board altho' greatly concerned that they are obliged to alter their former Plan, which they hoped would have had a proper Effect on the Indians, are of opinion that the Troops should by all means be recalled, as their longer stay can answer no end, and is attended with a great expence, Agreed that Captain Sleigh be directed to hold himself in readiness to embark with his Party, on Boats which are now ordered to be immediately forwarded to him and that it be recommended to him to assist the Chinese as far as in his Power, and to desire him by all means to send down as much Grain and Provisions as the possibly can gather. In the present circumstances, burning the Houses and destroying the Churches will only irritate the People, who have already so bad

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

an Impression of us. Resolved therefore that they be left in the same condition as at present, except the Stockade &ca. which if time will permit, should be destroyed. Houses countermanded.

After the Departure of the Squadron the Board think it may be prudent to collect their Troops at or near Manila and as the Post of Passig has not entirely answered our Expectations, a Party of Indians having lately cut off our Communication with it, Agreed that after Captain Backhouse has gathered all the Grain and Provisions he can in the Neighbourhood he be directed to destroy the Post, when Boats are sent up for the Garrison, it will be a proper opportunity to disperse the Male Contents at Tagey and open the Passage into the Lake, where we propose having some Armed Vessel, which at a less Expence we hope will answer all the Ends of keeping Passig; and when he goes on that Expedition, we may withdraw the 20 men from the Galley he formerly sent thither. The Post of Passig to be destroyed.

Altho' it may be eligible to withdraw the large Detachment we have at Passig, it will be necessary to have a Party of about 50 Men at Guardaloupe or St. Nicholas, as our communication with the Armed Vessels we purpose having in the Lake might therein be cut off, The Engineer is accordingly ordered to proceed to Passig to Consult with Captain Backhouse the proper place for that purpose. Major Fell was formerly desired with the Engineer to make the necessary survey, but the Partys of Malecontents continually hovering thereabout have hitherto prevented them. Captain Backhouse and the Engineers to survey Guardaloupe &ca.

Ordered that all the Palisades at Passig be sent down as they will be of great service here. The Palisados at Passig to be sent down.

General Draper having omitted to take the Paroles of Honor and oath of alegiance of many of the Military Officer's and Civil Inhabitants of this City. Ordered that the former do attend 11th. and the Latter with the Ecclesiasticks the 15th. for that purpose.

(Signed) { Dawsonne Drake. / J. L. Smith. / Henry Brooke.

To Captain Jeremiah Sleigh.

Sir,

As you represent the obstacles that prevent your prosecuting your march into the Province of Pampanga to be insurmountable; and the Admiral cannot spare us men to compleat the reinforcement, we purposed sending to you, on account of troubles which have arisen at Cavita, we have determined to recall your Detachment, accordingly Boats now proceed, on which you are to embark your whole Party. The Chinese of the Parian are likewise to send Boats for their People, whom we desire you will assist as much as lies in your power, and we beg you will not omit bringing with you all the Provisions &ca. you have collected, and can conveniently transport hither. Letter to Captain Sleigh at Bulacan.

As we are thus prevented from carrying into Execution our intended Scheme, burning the Houses and Destroying the Churches will only irritate the People who have already a bad Impression of us, we therefore recommend to you to leave them in the condition they are at present, only the Stockade &ca. if time will permit we think should be demolished.

We are
Sir,
Your most Humble Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
Governor &ca. Council.

Manila,
7th February 1763.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

To Captain Thomas Backhouse.

Sir,

Letter to Captain Backhouse at Pasig.

As the time of the Departure of the Squadron approaches, when it will be prudent to collect all our Troops at or near Manila we have determined to recall your Detachment from Passig, and therefore beg you will make preparations for the Demolition of that Post for which purpose Orders will hereafter be sent you.

In the meantime you will gather all the Grain and Provisions you possibly can from the Neighbouring Villages. Champans shall be sent you for carrying it hither and we would have you take that opportunity to disperse the Malecontents at Tagey and endeavour to open the Passage into the lake where we intend keeping some armed Vessels which we hope will answer the same end as holding a Post at Passig. When you proceed on this Expedition, you may recall, your Men from the Galley.

As we purpose having a Party of about 50 Men at Guardaloupe on S^{t}. Nicholas we desire you will examine those and the adjacent Places with Captain Stevenson the Engineer who has our Directions to proceed to Passig to consult with you on the occasion.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
Governor &c^{a}. Council.

Manila,
7th. February 1763.

P.S.—You will take care to get the Palisades together that they may be sent hither when we have occasion further. As Captain Stevenson is desirous of having M^{r}. Barnard with him you will accordingly take him with you.

8th. Received a Letter from Captain Backhouse as follows.

To the Governor & Council of Manila.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captain Backhouse.

Late last Night I received Your General Letter without date. The first Paragraph signified your intention to demolish the Post of Passig, in that Determination I am afraid you have duly considered the situation of this Post, or been ill advised to me, the utility and advantage of keeping it appears every day stronger and more necessary.

You propose having a Party of 50 Men at Guardaloupe or S^{t}. Nicholas, and armed Vessels. In the Laguna or Lake, By this method one hundred Men may entirelly cutt of the communication between your Party and Vessels and stop the course of the river, By seizing their old Pass between this Place and Guardaloupe S^{t}. Nicholas. This Post is by much the best I ever saw for deffence, perhaps Nature has not formed a stronger on the Face of the Globe.

The Post of Passig can be much longer defended by fifty men in its present situation than either S^{t}. Nicholas or Guardaloupe, the only advantage you can propose my fixing on either of those places is being a few Minutes sail nearer Manilla, any kind of Tolerable Boats can sail from hence to Guardaloupe. The most distant of the two Places in less than a quarter of an Hour, if you keep armed vessels in the lake, you may (I think) with great safety reduce the number of your present Garrison here, as those vessels may always have a clear

communication with Passig you have nothing to fear from the Inhabitants between this place and Manila all those who have appeared on the river and done mischief were from the Borders of the Lake, and I am fully persuaded that Vessels in the Laguna of any tolerable size would Check those Male contents for the future.

If you send vessels into the Lake you should make them as light as possible, by taking out every thing of weight into small Boats which should attend them till they enter into the Lake, nor should you loose a moment as the river Grows shallower every day and will soon be so low that no Boats of any considerable size can get up.

If you want to gather in any Grain from the Neighbouring villages you should fix a Price to be paid for it, and let me know, I shall then advise the Heads of those villages of it and order them to send in a quantity Pursuant to your Directions, this is the only method in my power, But I much doubt if their Grainerys are supplyed with any quantity as the Crop of this present year remains in stacks in the Fields unthrashed.

Here is a considerable Quantity of Pady which I collected from this Village after I took it you may dispose of it as you please.

There are not any of the Malecontents at Tagey, I think in one of my former Letters you will find that I mentioned their being at Tunisan, and sent Boats down in the Night to fill up the Entrance or mouth of Tagey River, they are still assembled at Tanisan. If you think it necessary to send men there to dislodge them you must provide proper for that Service. I am informed that it will require some time to get at them as the Current is against Boats the whole way, you must therefore provide Provisions accordingly, I am likewise informed that those Boats which came up with the Guns are not proper for an Expedition in the Lake at present, as the winds there at this Season of the year are some times so very strong that they render the Tackle and Anchors of those Boats useless, that if one of those Gales should happen those Boats and the Men in them must be lost.

I shall obey your directions in conjunction with the Engineers when Captain Stevenson arrives.

I wish with all my Heart that you had determined much sooner to Evacuate Passig, to take a Post Fortify and Demolish it, all in the space of three months must appear greatly to our disadvantage in the Eyes of our Enemy and the People in general on this Island.

I cannot recover my strength by any means here, Doctor Gray who was here yesterday thinks the change of air may be of great use, I shall therefore be much obliged to you if you will give me leave to return to Manila as soon as convenient to you, Captain Muir's being at Manila prevented my application sooner

I am

GENTLEMEN.

Your most faithful & most

obed^{t}. Humble Servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASSIG,

8TH FEBRUARY 1763.

P.S.—My Opinion given to some of you who I had the pleasure of seeing here was that a Party at this Place sufficient to move with on any emergency would secure Manila and Cavita from any danger I should wish for no better

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

Chance to gain Honor and success than the command of 100 or 150 men with two Field Pieces to get behind any body that durst approach either of those Places.

To Captain Thomas Backhouse.

Sir,

We have received your Letter dated 8th. Instant.

Letter to Captain Thomas Backhouse permitted to return to Manila.

You have our Permission to return to Manila as soon as it suits you and you will then be able to point to us the utility of keeping the Post of Passig.

We are
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

February 9th. 1763.

To the Governor and Council of Manila.

Sir,

Letter from Captain Sleigh at Bulacan.

I have sent down this Evening two Champans on board of which is thirteen Bullocks I have likewise embarked on Board of them some of the Chinese, I shall embark the whole tomorrow in the Afternoon as the Tide will not serve before and expect to be at Manila on Thursday the 10th. if you approve of it I shall land above Tondo and march through Sta. Cruze or come up the river to the Almazine Gate which ever you approve off, as it will be Thursaday morning before I can get out of the river, your answer may meet me, on my way as to any Intelligence of the Enemy we cannot get any, the Guide, the Padre sent up to Apulit is not returned he is apprehensive he has fallen into their Hands. I have not seen them appear about this Post in any Body as they did before the afternoon. I destroyed their Bridge and took their Swivel from them. We only see about 8 or 10 in a Body come out of the Wood & the Bushes on the roads.

The Padre has wrote Padre Espenara Provincial of the Augustine Order representing to him our good Intentions of keeping the Faith of the Capitulation setting forth how unwilling we were to undertake this Expedition (and that nothing could have induced you to send it out) but the Rebellions behaviour and the Villanous aspersions he had dispersed about he has likewise represented to him, the manner they had fortified the Church and that nothing but your great Lenity and good Intentions you had to preserve religion and Property could have prevailed with you for no blowing up the Church he has likewise sent off by the same Person the two Letters directed for Anda.

The sloop I have loaded with, Paddy I shall bring her along with me as likewise what Grain I have collected since.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most Obedt. humble Servt.
(Signed) Jeremiah Sleigh

Bulacan,
8th. February 1763.

P.S.—I did not receive your Letters till 11 O'clock last night that Mr. Povery brought arrived first.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

To Captain Sleigh.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 8th. February is just received. You will please to land your Detachment at the Almazeen Gate. Letter to Captain Sleigh.

We are
Sir,
Your most Humble Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&cA. Council.

Manila,
9th. February 1763.

The Detachment from Bulacan returned.

At a Consultation

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. President.
John Lewwin Smith, Henry Brooke
Samuel Johnson.

February 10th.

Read the following Letter from Admiral Cornish.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.

Governor of Manila.

Sir,

Was not my zeal for his Majesty's Honour my Countrys and the Company's service superior to every other consideration, I might be tempted (from your Treatment of me) to leave you to the consequences of your rashness, & Folly, if Manila is, as you represent, surrounded with Enemys so far as to make it dangerous to venture even out of the Walls, and the designs of your Enemys is to cut off your communication and to reduce you by Famine, which you say cannot be prevented but by a Naval Force: If this is the Situation of your Affairs why did you accept of the Government, from General Draper, before the Neighbourhood was pacified, and the Town sufficiently supplied with Provisions? if a Naval Force is necessary, why had you not previously consulted me? My rank (and as you are pleased to say, my well known Zeal for the Service) ought certainly to have entitled me to have been advised with both in your taking Possession of the Government, and in your Expeditions since, and my opinion would certainly been asked in both cases, if a silly ambition and vanity had not prevailed more with you than the Company's Interest. But I shall wave all Personal considerations and assist you with as much Force as I can spare consistent with the Security of the Company's other Settlements; and my Advice for the future Security of your Government. Letter from Admiral Cornish.

In the first Place I shall leave one Ship of the Line whose Captain will have my orders to concur with and assist you as far as may be consistent with the safety of his Majesty's Ship; I shall also send one or both of the Frigates when they join me, you ought besides to fit the Galleys and a sufficient Number of armed Champans to embark three hundred Men, these should be kept manned with Lascars & Chinese in readiness for service, with a Quantity of Provisions and Ammunitions on Board, The direction of their fitting may be left to the

MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763

Captain of the Man of War, a Detachment of your Garrison proportioned to the Service you may want them for embarked on board these Vessels will always command the Laguna the Bay of Manila or the Neighbouring Coast, and by this means the Town may be supplyed with Provisions from Pagasinan Illocos and the Provinces to the Eastward a Commerce with these People is much to be preferred to a War, as you have no Business with conquest but to maintain what you are possessed of, and the Indians if properly treated will soon be sencible of their Interest and ready to supply you for this purpose; therefore a Cool and prudent officer should be employed with Orders not to make use of Arms but in case of Necessity, Manifestos should be dispersed wherever they go declaring your Intentions to leave the Indians to the full Enjoyment of their liberty, Laws and religion and customs that they may freely elect their own Magistrates and Padries, and that you are willing to join with them on a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship.

In the next place it is my opinion that before my Departure all the out posts should be demolished and your Garrisons called in, as these Expeditions & Fortified posts have answered no other end, but to convince you of their Inability.

As to your Government of the City it is my advice that you summons [*sic*] all the Inhabiants, and tender them the oath of Allegiance to the King my master. I enclose to you the Form of a Proclamation I think necessary to be issued on this occasion and shall give you all the Assistance in my power to remove the Principal of those who refuse the oath, as well as the Soldiery and their Officers. The Fiscal Noriago, and Solano ought not to be permitted to remain here on any account the Spaniards of most Consideration who shall refuse the oath and cannot conveniently be removed by the ships should be confined to the Castle of S^{t}. Iago, no recusant should be permitted to live without the walls on any account.

It is also my opinion that you ought not to impose any Pole or other Tax at present, and for my part I protest against that which you have laid, or are about to lay on the Chinese, as contratry [*sic*] to the Manifesto published by myself and General Draper on his landing. The adjusting and sealing weights and Measures may be proper but it is my opinion no fine ought to be levied but on the Transgressors after they have been adjusted and established and that at present no vexatious Impositions should be laid to alienate the Affections or Attachment of the Sanglays from the present Government. If your Salary is not sufficient I doubt not but you may safely depend on the Equity and Generosity of those under whom you serve and believe me Sir, that a disinterested Spirit, with justice and moderation, will not fail to make a favourable impression on those you Govern.

As I believe M^{r}. Falliet is the Author of these impolitick and interested schemes, I warn you from trusting him or any other Inhabitants of Manila, either with any Secret of the Government or Management of Affairs of Moment whether they take the oath or not.

Two points more only occur to me at present to recommend to you which are that more Notices and respect should be paid to the King of Xolo, his son and to the Embassadors of Mindanao than has hitherto been and that you treat his Majestys and your own Officers with Distinction and regard they may be entitled to by their Conduct and behaviour and which is due to brave Men who have always been, and are ready to venture their lives for the Company's Interest and your safety. I have taken leave to offer this advice from an assurance that such a Conduct towards them cannot fail to be productive of many good Consequences. As I propose sailing about the 25th. Instant you will consult and give the necessary directions in time for Garrisoning and supplying Cavita with stores, Provisions and Ammunition before my departure.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

The stores you request to be returned to Madras in his Majesty's Ships, may be sent in the first ship of the Company's that call at this Place. The Governor and Council should have provided a Vessel for that service as I recommended to them.

With respect to the powder you mentioned to be delivered short from the Squadron I have directed my Secretary to address you on that head, and to signify that such further Quantity as may be requisite for the service of the Garrison should be supplyed from the Kings ships, or such part as they can conveniently spare.

I have directed the Agent for the Capture of Manilha to lay before you on account of the Stores and Provisions that will remain at Manilha and Cavita with an Estimate of their Value, but as it will be impossible to make out particular accounts of the stores expended for the service of the squadron before any Departure, I shall give Directions for its being delivered to the President and Council of Fort S^{t}. George, and at the same time must desire that as the present Demands for the service of the Garrison, will not allow you immediately to pay for such Stores as may be wanted for the Service of the Company, as hath been done on the part of the Squadron that you will give Bills for the amount on the Presidency of Madras, as also for the Galleys belonging to the Captors, which you request may be fitted for the Service of the Settlement.

I had put a period to my letter when I received information that you had released Noriega and Solano without consulting any one, and that the Fiscal was gone off, I entirely disapprove this proceeding and insist that the two first should immediately be delivered to me to be sent on board one of his Majestys Ships as you have the fullest Proof of their treacherous Designs you cannot have the least Pretence for shewing them any favor.

The purport of this letter is little more than what passed in Conversation between us but I judged it necessary to digest my thoughts into writing not only in hopes they might make a deeper Impression on you but that if my sentiments should have less weight or attention than they ought & my misfortune should happen from your Indiscretion it might appear to the world I did every thing in my power for the publick service.

I am
SIR
Your most obedient and humble Servant
(SIGNED) SAMUEL CORNISH.

NORFOLK OF CAVITA
17TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

The Board cannot but observe that the Admirals Letter to the Governor is couched in very unbecoming Language and containing personal reflections entirely unfit for publick Letters which require a peculiar decency of stile. The Admiral has already been acquainted that we are not by any means accountable to him for our acceptance of the Government and with regard to the precariousness of our situation it is not to be supposed that the events could have been foreseen which time only has revealed and which till lately we had sanguine hopes would have proved to our satisfaction and the public welfare.

The Board are however obliged to the Admiral for the ships he has promised to spare them, they wish they could add as much with regard to the advice he has given to the Governor which they have however the satisfaction to observe their Resolutions had in a great measure anticipated and the manner in which he dictates to them very unbecoming.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

The Manifestos already published are sufficient Testimonies of the Boards adopting pacific and gentle measures as they would rather overcome the Indians by persuasions than Conquer them by force of Arms. The Admiral they cannot help observing has greatly deviated from that humane Profession he so warmly recommends as appears by the Complaints of the superior of the Jesuits of the Garrison of Cavita burning the Town of Cavita Veigho, murdering the Inhabitants and making prisoners of the Jesuits who it appears were no ways culpable a proceeding very unjustifiable and undertaken with their concurrence or even knowledge.

The Board cannot help remarking that the Indescretion and imprudence with which he charges the Governor may with great Justice be retorted on himself in many instances particularly with regard to the Crew of the Trinidada which at our request he promised to secure, but who are now said to be in Arms against us in the Provinces.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Received the following Letter from Captain Backhouse as follows.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse. Tagey Bar cleared Cap^{tn}. of Tagey recommended for his Assistance in that work.

This moment I received your letter of the 8th. Instant and am obliged by your ready Compliance with my request. But I am afraid I shall be obliged to deny myself the pleasure of seeing Manilha for a few Days as the service here requires my attendance at present.

The Inhabitant of Tagey to the number of 500 last night and this morning bravely cleared the Bar of Tagey and haul'd out 2 large Champans after Diving and taken out of them an immence quantity of store after this Service was performed L^{t}. Bonjour and the Party who I placed there yesterday morning returned to Passig, upon this my Curiosity and inclination led me in company with Padre Capelo to go and see what had been done and I thank the Captain and People of Tagey for their good service, I only took six men with me upon our arrival we saw two large Champans from Tunisan filled with men and a number of Swivels mounted, the People of Tagey were much alarmed I returned to Passig in a very short space of time and immediately dispatched Captain Mure with Fifty men to their Assistance I took the precaution in my retreat to place boats or two rivers where Bridges were formerly to ferry over. The Party, by which means Cap^{tn}. Mure must arrive at Tagey in the space of half an hour By Land which I hope will be soon enough to save the Town from harm.

The Captain of that Town and People deserve a reward for their Noble Action and Spirit Captains Stevenson and Barnard can inform you further.

It would be of the greatest use to have the Galley up or some Boats of Force to the Bar. loose no time but give all the Assistance possible to get a Vessel

there. I shall be answerable for the Advantages that will arise from it at the Expence of my Life. Excuse haste and believe me.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful Humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG FEBRUARY 10TH.
5°. CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

TO CAPTN. THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

SIR,

Your Letter of the 10th. Instant is received. It gives us great pleasure to hear of the clearing of Tagey Bar and we hope before long the Galley will be able to get into the Lake. Letter to Captn. Backhouse.

To have filled up Boats with Swivels would have taken up much time and perhaps not have answered our Expectations, we have therefore dispatched to you 3 Boats on which if you could put your smallest Field Pieces we imagine they might be rendered formidable to any Force the Male Contents could bring against them.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedient & Humble Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
11TH. FEBRUARY 1763

AT A CONSULTATION

FEBRUARY 14TH. 1763.

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL,
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Read the following Letter from Captn. Backhouse as also one from Mr. Engineer Stevenson with a Relation of the Country about the River. Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

Capn. Mure saves the Town of Tagey from a party of the Male Contents.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I take the Liberty to acquaint you that Captain Mure and the Party arrived at Tagey time enough to save it from the Flames of those enraged Franciscans, I cannot too much recommend the Captain of Tagey; neither the rewards nor threats urged by those Padres could move him. he has kept the people steady in our Interests, and sent me down word this morning that so soon as the Galley Passes this Place will send three Hundred of his men to haul her into the Lake. Letter from Captain Backhouse.

Captain Mures intelligence this morning says that a third very large Champan has joined the other two, armed with a number of Swivels, that the Enemy are assembled on the Banks of the River near the Bar with Fire Arms and Bows and Arrows, that there is no access to those people by land, that he cannot tell what they are doing, as they do not suffer any Canoes to go near them.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

The three Cascas or boat which I have will contain but a few men to make use of their Arms in them, they have no Swivels, must approach those Champans very slow being obliged to proceed, against the Current and are so very low compared to those of the Enemy, therefore I think it would be imprudent to engage them till we have proper vessels.

I was on board the Galley when she lay at Guadaloupe and proposed to the Officer who commands her to lighten her with moving every thing that could be taken out, & that he should have plenty of men to defend her without her Guns. I wrote to him this morning and told him the necessity there was to have her up. I proposed raising her with Bamboos, and that I would send plenty of them and the Country People who would undertake to do it, he has not answered my letter, but I am told by Ensign Vincent who Carried it, and who I sent to Consult with him, that he has likewise rejected this Scheme that he complains of his trouble & thinks this would be attended with more, that he told him he had no orders to proceed further than Tagey, it will therefore be necessary to proceed to the Bar and get thro' it, you must therefore send him orders on that head. But I think if you were to put under my directions after she passes I could Facilitate her arrival in the Lake the Galley generally lies on ground from one tide to another, I think she might be Buoyed up so as to float and move at all times, nay I am persuaded that I could make a raft that would carry her wholly.

By this time must have heard Captn. Stevenson's opinion of St. Nicholas and Guardaloupe; thó you have not desired mine (but ordered me to accompany him) I shall give it, as it may be of some use if regarded.

St. Nicholas is by no means fit for a Post of any kind. Guadaloupe may at a much greater Expence of Men and Money, than Passig has been. A Rock runs even with the Surface that it stands on, every Inch that requires to be sunk will cost as much as one hundred here, T'is surrounded with thick Wood on every side so that it will require an immense labor to make an Esplanade; Till this is done and a Post compleated so as to secure your men from straging in the Woods and getting drunk you will daily use them by having their Throats Cut; and to me it appears impossible ever to secure that Post from this Malady except you shut them up in the Convent Night and Day there, you have not the advantages of Passig by Rivers, Bridges, &ca. to assist your Centinals in keeping your men from straging and the Country people from bringing Arrack to them.

When you have made a post at Gaudaloupe and placed 50 men there, it will not be of the least utility or service, it does not even command the River, and as that number of men can only act upon the defensive, without being able to send out a party to dislodge any number of the Enemy, that may take post on the River either above or below them, of what use then, Gentlemen, can it be but suppose you intended keeping 300 men there, you could by that number only keep the Course of the River clear from thence to Manilha, as it would be impossible to proceed up the Current if but a very a few men took possession of that pass which I mentioned in my former letter or several others which are between that &ca. Tagey.

Yesterday Captain Mure marched with 50 men from this Place after 5 O Clock in the afternoon crossed two ferrys in small boats & was at Tagey before Sun set, this shows how easy this post can keep the Communication clear from hence to the Entrance of the Lake. I need not tell you how easy & quick a Party can move down the River to any place between this and Manilha provided two or three of these Boats are kept there for that purpose if you had even sent me one boat for which I often applied both in publick and private. That party which took post at Guardloupe should not have remained there an hour longer than I received Intelligence of them. My scheme was, that when a party moved

to dislodge them another should been [*sic*] ferry'd over the River here to cut them off in their retreat & thó at that time confined to my bed I am sure Mr. Barhard will do me the justice to say that I often lamented my inability to put this scheme in execution for want of boats.

In my March from Manilha to this Place I experienced a Choice of difficulties too many to relate, I accomplished my march and took the post of Passig, after which you thought it necessary to fortify and maintain it from my own observations with regard to the situation, the best Intelligence I could procure the disposition of the people, the good effect of that resolution and the advantages that must arise from it appeared to me every Day more clear and obvious, encouraged by this and your orders I laboured with unwearied diligence to make it tenable against the Enemy, & as secure as possible with regard to preserving the men from being murdered. This (By the good Assistance of Mr. Barnard) is as near being compleated as a post can possibly be from this, from the Experience I have gained By being three months in the Country from the Friendship and Confidence you seemed to favor me with & from that right of being appointed by General Draper the Second Officer in your Military Council. I think I had reason to expect being acquainted with your Intention of demolishing this post before you had sent me your determined resolution in a General letter had my opinion been desired it might [*sic*] been of some use to the Publick Cause, & no prejudice to you every Orange woman that came here for a fortnight before I received your Letter brought the news that Passig was to be destroyed, those reports had no effect and as I believed they were false went on with the works as usual.

I am too feelingly sensible of the slight you have given me, and what adds to the severity it came from a Fountain where I least expected it, But thanks to my God, it was not in the Power of men to cool my zeal, In the duty which I owe to my king and Country, with the same ardour. But less confidence I shall exert myself for the honor of his Majesty's Arms the Publick Good, and for the preservation of those brave men Committed to our Care and for whom we (as officers) are answerable to God and our king. You must now give me leave to tell you that I have had the honour & experience of twenty years Constant Service in most parts of the World where his Majestys Troops have been employed & during that long period I never saw a number of men placed on the Globe where steadiness, prudence, & Military Judgement was more requisite than in our present situation.

I have had a great deal of trouble, fatigue & anxiety, no pleasure but what arose from the Confidence that I had of doing my duty & labouring for a general Good of which I am every hour more firmly convinced had I discovered the inutility of this post, I must have acted the part of a Villain to run the Honble Company to so much Expence, without acquainting you of it. But in this point I must be acquitted, as I had neither pleasure nor profit to attach me to this place, & as a further proof of my honesty I assure you that my six Rupees per Day batta will not pay the extra expence of my Wine since I left Manilha therefore your slight lies against my judgement whether I am culpable or not, a little time must determine. My intentions were good let them have their due weight & believe me,

GENTLEMEN

Your most faithful & most Obedient humble Servt.

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE

PASSIG,

FEBRUARY 11TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

To the Worshipful Dawsonne Drake Esq^r^.
Deputy Governor &^ca^. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captain Stevenson. Report of Passig &^ca^.

In obedience to your orders I have in Company with Captain Backhouse & Mr. Barnard examined the Country from the conflux of the Rivers from the Laguna to Guardaloupe in order to fix on a proper spot for a post to command that passage, capable of being defended by fifty men, but can find no place likely to answer that purpose but the Church & Convent of Guardaloupe and the environs of that are so very Woody that a Post there would be very inconvenient, & liable to be surprized & attended with a considerable expence in making owing to the difficulty of working in such a rocky Situation—As I have had an opportunity of seeing a great part of the Country between this and the Loguna & have been acquainted by Captain Backhouse of many circumstances I was ignorant of before I went to Passig, which his long stay there has afforded him opportunities of enquiring into. I have taken the liberty of laying before the Board my notions of the little advantage likely to accrue from a Post of fifty men a Gaurdaloupe and how much superior the situation of the Post of Passig is to answer the purpose intended (which I presume is to keep open the Communication of the river that we may be supplied with Provisions from the Laguna by that Channel) if Garrisoned by a hundred men and supplied with proper boats to transport them from place to place as circumstances may require the want of which Capt^n^. Backhouse assures me was the only reason that prevented him from dislodging the Enemy when they took post at Gaurdaloupe and stopt our Communication with Passig for Several Days, he tells me with the abovementioned garrison he should be always able to detach fifty men down the River in Boats to prevent their lodging between his post & Manilha, from whence a Detachment will always be able to second his efforts, & should they ever attempt to take post above Passig any where on the banks of Tagey River, he can be upon them by land in less than a hour by the help of the bridges they are now making as shewn by the accompanying Sketch, whereas a Post of fifty men at Gaudaloupe would be too inconsiderable to act otherwise than on the defensive, it might indeed deter an Enemy from posting themselves between it & Manilha, but should they get any where above it could answer to no manner of purpose, it may be said that the Galley will keep the upper part of the River open but I cant think she can ever spare men enough to come far down the river to disperse any considerable body & she herself is much too unweildy besides it may happen when her assistance is wanted there she may be at the other end of the Laguna on other services should it ever be found necessary to collect all our Troops in Manilha the Garrison of Passig may be always able to come down the River in two or three hours, or should the Enemy overcome to that pass as to have cannon on the Banks, by only crossing Tagey River they may march down in three or four. I am with the utmost respect.

Gentlemen
&^ca^. &^ca^.
(Signed) W^m^. Stevenson.

Manila,
February 13^th^. 1763.

Opinion of the Board thereon.

The objections Captains Backhouse & Stevenson make against removing the post to Gaurdaloupe appear to be well founded, works at that place cannot be made without much time, labour & expence, & when finished perhaps might not answer all the purposes we proposed from them. Passig being situated in the midway between the lake & Manilha, Captain Backhouse observes that a party from thence may always keep open the Communication & disperse any Male Contents that may assemble in his Neighbourhood provided a number of

— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* —

boats be constantly kept there for that purpose, and that nothing but a want of them could have prevented him from routing the Rabble that lately were at S^{t}. Nicholas. This was one of the principal Motives for our resolving in a former Consultation to withdraw the Detachment which being in some measure removed by the above representations. The Board see great reason to alter their former Sentiments, but Major Fell not being of the same opinion, Agreed that Captain Backhouse be desired to repair to Manilha to point out to us the advantages that may result from our continuing the post at Passig, that all the Military officers mentioned by General Draper to us in Council upon Military Affairs do attend next Consultation, till, when the Board defer coming to a final resolution & respecting the Boats which Captain Backhouse complains of the want of, the Board are obliged to remark that all the small Craft in the River were employed on the Bulacan Expedition & that this prevented their immediately complying with his request.

final resolutions deferred untill Capt^{n}. Backhouse can personally point out to us the advantages that may result from keeping Passig.

As we are uncertain in what situation the Affairs are to the Northward and it is reported that Illocos & Pangasinnan Provinces has thrown off the Spanish Yoke. Agreed that a small Boat be dispatched to those places to discover whether they are willing to submit or carry on the same Trade with us they did heretofore with the Spaniards.

A boat to be dispatched to Illocos &ca. to enquire into the state of the Country on that Side.

The Secretary informs the Board that having transmitted to M^{r}. Parry by order of the Governor an Indent of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery and Military Storekeeper for 350 Barrels of Powder which they judged necessary to be laid in store he has this Day received a Letter his answer acquainting him, that the Admiral will spare the Company 150 Barrels including the 12 lent to the Elizabeth, and that he could not comply with the whole Indent some of the Ships being short of their proportions of Powder.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

14. Yesterday were shipped on board His Majestys ships by permission of Admiral Cornish 331 Guatchinangoe Prisoners.

Letter to the Officer of the Speedwell.

15, Dispatched the following letter to M^{r}. Tomlin commanding the Speedwell Galley.

To M^{R}. TOMLIN

COMMANDING THE SPEEDWELL GALLEY.

SIR,

M^{r}. Tourdan has Communicated to us the Contents of your letter to him of the 10th. Instant as the River begins to dry very fast, no time should be lost in getting the Galley into the Lake you will therefore lighten her as much as possible by Bamboos or any other method that occurs to you or Captain Backhouse advises, that she may not be obliged to wait for the Tides, As soon as she reaches Tagey the People of that place will assist you in getting over the Bar.

We are
SIR,
Your humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&C^{A}. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
FEBRUARY 15TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

Received the following Letter from Captain Backhouse.

To the Governor and Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Backhouse his Expedition into the Lake succeeds in destroying the Naval Force of the Male Contents.

The four Champans or Boats arrived at Passig on the 12th. Instant at 2 O' Clock about Sun set I got the Field pieces fixt in two of them with some difficulty on the 13th. I embarked 60 men at Tagey and sailed from thence at Day break, soon after I got into the Lake, I discovered a point of Land that Terminates one part of a bay in which lies Tunisan, Binian and some other Villages, I immediately ordered the two light Boats to stand out to that point & if they saw any boats attempting to get out to intercept and stop them, with the other two I steered the direct course for Tunisan about 9 O'Clock I discovered two Champans close under the land sailing towards the said Point & had the pleasure to see my two Boats in a good line of interception, & as I made no doubt of those being the Enemy's armed Boats, I made as little doubt of mine hampering them, till I could get up. I then encouraged my Chinese Pilot (who behaved like an Angle) & every body else to use all Endeavour to come up with them, soon after I saw my headmost Boat come up close to one of them, when a few musquets were fired from the former & some Swivels from the latter upon which my Boat sheared off and tack'd about & stood a different course this vex'd me much I then doubted my Endeavours & had the pleasure to see that I gained on them tho at a great Distance. Here I lost Captn. Mure his boat being a bad sailor with one of my Six Pounders and never saw him again till all my work was finished. I soon got a head of my own boat and continued the Chace, a little before the Sun set a Gale of wind sprung up, my boat then ran so fast that in less than half an hour I came up with the sternmost who ran into a Creek clap'd a piece of Post fire to their main Sail and plunged on Shore, the Fire instantly catch'd the Bamboos of the Vessel & set her in a Flame. I then pursued the other as close & pelted her so briskly that the moment they came near the shore they all leaped into the Water & left their Sails standing on board this Boat were all their French and other Europeans to the number of 50 or 60 men. they ran to Mourain a Town very near where they landed, But as it was then almost dark and my other Boats at a great distance I thought it imprudent to land and pursue them. Having but 15 Men in my Boat, when I went on board my Prize I was afraid that I should have lost her by a shot that pierced her under Water however I got it stop'd & arrived on board her this Morning at Passig she is one of the strongest and largest of the kind that I have seen.

Upon the 14th. I landed a few of my men & marched up to the Church of Mourain the people all fled but the Padres, but after they found that I returned to the Boats in a short time & did them no harm they flocked to me with all kinds of Provisions, Firewood &ca. &ca. for which I paid them & parted good Friends they told me that from the reports they had of us they did not expect such treatment after I had refreshed my men I set sail & anchor'd at Binian about 8'O Clock at Night.

Upon the 15th. Early, the Padre of Binian came to the Shore & invited me to land. I readily accepted their Invitation, those men & the people in general are well inclined & seem'd really glad to see me there. they have suffered much by those who had remain'd so long at Tunisan, had a great part of their Town burned &ca. The Padre told me that, That Town alone, & some of the Neighbouring Villages would supply Manilha with almost all kinds of Provisions necessary if they were freed from the danger of those rebels who he told me were still at Tunisan, Foot & Horse, to the amount of some Thousands, after getting such Intelligence as I thought most useful, I embarked & set sail for Tunisan the wind was unfavourable, tho the distance was but small I did not arrive there till 12 O'Clock immense Crouds of people appeared on the Shore

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

with Arms, and in a very large House which they had taken Post in, when I came so near to be observed they beckoned, shouted & made all the Signs possible to invite me on shore. I took no notice of this But stood in directly for the shore keeping my Gun directed to that Place where they stood thickest & appeared most imprudent, when I got within a very good distance I gave them a few rounds briskly. I had the pleasure to see them all take place till they got under cover of houses Paddy stacks &ca. &ca. I was now most disagreeably circumstanced out of my 45 men the Compliment of my three Boats I had put 9 on board the Prize with all the Lascars I had to navigate her the contrary wind and their want of judgement carried her out to sea so far that they did not get in till after Sun set, this put it out of my power to land my Guns, however as the insolence of those rascals increased by calling me on shore from behind their Cover I determined to land with 30 men. first pointing the Gun on the House where she took place very well; I was soon on Shore with my Legion & drove those Heroes into the Wood, from the house & cover they had taken in the plain or paddy Fields as it now began to grow dark I thought it would be imprudent to take possession of the House, as I must still have lessened my Number by adding to the Guard of the Boats I therefore Embarked again.

On the 16th. I landed at day break & had Intelligence from a Chinese that the Enemy were fled to the Hills in the Wood that the Padre & some more of his officers were in a House in the Wood about the distance of four miles I immediately directed my men into two Parties & marched with two Chinese as Conductors to surround the House; he narrowly escaped by running into the thickest Wood possible, here he left his Cloaths some Wine a jar of Bread & all his camp necessary's with a number of unnecessarys among which were not less than twenty Crucifixes, disappointed of my prey who I eagerly sought, I marched back to Tunisan & took possession of the house which is large enough to contain 2,000 men; here Captain Mure joyned me having in search of my little squadron round a great part of the lake.

In the house of Tunisan I found an immense quantity of Paddy, I have left Captain Meure and the Party there and ordered him to load those 4 Champans which you sent me with Paddy and to send them here as fast as loaded. You will therefore despatch the bearer without loss of time and let me know if they are to proceed to Manila or lodge it here. I expect some of the Boats this day.

The Marine force of the Enemy consisted of three large Champans and Six Cascas. I have not let one of them escape. I shall give you my opinion of the advantages to be made from this little Expedition tomorrow at Manila. This Day I must devout to rest and sleep I have had very little of either since the 12th. nor even the confort [*sic*] of a change of cloths.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful Humble Servant

(SIGNED) THOS. BACKHOUSE.

PASSIG,
FEBRUARY 17TH. 1763.

P.S.—I have not had a man either killed or wounded

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

SUNDAY FEBRY. 19TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR & PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL
HENRY BROOKE, SAMUEL JOHNSON
THOS. BACKHOUSE, HENRY MEYERS
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The Governor acquaints the Council that he has assembled them to consult with them on the following Points.

What strength they imagine will be sufficient to secure the Citadel and Fort of Cavita.

Whether it will be expedient after the departure of the Squadron to continue the Detachment at Pasig.

Should it be necessary what the Detachment is to consist of? How many men our Garrison will prudently admit of our sparing to Arm the Galley &ca.

Garrison to be left at Cavita.

The Board are of opinion that 60 Europeans 1 Officer 1 Serjeant, 12 Men of the Artillery 100 Sepoys and 30 Lascars will be sufficient for the Garrison of Cavita and that more cannot conveniently be spared.

Pasig to be kept.

With regard to the second it has always been thought necessary to have a Post on the River to keep open the communication with the Lake Guardaloupe occurred to the Board, and their desire Captain Backhouse and Stevenson surveyed it, and found the situation to be such that no works could be made there but with the loss of much time and labour and Expence, as the former reported in his letter of the 11th. instant the latter in one of the 13th. when finished Captn. Backhouse remarks it can be of no Service as the communication may be cut off higher up the river and the Current is so strong by Guardaloupe that Boats would be a long time in getting up to dislodge the Parties that may appear there whereas while he continues at Pasig he can with his present Garrison embark 50 or 60 nay on an Emergency 100 men on Boats kept for that purpose to dislodge any Parties that may endeavour to lodge between that place and Manilha or if they should take Post about Pasig any where on the Banks of Tagey River he can get up to them by land in less than an hour by the help of Bridges that are now making; and that by water he can reach the lake in about 2 another advantage occurs from keeping Passig. Intelligence will be daily received of the Proceedings of the Enemy but it commands and [*sic*] extensive and fertile Country sufficient to furnish Manila &ca. with Grain. The Villages become every day more reconciled to us and was an Armed Force to appear on the Lake capable of chastising the Malcontents there is great reason to expect that all the Indians in the Provinces adjoining thereto will subject to the English. The Board considering the necessity there is for keeping open the communication of the River without which an armed Force on the Lake can be of no service and how far preferable Pasig is in that as well as other Respects to any that might be made unanimously agree that that Post still be continued and that the Detachment there now will be sufficient to defend the Place as also to rout any of the Rabble that may venture to come down from the Laguna to encrease fresh troubles. The Marine forces is next considered, it being necessary to keep some of the Military in the Galleys &ca. the returns are examined, by which it is judged that a small number may be spared and a sufficient Garrison left in Manilha to defend the Town or even to act offensively should the Malecontents venture in the Province. Agreed that the Commanders of the ship and Frigate to remain here be desired to send us a few Sailors to assist in the Navigation part and that Mr Brodie have the Command of the Galle he

Strength of the Garrison.

Marine Force considered.

A Galley to cruize of the Mirabell.

Boats &ca. for 200 men to be always kept ready at the Almazeen Gate to sail at a moments warning.

having been on the Sea Service and esteemed a Brave good Officer. Resolved also that one of the Galleys do Cruise off Mirabell that the others be armed and that Boats with Provisions for 7 days sufficient for 200 men with ammunition &ca. be always ready at the Almazeen Gate to proceed on a Moments warning to attack any Parties that may appear near Manilha that Expeditions of this kind may be undertaken with the utmost secrecy.

Captain Backhouse acquaints the Board that the greatest number of the disaffected Indians and others are assembled at Passhan and that if they will reinforce him with 100 Europeans and Sepoys he proposes attacking that Place which he doubts not will easily be taken that it is his firm opinion that if we should succeed therein all the Towns round the lake will readily submit & that in such case with the Garrison he at present has he will engage to keep the lake clear and the communication with Manilha open. The Board being of opinion that such an Enterprize may in case of success be attended with many happy consequences and the reinforcement may without the least danger be spared out of the Garrison for a Fortnight which is the time he imagines it will take to effect his design. Agree that as soon as every other part of the Expedition is ready the reinforcement be sent down to Pasig and that a number of Champans be immediately prepared with Provisions of every kind for a week for 200 Men.

An Expedition to Pasinhan. Approved. Preparations be made accordingly.

The Board having been informed that the Lascars are willing to act as Sepoys, Resolved that they be tought [*sic*] twice a Week to load and Fire only and to prevent the Sepoys from murmuring which if they were put on an equal Footing they would not fail to do, as they receive less Pay than the Lascars Agreed that they be called the Artillery Volunteers that they nevertheless continue in their former employment under the Engineer and Military Storekeeper.

Lascars to be armed and taught to exercise.

As there are no spare Arms in the Garrison fit for Service the Governor is desired to apply to the Admiral for 400 Stand or as many as he can leave us also to request him to spare us a Master Carpenter and a Gun Smith out of the Squadron there being the utmost occasion for Persons of those Employs.

The Admiral to be requested to spare us 400 stand of Arms also a Master Carpenter and a Smith.

The number of Europeans in the Garrison will be diminished by the Detachment to Cavita &ca. it will therefore be prudent not to leave the whole of the French here. Resolved in consequence that some be stationed at Cavita some at Pasig some on board the Galley's and armed Vessels and the remainder at Manila.

The French Company's to be divided.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
,, J. L. SMITH.
,, HENRY BROOKE.

To SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA.

FEBRUARY 26TH.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 7th. and communicated the Contents to the Gentlemen of Council.

Letter to Admiral Cornish.

I am sorry to observe Sir from the general style of your letter that you have fallen into the same want of Decency you complained of on my part and that of the Councils, your Remarks on a seeming inconsistency concerning the acceptance of the Government are not (as we have before wrote you) of sufficient

weight with us to reply to altho I observed to you the precariousness of our situation in general it is not to be supposed that those Events could be foreseen, which time only has revealed, and which till lately We had sanguine hopes would have proved more to our Satisfaction and the Public Welfare. If there was the least shadow of probability in your Accusation, that a " a Silly ambition and Vanity had prevailed as " Motives for such a step rather than the Company's interest " We should think ourselves undispensibly obliged to clear up so unjust an aspersion but words like these without foundation reflect rather on the Author of them than those they are intended to wound.

I return you thanks, Sir, for the assistance you propose leaving us and the Powder &ca. you have spared us, as well as for your Advice in general which however I have the pleasure to assure you our resolutions had in great measure anticipated, The Manifestoes already published are sufficient Testimonies how well we agree in opinion with you that Pacific and gentle methods should if possible be observed in reducing the Natives to obedience. Indeed we have always considered it more political to conquer the minds of our Enemies than attempt it by Force of Arms but I must here remark with pain that your actions do not keep pace with those laudable professions of humanity, you so highly recommend and so lightly observe of the many instances I could produce to inforce the truth of this assertion it will be sufficient to enclose a Copy of a letter lately received from the Superior of the Jesuits setting forth the Cruelty and injustice of the late Attack upon Old Cavita which was executed without our concurrence or even knowledge not having received the least Intimation of it from you.

I cannot Sir sufficiently express my Astonishment at your inconsiderate and unjust Paragraph concerning the Taxing the Chinese which you have taken upon you to lay down as certain and to accuse me as the Author of; I have already remarked to you that I am by no means accountable to you for any of my Proceedings: yet as conviction is the best reprehension I must acquaint you that the Affair has been examined into and the Captain of them who set it on foot of his own accord dismissed the Service. Your suspecion of Mr. Faillet is equally unjust he can at any time acquaint himself of the aspersion you endeavour to charge him with.

With respect to the Notice you think should be taken of the King of Xolo his Son &ca. permit me to remark to you, Sir, that you seem to be little acquainted with the treatment they have met with from the Council who alone are the proper judges on this Point I have always paid that attention to all his Majesty's and the Company's Officers. I thought behaviour entitled them to, none excepted.

Sometime ago Messrs. Norriega and Solano were released not by me as you are pleased to say Sir but the opinion of the Majority of the Council who first examined them both and acquitted them for want of sufficient Proof of what they were thought to have been guilty of.

As the Governor and Council of Madras were very desirous of having part of the Stores return'd I requested you to take the Mortars and shells which they must have great occasion for and as you are sensible there is no other opportunity of sending them, I flattered myself you would have rendered them that service.

I might with great Propriety retort upon you, your charge of Imprudence and indiscretion by reminding you that 2 or 300 of the Crew of the Trinidada

were landed notwithstanding our request and your promise to the contrary and are now it is said actually in Arms against us but I avoid Personal reflections as unbecoming the Decency of public letters.

I am
SIR
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILA,
26TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

27th. Captain Meyons having acquainted the Governor that 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal 10 Men of the French Company's had deserted the preceeding Evening the Military Council was immediately assembled and the following letter in consequence wrote to Admiral Cornish.

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA.
SIR,

Letter to Admiral Cornish requesting him to take on board the French Company.

It is with the utmost concern we acquaint you that a Serjeant, a Corporal and 10 Men of the French Companies deserted last Night, 8 the Night before and four of the Regiment and 9 Sepoys within a few days past. A general Military Council being call'd on this occasion, they are unanimously of Opinion that the safety of the Garrison in a great measure depends upon sending them away, as they by Desertion will not only reduce our already weak Garrison but considerably augment the strength of our Enemy who only want an European Force to lead them on to make them formidable and we therefore propose with your permission embarking them on the Squadron. You cannot but be sensible how considerably they will reduce us. We therefore flatter ourselves you will comply with the earnest request we now make you to replace them with as many Marines as you can conveniently spare as the conquest cannot absolutely be maintained with the Garrison that will remain and to keep them here may be attended with the worst of consequences we having sufficient Proofs how little they are affected to us and how much influenced by the Clergy and others who may stir up those remaining to act in concert with them in any treacherous scheme they may form for cutting off the Garrison.

We are with respect
SIR
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
GOVR. &CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
27TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR OF MANILHA.
SIR,

Letter from Admiral Cornish.

By your letter of this day's date I learn with more concern than surprize the Considerable Desertion which has happened in the Company's Troops, with regard to the French Company's I shall say the less as my opinion was well known to the Council of Madras before they Embarked. If you judge the safety of the Garrison to depend on sending them away I will receive them on

board His Majesty's Ships but as you have sufficient proofs how little they are affected to you I have no little reason to suppose they are better affected to Our Service, and that consequently I am to guard against them as Enemies, the other part of your request therefore as to sparing any Marines cannot be complied with, not only from this circumstance but from the great deficency of the Ship's complements, the Desertion of the Sepoys is an event you may perhaps better account for than I, I have observed indeed they have served here with great dissatisfaction and frequently complained the Engagements they entered into at Madras were not made good to them, if this is the case, the remedy is in your own hands.

In my letter of the 7th. Instant I not only gave you my advice but made such proposals to you as were in my opinion best calculated to secure the Garrison against the influence of the Clergy and others what effect it may have had on your Conduct with regard to these and several other necessary points I know not but with regard to myself I know it has not produced the Common Civility of being acknowledged.

If you purpose Embarking the French Troops no time must be lost; I shall therefore order two Ships to sail early Tomorrow morning to receive them as I shall certainly leave the Bay the first of the next month.

I am
SIR
Your most obedient humble Servant
(SIGNED) SAMUEL CORNISH.

CAVITA,
26TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

Sent the following letter to Rear Admiral Cornish as follows.

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR.
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF HIS MAJESTYS SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.

TO SAMUEL CORNISH ESQR. &CA. &CA.

SIR,

Letter to Admiral Cornish.

Having determined to arm and disipline the Lascars and finding ourselves unprovided with a sufficient number of Firearms for that purpose I must request you will favor us with 400 Stand or as many as you can conveniently spare. We are likewise much in want of a Gun Smith and a Master Carpenter, if you can oblige Us with persons of those Employs out of the Squadron it will greatly assist the service.

I am
SIR
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA,
20TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

In answer to which was received a letter as follows.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR OF MANILHA.

SIR,

Letter from Admiral Cornish.

In consequence of your letter of this day I have directed a return of the small Arms on board the Squadron to be laid before me and shall assist you with as many as can possibly be spared.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

With regard to your request for the Assistance of a Carpenter and Gun Smith I shall give directions to the Commanding Officer of the Kings Ships who is to remain here that the Carpenters are permitted to assist you on any occasion when they can be spared from their duty and if there should be found in the Squadron a Gun Smith who may be willing to remain here I shall discharge him for the Service of the Garrison.

I am
SIR
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) SAMUEL CORNISH

MANILHA,
20TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRERETON
COMMANDER OF THE SHIP FALMOUTH.

SIR,

Letter to Captain Wm. Brereton.

As we imagine your remaining at Cavita will be for the good of the service and entirely agreeable to you We have therefore Unanimously agreed to desire you to act as Castiliano it will be unnecessary to recommend you to treat the Inhabitants in that jurisdiction with Lenity but we must desire you will from time to time acquaint us with your Proceedings and never undertake Military operations or any thing else material without acquainting us therewith.

With regard to the Galleys and other Points on which you addressed the Governor a multiplicity of Business obliges to defer coming to any resolution until the dispatches to Madras and Europe are finished.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA,
25TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain William Brereton.

I have received your letter of yesterday's date but cannot answer it fully till I receive the Admiral's Orders at his departure as my taking upon me the Government of this Place may perhaps prevent my carrying his Orders into Execution at present I shall continue to act in the Affairs here by virtue of the Authority I am invested with and as soon as the Squadron sails I shall answer your letter fully.

I wrote to the Governor about entertaining the Artificers and as many of them are discharged from His Majestys Service I judged it proper to enter them in the service of the Company and gave orders for there being employed on the new Galley Barracks &ca.

I beg to know if this step meets with your approbation for I think it would be very dangerous to let them be one day in idleness.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,
26TH. FEBRUARY 1763.

French Company embarked.

Embarked on board the squadron the French Company's consisting 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns and Serjt. Corporals and private men.

His Majesty's Squadron sailed.

—— *MANILHA, FEBRUARY 1763* ——

THURSDAY MARCH 3RD.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, THOMAS BACKHOUSE
HENRY BROOKE, ROBERT EDWARD FELL
WILLIAM FLINT, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Advice of French Deserters at Polo.

The Governor acquaints the Board that he has received advice of a Party of French Deserters being at Polo a Village about 8 Miles distant and that with the Assistance of the Chinese who are ready to join any Party that may be sent out the roads leading to the said Village may be so blocked up to prevent their Escapes.

If by making out a Detachment the above French could be apprehended such Examples might be made as would perhaps in future prevent desertion and if they should not be so fortunate as to overtake them it will at least convince the Malcontents that notwithstanding the departure of the Squadron the strength of the Garrison will still admit of our acting offensively when necessity require it. Agreed therefore that 100 Europeans and 100 Sepoys to be marched in quest of them and that the Chinese be directed to prepare themselves but to prevent the Enemy from receiving the least information of our Danger. Resolved that the Party march at 10'O clock at night and that no orders relative thereto be issued till an hour before their intended departure.

A Party to march in quest of them.

Major Fell and Captain Backhouse lay before the Board the following representation.

GENTLEMEN

Letter from Major Fell and Captain Backhouse on the subject of the late desertion and recommending increase of Pay.

We beg leave to submit the following Proposals to Your Consideration as necessary for the good of the Service and the Security of the Garrison.

First that one hundred Chinese be taken into your Service a party of them to be posted along the River side opposite to the wall below Sta. Cruze Bridge another party between the Posts No. 1 and 2 and a third at the Bridge of St. Lazar and a reward of 30 Dollars published for apprehending any Soldier who shall attempt to pass the 1st. Post without a written Licence signified by the Governor or Commanding Officer of the Forces.

Secondly as the desertion of the Soldiers, Seapoys and Lascars has been very great and their clamours on account of their Pay being so small grow stronger dayly, such an augmentation be made to their subsistance which considering the excessive Prices of the necessaries of Life is really much too small as may enable them to support themselves with Comfort and put a stop to their desertion which can only be effected by the method here proposed.

Thirdly that a certain information has been received of One hundred Dollars advanced and a Dollar per Diem having been offered by some disaffected to induce our Soldiers to Desert a reward of 200 Dollars may be offered to any Soldier or other who shall discover and convict any Person or Persons of being concerned in making the above Proposals and inticing Men from their Fidelity to be paid immediately on the conviction of such Person or Persons and that speedy justice be executed on the said Convicts.

— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* —

Fourthly, that as we have great reason to apprehend that many of our People have been detained in Town some time after they were missing and that they have been carried away in covered Sedans a proclamation may be issued forbidding the use of such Chairs, under a severe Penalty and that all Guards and people be ordered if they see any in the streets to stop and examine them and know whom they belong to, and such a reward paid to the person who shall give information of them as you shall think proper.

We are
SIR
Your most Obedient Servants
(SIGNED) ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
,, THOS. BACKHOUSE.

MANILHA,
3D. MARCH 1763.

Altho the Board with much concern observe the daily encrease of the Honble Companys Expences yet the present precarious situation of the Garrison requiring that an immediate stop be put to the Desertions of late so frequent agreed that 100 Chinese be entertained for the services above mentioned and that a reward of 30 Dollars be published for apprehending any Deserter.

A hundred Chinese in consequence taken into the Service with a promise of a reward of 30 Dollars for every Deserter.

The Offers the Enemy make to encourage our People to leave us are very considerable and the insufficiency of their Pay to maintain them has occasioned much Clamour the most probable means therefore that occurs is to make them such an Allowance as will render their Pay equal to their necessary Expences the Board had represented their case to the Presidency and are unwilling to anticipate their resolutions but the urgency of the Service requiring it Agreed that the Military &ca. be daily allowed 2 Drams and the Sepoys and Lascars 1 Dollar Pr. Month Gratuity and they doubt not but these encouragements will have a proper Effect on the minds of all.

also the Pay of the Troops encreased.

Could we discover the Seducers of our Men a severe Example on some of them might deter others from following their Example. Resolved therefore that a reward of 200 Dollars be offered to any soldiers or others who shall discover any such Persons so seducing them to be paid them on the Conviction of such Person or Persons.

Two hundred Dollars for apprehending a Seducer of our Men.

Resolved also that all Covered Chairs &ca. be examined as they pass the Gates many of our Men, having, as we suspect, thro such means conveyed out of the Town.

All covered chairs to be examined passing the Gates.

The Governor lays before the Board a letter he has received from Captain Bishop Commanding at Cavita setting forth the necessity there is for having a Town Adjutant a Quarter Master and a Storekeeper at that Place.

Purport of a letter from Captn. Bishop.

As a Town Adjutant is represented to be necessary agreed that Lieutenant Mackane be appointed to that Employ and that Captain Bishop be acquainted that We cannot admit of his having a Quarter Master to so small a Garrison.

A Town Adjutant at Cavita approved.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
,, J. L. SMITH.
,, HENRY BROOKE.

—— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* ——

MARCH 5TH. Party marched to Polo returned. Deserters Eslaba and Calaraga brought in prisoners.

The Party that marched last night for Polo returned this day bringing in Prisoners Don Joseph Eslaba—Calaraga a Dependant on Senior Anda whom they found concealed in a Cell of the Convent and the three Franciscan Fryars officiating there for denying their having entertained any of the Malecontents and an Augustine Fryar of Tombobong for endeavouring to seduce the Captain of that Village to go over to Anda. The French left Polo some hours before the arrival of the Party.

The Fryars examined & confined. Ensign Campbell murdered near Polo. Fryer and Chiefs of the Village made Prisoner.

The above mentioned Fryars having been examined and found Guilty of corresponding with the Enemy and encouraging the Desertion of our People as appears by several letters found in their Convent as well as by their prevaricating defence were immediately confined. Ensign Campbell of His Majestys 79th. Regiment having been murdered as he was riding out yesterday near St. Polo the Padre and Chiefs of that Village are brought in and imprisoned for not assisting in preventing or at least immediately advising the Governor of the above Accident.

THURSDAY MARCH 15TH.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.

Intercepted Letters.

The Governor acquaints the Board that he has just intercepted the following letters.

MARCH 15TH. 1763.

According to your Order the Master of the Forge goes away he has asked 50 Dollars to retire with his Family and pay some Debts these have been delivered to him and his receipt taken for them tis very hard to satisfy these People with money, besides we expose ourselves to many Accidents such as taking the Money and not going but all this is inevitable in the present situation of Affairs to such as go from the Enemys country there shall not be given a Farthing, let them go and receive it there as to what the Forgemaster has received something may be discounted every Month, he says he is to have 37 Dollars let him have 25 so 12 will be recovered and in four Months will be paid what has been advanced the rest shall be remitted. It is necessary to avoid some Knights of Industry and at present most of them are such it is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, because now all are Taletellers and informers. I believe I shall be obliged to retire and not converse with any of these suspecious persons it is too troublesome to live with them and even he who has given the Bill tho' well affected will be obliged to hide since things are in a bad way.

All is occasioned by what I said in my former letter your unhappy Conduct has put them and the King and his Party in such a bad opinion that I assure you for certain and can assure you that if next Week or even the present they dont see some good Enterprize and that Fortune favors us with some splendor you may think of something else and that there will be an end to all some of our People are impertinent and others in low spirits they all say when the Squadron was here and treble the number of Enemies you were so trublesome to them that they durst not go out of the place & now that they are reduced to a very small number they are grown insolent and they that stand well affected to you oppressed there is no waiting any longer if you wait but a few days more all will be lost most shamefully I swear by God & the King that I shant any more touch upon this Subject.

—— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* ——

The Gentlemen up the Lake have sold and sell and will always sell you, they gather the Treasure of the Phillipino and keep what they have hidden and dont care whether you die or not I am unacquainted with your sincerity but not so much as at present, I dont cut a Figure, I am poor, shut up, nor do I write to stir up any body neither have I any other interest but that of my Master in what I do but I shall neither change this Opinion nor alter my resolution, so let God take care of the rest since nothing more can be done.

The Enemies are very busy fitting out Champans and tis said they will go towards the lake, you must not imagine it is to look for Provisions they have enough already. They go in search of the Money they know is kept there & some of them have declared so We dont know where those that went out a Sunday are gone to tis a hard case that there is so much noise in these times.

Israel will shortly go away with Captain Gaspar, I dont know how this was brought about and your Phlegmatick Disposition & Sloth has had a share in this. This case is of such consequence that Yesterday the Archbishop entered a Protest, but he cannot do it with so much Efficacy as the thing requires because he has shamefully submitted to the Enemy there is no doubt but the Islands will be lost without redemption. The only thing offers is that if you can make a despatch to Batavia. You do it without loss of time, and send a proper person to man[a]ge the Affair and write the General word giving him an account not only of the loss of the Islands but also of an Establishment of a Factory that is designed at Xolo and the prejudice this will do to the Dutch and endeavour to persuade him to declare himself so as to contain these English either by arms or other efficacious means.

Mr. Norton the Englishman may be a proper person, if you have any account of him and as he is in Debt to other Englishmen he may be desirous to keep them within bounds, but it will be always more secure to send a Spaniard but this kind of stuff is now so scarce, that I believe it will be necessary to apply to the Strangers who are to be looked upon as suspecious I once more say that there is not one who dares publickly to defend us and in a few days they'll declare themselves and notoriously favor the Fortune of the Enemy when we thought they were &ca.

I conclude Dear Friend if what I have said will not do. I dont know any else, this goes by the Post and take care you dont say I speak as if the Mule were gone and what I have said is what I think and what happens and I believe the annexed will say the same.

The annexed which goes open is from the Messenger.

Saturday between eleven and twelve coming in Company with the Biscayner and the three Andaluzes who came to look out for Fuzils when we had passed the river called Tinaxeros a little way from it appeared about 20 Indians to stop us, The Biscayner, the three Andaluzes and I run away, but as I could not run as fast as they I endeavoured to defend myself with Arms until they knocked me down with a stroke of a broad Sword and robbed me of what I had in my Pocket, I also lost my Beetle box, one of the Indians was taken Prisoner and remained in Goal [*sic*] at Calocan I acquaint you of this that it may come to your Notice.

Having seen Don Thomas the Armourer whom Don Lewis de Sandaval spoke of and delivered him the letters he answered that he did not think proper to Pass through them Villages by this I knew he was prejudiced in favor of these of this side, so let there be nothing wrote to him. Master George goes, what is mentioned has been delivered to him and the same is given an account of. I executed your Commission in regard to the Chinamen two of their principal People say that unless they see a letter by which it may appear that they may have security they cannot propose any thing to their Countrymen there can be

— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* —

a great deal done by sending the Paper that is written. I mean the Decree and that for this business Mr. Compo may write to the Catalan who was at Law with Villancuva. The things are ready as soon as there can be got a Boat to carry them the Pecol of Platine is at 16. I remain incessantly working in the most essential things that I am charged with, God will favor me and preserve your Lordship.

THE PORTER.

Dearest St. Bartholomy I have not any thing to add to that of the Verd or Green but I dont know whether two of mine came to hand. The Indolent Indians soon Flag and unless these of the President Ronquillo came to our Assistance our courage will fail, discord buds forth whilst the Workmen are asleep here we do not sleep and at the hour of rest our Eyes are open. The Centrical points is the Verd or Green into which the Waters from all parts flow in that they may come pure & transparent to the Definitorio or Council God be with you.

THE RESPECTFULL KNOWN.

Directed to our Dearest Brother, Father Leander of St. Bartholomy wherever he may be found.

Villacorta secured.

The Governor then informs them that discovering by means of the messenger who was carrying away the said Letters that they had been received from the Ovidore Villacorta, he had immediately ordered him to be secured.

He acknowledges himself to be the author of one of them in consequence he is closely confind.

He is brought before the Board and acknowledging to have wrote the Letters acquainting the Enemy of our Situation, and advising them to come down to Manila, he is in Consequence ordered into close confinement & no one to be permitted to see or speak to him.

The Board cannot sufficiently express their Astonishment at Mr. Villacorta's being the Author of the above mentioned Letter, which is the more unpardonable in him as he carried on these treacherous Designs, under the false Pretence of endeavouring to bring about a Pacification. It however concerns them how little can be depended on the Principle of the Spaniards in General, and of course puts them on their Guard against their Evil and base Designs.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

THURSDAY MARCH 24TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.	DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT
JOHN LEWIN SMITH,	ROBT. EDWD. FELL,
HENRY BROOKE,	THOS. BACKHOUSE,
WILLIAM FLINT,	WM. STEVENSON.

Advice of Blanco & others preparing to join Anda from the Lake.

The Governor acquaints the Board that Captain Backhouse being on the Point of his Departure for Pasig he thought it necessary again to Consult with them, on the Expedition formerly intended against Passanhan our affairs since that time being greatly altered he adds that Captain Backhouse has informed him that Don Andres Blanco and several other Spaniard with their Families were preparing to leave that Place in order to join Mr. Anda at Bulacan.

—— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* ——

Since the former resolution of the Board, the strength of the Garrison is greatly reduced, by having been obliged to send off the French Companys (in number about 120) as well as by the Desertion which have lately been so frequent in the present Circumstances having so many Enemies even within the Walls of Manilha, it would be imprudent to send, any Europeans far from the Garrison they being sarcely sufficient to releave each other. The Board are therefore of opinion that the Expedition should for the present be laid aside unless the situation of the Malecontents should be such as would render the Dispersing of them practicable with a very small Detachment as also that Captain Backhouse should with the utmost Expedition proceed to the Lakes in order to endeavour to intercept Mr. Blanco &ca. or at least to prevent their Conjuction with Mr. Anda to enable him to land a small Party, if occasion should require it—Agreed that 20 Seapoys be spared him during the time of his Continuance in the Laguna.

Reasons for deferring the Expn. to Passanhan formerly resolved upon.

The Governor also informs the Board that he has received advice that the Province of Pangasinan had revolted from Senor Anda, and that the Inhabitants being well inclined towards the English, had proposed sending Persons to negociate with him, when a considerable Body of Pampangos marched to reduce them to obedience, the Consequence of which, was the entire Defeat of Mr. Andas Party, of whom near 300 with 2 Fryers and several Spaniards were killed. An Alliance with this Province would be attended with considerable advantages as it would in time ruin the Faction. The neighboring Provinces of Illocos and Cagayen being generally in the same Interest with Pangasinan. Agreed therefore that a small Boat be immediately dispatched with a Letter to the Governor and Chiefs of the Province, offering them our Friendship and Protection, promising to assist them as much as in our Power and to secure to them the free Exercise of their religion with an open Commerce &ca.

Advice of the Pangasinans revolting from the Spaniards.

Boat to be sent thither.

Purport of a Letter to him.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Sent the following letter by Boat to the Chiefs of Pangasinan agreable to the minutes of last Consultation.

MARCH 26TH.

The British Nation having come to conquer these Islands and free them from the Dominion of the Spaniards, the Victory was obtained, and as it was not neither is our intention to oppress the natives of said Islands, but on the contrary to preserve them in the injoyment of their liberty, we offer our protection to all those who belong to that Province, and acquaint them that we grant it to them in the name of of the King of great Brittain & in the same royal name, we offer that they shall not pay poll Taxes and shall be exempted from any other services. & we will not allow that any Person shall recover Tribute, nor impose services upon such as admit of our Protection, and Friendship, on the Contrary their Commerce shall be preserved free, and they shall be punctually paid for—whatever they bring to sell in ready money, they shall have the free Exercise of whatever Religion to chuse to Profits & should the Inhabitants of said Province agree to accept of our Protection, and Friendship they may send an answer and likewise their vessels, so as there may go Junks from this City and other Boats to trade, and if the Neighbouring Provinces should commit any Hostilities against them and molest them in such Case we will send them such succours as they call for, and may be wanting, against their Enemies and that all the Inhabitants of said Province may be duly acquainted with this, we send this Letter signed and sealed at this Palace of Manila, the 26th of March 1763.

Letter to the chief of Pangasinan.

— *MANILHA, MARCH 1763* —

To the Justices, Governors, Chiefs & heads of
Clans of the Villages of the Province of
Pangasinan.

To Captn. Brereton Esqr.
Castiliano at Cavita.

Sir,

Letter to Captain Brereton Commanding His Majestys at Cavita. requesting him to assist us with part of the Marines.

We have already represented to you by our Letter of the 15th. Instant, as well as by Mr. Smith and Brooke the weak state the Garrison at Cavita will be left in by withdrawing the Frenchmen as there are not Europeans at Present sufficient for a relief and having returned the French Companies added to the late Desertion which has reigned among the Troops prevent our assisting them with a single Man, we have besides very convincing reasons to believe that the Malecontents have formed treacherous Designs for surprising both this Place and Cavita and therefore again earnestly request you for the good of the service be pleased to Land your marines or as many as you can conveniently spare who shall be replaced by an equal Number of Seapoys which we hope will not make any Difference with you—In our present Circumstances we flatter ourselves with your acquiescence and wishing you a successful passage remain

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble servants

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
Govr. & Council.

Manilha
March 20th. 1763.

27th. In answer to which was received the following Letter.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
&ca. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Brereton in answer, complys with our request.

I have this moment received your Letter of yesterdays Date, representing your situation and requesting I will land the marines from the Ships under my Command.

I am too sensible myself, of the weak state of the Garrison at Cavita & am therefore determined to order the marines belonging to the Seaford (being in number Twenty one) to do Duty in the Citadel at Cavita, and shall rely on your sending Down an equal number of Seapoys to replace them as the Seaford is weakly man'd and in a very important situation for the Defence of the Town.

As the Falmouth is going on immediate Service, and very short of Her Complement, it is impossible I can spare a man from Her.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant

(Signed) William Brereton.

Falmouth off.
Cavita, the 27th. of March 1763.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

Sent the following Letter to Captn. Bishop in consequence as follows. 27TH.

Sir,

Captain Brereton having promised to Land 21 marines belonging to the Seaford Frigate to strengthen the Europeans in Garrison at Cavita you will be pleased to replace them with an equal number of Seapoys.

Letter to Captain Bishop Commt. at Cavita the marines Captn. Brereton spares us to be replaced with Seapoys.

We have thought proper to appoint Mr. Nodes to act as Paymaster and Military Storekeeper at Cavita you accordingly [*sic*] to give Directions for delivering to him the stores belonging to the Company.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
27TH. MARCH 1763.

Sailed Captn. Backhouse for Pasig in an half Galley having with him another & 2 Champans.

Captn. Backhouse leaves Manilha for Pasig with two half Galleys &ca.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.

APRIL 5TH.

Read the following letters from Captn. Thomas Backhouse commanding at Pasig and Captain Richard Bishop Commanding at Cavita.

To DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
&CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Upon my arrival at Pasig I found more to do than I imagined when I left Manila Powder Rooms for the Qr. Galley a new set of several stocks &ca. the old ones broke when I tried them with Powder only.

Letter from Captain Backhouse at Pasig.

The Day after tomorrow I hope to be able to move from hence.

A most trusty Fellow who I send as a spy upon all occasions returned from the Lake last night & brings me the following Intelligence Vizt. that the M:de Monte Castro Embarked in a small Prow at Pasinghan about five or six Days ago and landed the same Day at Moron where a small Party of Horse from Senr. Anda waited to Conduct him over the mountains that his Family are still at Mahohoy, that Solgada and Blanco were to leave Pasinghan and return to the same Place, that the former had published severe Edicts against any Person who should carry any Provisions to Manilha or Pasig, he has given me a very full account of Mahahoy, Pasinghan & Sta. Cruze the first he describes to be very strong, situated on high Hill that on the road which leads up to it they have some Guns and several intrenchments one behind another that in the river which leads to the 2d. they have Drove Spiles or Pickets but he thinks they may be removed, without much Difficulty that the 3d. is easie of access. He came

off from the two first mentioned Places without being suspected but at Sta. Cruize he was taken and confind in the night he made his Escape and traveled long way By land he has lost his Prow which he vallued much on account of her quick motion and swears revenge against those that took her.

Mr. Kenedy wrote to me Concerning some Chinese that might be raised but as I have not a sufficient Number of Troops to attempt Mahahoy or any Place that lies so far Distant from the Lake at present I cannot see that they would be of much use, However I shall be a better Judge of that and other Particulars after my arrival at or near Pasinghan you shall be acquainted with such occurrences as are worthy your notice.

In the Evening of the 28th. Instant the Virgin Mary of Guardaloupe was carried away in great State and Procession, she was accompanied by a thousand People at least in Canoes and Boats finely Decorated I accompanied our Holy Mother till I saw her safe Lodged in the Church without Arms or attendance, this action might be thought imprudent but I am sure it has had good Effect, & Numbers of the Malays men women &ca. came to Pasig the same night to return thanks for the Honor I had done and the Confidence I had placed in them.

Any orders or Directions you may Judge necessary for my operations on the service I am now entering on, shall be obey'd by

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful and most obedient humble servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
MARCH 30TH. 1763.

30TH Received the following letter from Captn. Bishop.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.

&CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Bishop requesting Provisions to be laid in stores at Cavita.

Agreable to your desire I have replaced the Marines of the Seaford with an equal number of Seapoys.

I must beg leave to acquaint you that the Garrison of Cavita is at present Destitute of every kind of Provision, which a Garrison ought never to be with it, more particular in such a place as this, 249 is the whole number of the Garrison officers servants, and all, by which you will be the better judge of what Quantity to send I must likewise beg you will be pleased to order two Champans of Channam * for the necessary use of the Place, as we in immediate want of it.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and most humble servant

(SIGNED) RICHARD BISHOPE.

CAVITA,
MARCH 30TH. 1763.

The Board are concerned to hear of the Marquis of Montecastro having left Passanhan and are therefore the more anxious for Captain Backhouse's

* *Channaloo* Bengalgram.

— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* —

setting out on his Expedition which they hope will prevent Messrs. Blanco and Salágada from Joining Mr. Anda or assisting him with money at least not without some risk at all Events much time will be required.

If Captn. Backhouse should have occasion for the Chinese ordered that the Corregidor do send them on his advising him thereof.

With regard to Captain Bishops Letter orders have already been given to send a months Provision to Cavita. A months Provisions for the Garrison of Cavita have been sent down.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Received the following Letter from Captn. Bishop. APRIL 8TH.

SIR,

Yesterday one of the Centinals, detected a Malay Carpenter with Conceald 4 Pound shot which he was going out of the Fort, with an Intention to send into the Country, I examined him but could not get any thing from, or by whom he was employed therefore I ordered him to be hanged. Letter from Captn. Bishop Commanding at Cavita.

As We have not men enough to Post round the Town in the night I have Armed 50 Chinese which do no other Duty then stand Centinels in the Night, if we had 15 or 20 Seapoys mounted they should be of infinite service, if you approve of ordering as many Bridles Saddles &ca. to Cavita I'll get Horses, we are likewise in great want of Chinam.

Have information of 2 Spanish Captains at Old Cavita that has got new Commissions from Senr. Anda, what they are about I cannot tell as yet—there is four Persons Employed to take the Captn. of St. Roque and myself one of which very narrowly Escaped being taken in attempting the Captn. of St. Roque, I hope to give you a good account of some of them soon, as I had People employed after them they Lurk about St. Roque.

I am
SIR,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant
(SIGNED) RICHD. BISHOP.

CAVITA,
APRIL 8TH. 1763.

Received the following Letter from Captain Richd. Bishop. APRIL 11TH.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
&CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed I have sent you a Letter which I received from a Captn. (employed by me for Intelligence) at Bukour & Old Cavita, I am at a great Loss for one to explain the meaning of the Spanish Letters, as Captain Brereton took the two he had, to sea with him should be glad one was ordered to Cavita as it for the good of the Service, We had a great number of Horse on the Plain last night, I sent a Party of 50 men after them with a 4 Pounder, but they all went off. Letter from Captn. Richard Bishop Commanding at Cavita inclosing Intelligence.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient & Most Humble Servant
(SIGNED) RICHD. BISHOP.

CAVITA,
APRIL THE 11TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

To Captn. Richard Bishop.

Sir,

Letter to Captn. Richard Bishop in answer to the foregoing.

We have received your Letter of the 8th. April and approve of your Proceedings but except in Cases of a like nature which requires a speedy Example We must request you will first acquaint us therewith.

We think your Precaution of employing Chinese to watch in the night good we have a number who have the same Employment in the Parian but we must remark to you that they receive no pay.

As you are of opinion that a few Seapoys mounted will greatly secure Cavita, we shall accordingly give Directions for providing Accoutrements.

The Captain of St. Roque has behaved to our satisfaction we have accordingly promised him a Gold Headed Cane a Fire Lock &ca. he complains to us of the Justice Major having taken from him some Perquisites granted to him by the Admiral we shall be obliged by your inquiring into the Justness of his Complaints and acquaint us therewith, we also desire you to order the Justicia major to Direct the different villages to send in their Elections that proper Commissions may be granted to the officers.

Enclosed is a Translation of the Letters sent in yours of the 11th. Instant in consequence of which we beg leave to recommend to you to cause a good look out to be kept in the yard.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manila,
12th. April 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

April 12th.

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Govr. President.
John Lewin Smith, R. E. Fell.
Henry Brooke.

Letter from Captn. Thomas Backhouse commanding in the Field.

Received the following Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
&ca. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Account of his Expedition up the Lake.

After Crossing the Bar of Tagey on the 4th. Instant in the morning I persued my Resolution of proceeding to Passinghan & ankered at the mouth of the River on the 5th. Instant, about 7 at night the 6th. in the morning. I weighd and Crossed the Bar where I found but just water for my Galley. I then entered a deep clear & most beautiful River which is near of an equal breadth—from the entrance to Pasinghan the Distance between those Extremity's is about 9 or 10 miles the Banks inclosed as thick as the Power of Bamboos and other Wood

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

can make them—about half way up, stands the Church & Town of Lauban, where the Generality of its Inhabitants shewed all the signs of Peace and respect possible, I lost no time here tho much invited a shore by the Padres.

About a mile from Phar on the same side of the river is a Hill which lies close to the edge of the water and intirely commands that Pass, Here contrary to Custom I received a Volly of small arms and Flight of arrows before I either heard or saw a man those who fired were hid Close to the edge of the river and not above 12 or 14 yards from my Galley, yet it pleased God to protect myself and men from harm.—I soon returned the Compliment, with Round, Grape and small Arms, As did Mr. Vincent who was in the Quarter Galley and 2d. in the Line, I then perceived the whole side of the Hill in motion they first made a Damned yell and then ran as if the Devil drove. I am fully persuaded that there never was so hot a Fire from so small a vessell what from one six Pounder 2 fours 8 two Pounders & about 20 men with small arms she appeared to be almost a Body of Fire. as I scoured the Hill I kept moving on with my Oars when I saw the Church and Town of Pasinghan all in Flames. I passed the Church and came to an Anchor out of reach of the Fire which was then most violent I then Landed with an officer & 20 men, march'd round the village and drove all the scoundrells who I saw in arms every part where they had taken Post.

When I landed I found 6 or Eight Fine Pleasure Boats all in Flames with the shades that Covered them this Chagrined me very much as I greatly wanted one of them I found a large Champan there but Leakey, I therefore had her consumed. I staid on shore from 10 in the morning till about 3 in the after noon when I found that longer time there would be useless.

The Enemy here were headed by Franciscan Sanwhan Justice Major of Tavis (and the other Districts on this side of the Lake), Fryer Antoni De Luna and Fryer Horsea Victria both of the Franciscan order.

This was a most miserable scene of Cruelty and my heart was most sencibly touched at many of the Poor old Inhabitants who were not able to run away several of whom I found on their knees weeping at the side of a little Box or some triffle which was all they had saved out of their Houses in Flames.

This afternoon I sailed from P. han Landed at Louban with Six men went into the Convent and thanked the Padres and officers for the good order I found that Town or it abounds with Inhabitants and Plenty of every thing Else that this part of the Island affords. Here I staid about an Hour after which I sailed & came to an anchor at the mouth of St. Cruz river the same night in the morning two of the Principal Inhabitants Came on board and told me that Padre Michal Victoria and Captain Francisco Delos Santos had fled as soon as they heard that I was at anchor, that they ordered them to burn the Church, Town, that several of the Inhabitants stood together and would not let the Church and Town be set on Fire, this Day the surf ran so high that I could not Land.

April the 8th. I landed early with one 6 Pounder and about 80 men I marched to the Town—distant from the Place of Landing about a mile, I took Post in the Church and Convent with [*sic*] is strong, I found them striped of every thing, and under one Part of the Convent not Less than 100 Load of Dry wood and Bamboos laid with other Cumbustables to set it on Fire.

Many of the Men of this Place and all the Women were fled to the Hills and woods, this I was told. Proceeded from the terrible accounts given of us, by the Padre and Captain who fled.

The 9th. this morning I left the Inhabitants much pleased and without any Complaints on their sides they told me that they would, immediately collect their Familys & that no Persuasions should make them Desert the Town again.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

Most of the Malecontents are assembled at Mahahoy Don Andres Blanco, and tis said Solgado are left that Place and gone to Tavis the Distance of hence to Mahahoy is about 16 or 17 miles and the road tho the most accessable very Difficult. They have fortified Two Passes between this and the Hill where they have some Guns, on the Hill several Intrenchments one behind another made by the Direction of some of the Artillery Men and French who deserted from us. Yet notwithstanding all those Difficultys if you will allow me a proper Force and apperatus I will undertake to Dislodge them & Endeavour to succeed, if you think it of sufficient Consequence, which you should well consider as to myself it is matter of Doubt whether subduing Places at so great a Distance from the Lake can be of much use at present as we have not men sufficient to keep Posts at them, to Catch the Heads of those Factions I'm afraid is impossible Cowards in a Country so much inclosed will always Sculke & hide was I to march against Mahahoy & succeed, I am afraid they will set the Town on Fire the moment they are forced, and obliged to leave it this I plainly perceive is their last resource and answer two Ends, first it prevents the Indians from Detecting them in the Falshood they have advanced; and by Destroying their Houses and the little Property those poor people have it lays them under a necessity of being obliged to follow those Cowardly Spaniards from Place to Place for the small Pittancy they allow them.

I should have wrote to you sooner but could not get a Person who I could trust to engage to carry a Letter to Manilha.

I think it would be of great use If you would send me a number of Blank Commissions signed and Sealed, that wherever I go I may call in those given by Senior Anda fill up yours and Distribute them to such as the villagers choose in their room this I know will have a good Effect and add much to your Power at such places where I have yet been they tell me they have not known any Power but that of the Spaniards therefore they are not blamable.

If you can think of any thing that you may Judge serviceable your directions shall be Duly obeyed, wherever there is a sufficient depth of water to carry me or at the Distance of a few miles from the shore I shall with my present Force Execute your orders, But cannot engage in a more Distant service without trespassing too much on the Bounds of Prudence.

I have seen on one Part a great number of Bullocks if you will send up a Champan Properly filled I shall endeavour to Purchase her Cargo of them, by the Price the Quality & expence of carrying them to Manilha you may form a Judgment how they will answer the Boat or Boats you send will find me some where on the Coast Between S^{ta}. Cruz and Calumba.

I should be obliged if you would order M^{r}. Kennedy or some Person to send me a Quantity of the large Dry Fish, I can provide other articles of Provision very well.

The Country on the Borders of this Part of the Lake exceeds Discription here Nature has been Profusely Bountiful so many beautiful situations appear that a man would be at a Loss where to chuse all the Rivers that I have seen falls into this Lake, are as Clear as water Possible can be, & remarkably sweet and well Tested.

My Galleys sail very well & will I hope answer every end that you could propose by Vessels here, the Head of my Crue is an Ignorant Fellow, he has been very near over setting me twice, I wish you could procure me a man of more knowledge and Confidence.

The vile action of those Franciscans Fryers should (I think) Command your attention, I hope you will consider them properly and for the better security

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

and ease in our present Situation, remove them from the Island as soon as possible, what may you not Expect Gentlemen, from Ecclesiasticks who burn their own Churches.

Without regard to my own ease or safety I shall persue that Plan which appears most Conducive to the publick weal whilst on this service if my actions meet with your approbation it will add to the happiness of

GENTLEMEN
Your most faithful humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

CUMBERLAND OFF
STA. CRUZ APRIL 9TH. 1763.

Since I wrote the foregoing part of this Letter the Bearer brought to me the enclosed with two Prisoners who they took at Calumba In their way to Mahahoy. I have not paid the Bearer any thing you will therefore Consider him as you think he Deserves.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

CUMBERLAND OFF
PILA APRIL 10TH. 1763.

Good, instead of Sealed Paper of the fourth sort for the year 1763 Petty Governors of the villages set down in the margin I acquaint you that the Hoñble Doctor Don Simon Anday Salazar Governor and Captain General of the Phillipine Islands, and President of the royal Audience, has appointed me Lt. to the Governor and Captain General for this Province of Faly Balagan he likewise order me to send to these Villages his superior Decree which I enclose with a Copy of the same that you may have it, published by Proclamation in the Language of your Country, and that you will excite the Contents of it, in order to Discover the losses and Damages that each Village has suffered, which put into Spanish you'll send me to this Village that I may give an account thereof to sd. Mr. Anda, I desire you may do it with the greatest clearness that the loss each Person has been at may be discovered so as to make the proper satisfaction and that this may be performed in all the village as soon as possible. You must take a Copy and send the original and likewise this Letter to the next village and at the bottom set down the Day and the Hour you received it and likewise the Day and Hour you forwarded it, that I may know whether you have lost any time in executing this order and who was the occasion of it, and when it has been sent to all the villages, both the order and the Letter must be sent back with the notes &ca.

(SIGNED) SALGADA.

MAJAYJAY
MARCH 8TH. 1763.

Good, instead of sealed Paper of the 4th. sort for the year 1763.
Apalet Royal Audience & Superior Government March 1763.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

Being desirous to find a remedy against the extortions and troubles we have received notice, the villagers have suffered which lie in the jurisdiction that belonged to Cavita and Tondo, occasioned by a disorderly set of Troops from the Provinces of Laguna, and Tayabas, whom it has not been possible to keep within Bounds notwithstanding the endeavours and watchfulness of their Commanders & who instead of helping the People of the Country which was the intention have plundered them & have been the occasion of many disturbances which have given me the greatest concern. I command the Lieutenant to the Governor and Captain General Don Francisco Xavier Salgado to inquire and if possible find out the nature of the Grievances, the effects that were taken from the Inhabitants and every other loss or Damage they may have sustained which he is to give me an account of and likewise of the means and ways he made use of to discover said Losses, I order him to use his most efficacious endeavours so as that this Government being acquainted of the same may repair the losses they have suffered; and that without the least fear or apprehension they may carry in their Complaint there shall be published a proclamation in said Villages & in the jurisdiction of the Laguna and Batangas with assurances in his Majestys Name that their Complaints shall be heard, and their Grievances redressed so as they may be convinced that in the virtue of the Laws established by his Catholick Majesty, nothing is aimed at more than useing them well, relieving their wants and seeking what may be most convenient for them and likewise looking upon them as good children & Faithful Subjects an account of this order shall be kept in the office of the Secretary to this royal Audience and likewise of its having been sent to the Villages.

(SIGNED) SALAZAR.
JOSEPH VILLEGASFLORES
Secry.

The Order on the other side is a Copy of the Original which I took, to send to the Villages which are set down to have it published according to the order sent by the Hoñble Don Simon Anday Salazar President Governor & Captn. General of these Islands & was signed at the Village of Majayjay the 8th. of March 1763.

(SIGNED) FRANCO ZAVIER SOLGADO.

Advice of the Malecontents at Mahahoy.
Desires blank Commissions to distribute among the Villages.
Paper taken by Capt. Backhouse.
Remarks of the Board upon his Success.

The Board are greatly pleased with the success that has attended Captn. Backhouse at Passanhan Luban & St. Seruz, but with regard to the Expedition to Mahahoy wither the Enemy as he may advance will retire they cannot see any advantages that can result from it as the Malecontents even supposing them incapable to Defend their Posts can easily destroy them and retire to the mountains and it is not advisable at this time to spare him any reinforcement. The Board are therefore of opinion that it will be most eligible for Captain Backhouse, to proceed round the Lake to endeavour to reconcile the Inhabitants of the several Villages to us by convincing them how greatly they have been impos'd upon by the Fryers and by Distributing Commission to the Officers of the said Villages agreeable to their Elections and ordered that blank Commissions be accordingly prepared.

Salt Fish to be sent to the party under him.

Ordered also that salt Fish be immediately sent to Captain Backhouse.

The Galley lately repared to be sent to cruize of the Corregedore.

Resolved, that the Galley repair'd at Cavita be sent out under the Commands of Mr. Roberts to Cruize of the Corregidor and that he be Directed to advice Captain Peighen on the appearance of any Ships.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

Resolved also that he be directed to consult with Captain Peighen on the proper Signals and that Captain Peighen be desired to spare us a few seamen with a Midshipman to assist in the navigating of the Vessel. Purport of a Letter to Captn. Peighen.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Sent the following Letter to Captn. Peighen. Letter to Captn. Peighen.

To JOHN PEIGHEN ESQR.

SIR,

Being in great want of an Officer to assist Mr. Roberts in the Command of the Galley we beg leave to request you will be pleased to spare him one of your Midshipmen for that purpose and if you can possibly spare us also two or three Seamen it be greatly forwarding the Service.

We have directed Mr. Robert to advise you on the appearance of any Ships and he will accordingly consult with you on the signals proper to be made or follow any instructions you may give him conducive to the Service.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
APRIL 12TH. 1763.

To CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING IN THE LAGUNA.

SIR,

We have received your Letter of the [*lacuna*] Instant and sincerely congratulates you on your Success at Passanhan. Letter to Captn. Thos. Backhouse.

With regard to your Proceeding to Mahahoy, we cannot see any advantages that can result therefrom as the Malecontents may easily destroy the Towns before your arrival and you must be sensible it would not be convenient to spare you any more men, we therefore are of opinion that the step most eligible to be taken at present is to proceed to the different Villages around the lake and endeavour to reconcile the Inhabitants to us by convincing them how grossly they have been imposed upon by the misrepresentations of the Fryers this we recommend to you and also to prevent the Malecontents the Laguna from crossing over to Bulacan. Enclos'd are Commissions which you will Distribute wherever they will be accepted.

Champans have already been forwarded to you and by this you will receive Dry Fish for your men.

We are
SIR,
Your most humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA
APRIL 14TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

To Dawsonne Drake
&c. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Peighen spares us a Midshipman.

You cannot but be sensible what a Distressed situation His Majestys Ship the Seaford under my Command is in, in regard to men which I am sorry puts it out of my Power to give you that assistance I could wish, yet as I mentioned the midshipman you request, I shall give orders accordingly.

Mr. Mathews would tell you that I spared him men at his first request & how useful they were in expediting his Ship.

I also some days ago at the desire of Mr. Roberts spared my Boatswain and two Seamen to fit the rigging of the Galley which are Proofs how heartily I am dispos'd to oblige you and I will be always ready to shew my regard for your service.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most obedient humble. Servants
(Signed) John Peighen.

Cavite
April the 15th. 1763.

Advice being received that a Party of Pampangoes [*sic*] against the suburbs of Manilha or Pasig a Letter in consequence sent to Captain Meure.

Advice having been received that a Body of Pampangos &ca. had marched from Bulacan either against Pasig or the Suburbs of Manilha sent the following Letter to the Officer Commanding at Pasig.

To the Officer Commanding at Pasig.

Sir,

Having received advice that a Body of 500 Pampangos with Fire Arms have been sent by Mr. Anda either against Manilha or Pasig & it appearing to us most probable that designs are against the latter a very large Detachment being on Service in the Lake we acquaint you therewith that you may take the necessary precautions and if you find yourself pressed advice Captain Backhouse thereof.

We are
Sir
Your obedient Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.

Manilha,
April the 17th. 1763.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
&ca. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captain Meure.

I am much obliged to you for the early Intelligence you sent me of the Pampangos I have heard nothing more of them.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

About 8 O'clock the Night before last a large Fire broke out in the Village Pretty near us, and soon after it broke out in another place, I then expected the Pampangos was come to Pay their Visit yesterday morning I took the Seapoy Horse and road through all the Villages of Pasig and found they were set on fire by the Ladrones, but they were all gone.

I have acquainted Captain Backhouse of your Letter but have heard nothing from him since.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient and most humble Servant
(SIGNED) J. MURE.

PASIG,
APRIL 20TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE DEPY. GOVR. PRESt. — FRIDAY APRIL 22D.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, R. E. FELL
HENRY BROOKE, WM. FLINT
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Captain Horne Commandant of the Artillery attending.

Received the following letter from Captain Backhouse by a Serjeant with 2 Fryers a Secular Priest 5 other Prisoners taken at Pila &ca. — Letter from Captn. Backhouse commanding in the Field.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
&c. COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Upon the 14th. Instant I received Intelligence, that a Party of Soldiers and Sailors consisting of 150 Men had taken Post at Lipa with Six small Cannon, that they had under their care 30 chests of Treasure a large Quantity of Ammunition, Arms, and Military Stores that they had applied, to the People of that Town for Men and Animals to enable them to proceed on their way to Mahahoy and were to set out the next morning. Immediately determined to attempt stopping the Progress of such a formidable supply, went on board from the Baths, where I then was, and ordered 50 Europeans and 50 Sepoys to be compleated to 36 rounds ℔ man and hold themselves in readiness to disembarke, at the same time gave private Orders to the Officers not to move from the vessels till it was quite darke, and went on shore again to amuse the Padre least any thing should take wing. I provided Guides to conduct me to St. Pauble having learned that the Enemy must take that rout and that it was more than probable, I should arrive there before them my Guides made it impossible to take Guns with me (I found them perfectly right in that particular) a little before 8 O the Clock I had my men landed at a private part and marched off with as much Secrecy as possible I continued my march through defiles, rivers, and mountains, not to be described the whole Night at day break I discovered the Church and Convent of St. Paublo, I made by Disposition and surrounded it before they were alarmed in the Convent. I took the Prior an Augustine, a recolet

Receives advice of a Party of the Enemy with Treasure marches in quest of them. reaches St. Paublo takes the Convent—in it an Augustine a recolet—a Captn. and a Commissary marches on to Lipa the Enemy appear as our Troops advance they retire Captn. Backhouse with a few men pursue them they return to the

— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* —

convent of Lipa. 6 Guns a stand of Colors 6 Stand of Arms found there with ammunition &ca. advises of the Treasure being carried off breaches the sea to the Nord. of Batangas. Intelligence concerning the Treasure description of the Fort of Batangas requests a few men to enable him to attempt it as the Treasure is reported to be there. List of prisoners sent down Description of the country begs that Lieut. Russel be sent him.

and a Captn. in a House near the Gate I took a Commissary, who arrived only that night being sent there by Sr. Anda he had six men with him, most of them I believe Deserters they made their escape being at some Distance with their Horses, I took all their Arms & Horses.

Here I received intelligence, that the Spaniards were not set out from Lipa that the Town either could, not, or would not furnish them with a sufficient Quantity of Buffaloes &ca. by comparing the Accounts of Distance with the march I had the Night before I found that I was 30 miles from Lipa and no Place to halt for refreshment in the way, I therefore found it absolutely necessary, and unavoidable to halt at St. Paublo till two O'the clock the next morning, at which time I marched the road proved good exclusive of the Courses of some rivers which are the strongest and most difficult Passes in the World, they render it impossible to carry Cannon that way, tho' the Country is fine, open, rich and Beautiful the day proved hot my march exceeded the Calculation I had made some of my men fell Lame and others sick By heat, those I mounted on Buffaloes which the good people of the Country brought in Plenty unasked, I still pushed on till I came within sight of the Convent of Lipa situated in an ·en fair Country, the Enemy (I believe) thought they could stand till we came ·thin the Distance of a mile, they then fired two Guns which proved a cure to the Sick, the lame and tired, not a man but flew into the rank and called out march, we rushed on at a Trot rather than a walk, but when we came to the Church we saw them running at the distance of a Mile, I then called for 20 Jolly fellows, who were instantly at my back, with those I persued, and came up with the Cowardly dogs on the side of a river or rather precipice covered with Wood, as we came near them they leaped down. Ens. Vincent and myself persued 2 miles further than our men, and made some of them fly down Places, from whence I am sure they never returned, Night now drew on and our Horses tired, I therefore collected my men and marched to the Post I had taken where I found 3 Guns, a stand of Colours, Six stand of small Arms in a bundle, a Chest of Powder bad, a large Quantity of Balls, Grape, and Musquet, as much as will load 10 or 12 Buffaloes, Lances, Powder Horns, &c. but the Money was gone, one half they had divided in Parcels and carried of on Horses about the Middle of the Day, the other at the same time in a Slade went a different road

— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* —

this was done by Advice sent them from S^{t}. Paublo by the Captain of the Village for the preceding year, I took the man, who carried the Intelligence, in his return about four miles from Lipa with the Answer in his Pocket, I hanged him the next morning.

Upon the 16th. Instant I received Intelligence that the Treasure which went in the Slade was in a House in the Country; I chose out a few nimble Fellows and marched when Dark, the Guide carried me to the House, where we found the Machine, but the Treasure taken Wing, this was undoubtedly done by Intelligence as we found no Person in the House which stood on the side of a large Wood, here I staid till the morning when I marched a little way further and found myself at the Seaside to the Northward of Botangas disappointed. I returned to the Convent of Lipa.

The following is a true Account of the Treasure &^{ca}. squesed by Bribery and from one, who came in the Phillipina and to Batangas in the Champan which brought the Arms and Treasure beforementioned.

That they came from Palapa to Alva from thence to Naga, crossed a river to Pasacaw, and from thence to Batangas, that they were about 12 days in their Passage, that the Treasure which was put on Board the Champan consisted of 10 Chests, 3,000 Dollars in each that three chests of Powder a large Quantity of Balls, and a number of small Arms, exclusive of those which the soldiers and sailors had, were on board likewise, that the men to the Number of 80 or 90 were under the Command of a Military Officer, that most of those men were Europeans (I shall send you three of them which I took) that this supply of men, Treasure &^{ca}. &^{ca}. was for S^{t}. Anda, and that they were so far on their way to Pampanga But had given it out that they were for Mahahoy to deceive us in the Laguna, who they were much afraid of, that the whole Treasure of the Ship or at least 4 millions of Dollars was lodged in Bulisan.

I hope you will approve of the Measures I have taken to deprive the Enemy of this great supply, indeed I believe no Foot Partizan could have done more in the space of 5 days and Nights during that time. I have not marched less than 140 English Miles, yet I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that my little Army is not deminished in Strength by Sickness or any other Accident thank God. Had I known the Country half as well when I left the baths, as I do now, I would taken the whole, not a man or Article should escaped me.

Batangas is a regular Fort of 4 Bastions the Wall good and lately built, the Church and Convent are taken into this Fortification, the Treasure, Men, Arms &^{ca}. that have escaped me I believe are safely lodged there now for the Secret, Gentlemen, which you are to keep for some time so help you God, I am determined to take the Place if I can, I have laid my Plan and left an Officer and 60 men within a Days march of it, this will prevent them from moving any way by land till I can get near them with some Guns. Yesterday morning I marched from Lipa and arrived here this day the road from hence to that Place is very good which gave me great pleasure, some difficulties may be encountred and overcome between that Place and Batangas.

I am afraid to ask you for any European Assistance for this undertaking a few good Artillery men would be very acceptable, you might spare me 30 or 40 Sepoys from Cavita 'tis a shame to let so many men remain there inactive. in my present Situation I cannot take more from the Boats than 100 men at most for the Service of the Field, you will therefore consider whether you think you can with safety add to that Number or not, and act accordingly.

I beg you may without loss of time send me one or two of the Field 12 Pounders (a less weight of Metal I am afraid will not knock off even their Defences) a proper Quantity of Ammunition for them mostly round a Quantity

of shells for my little Cohorn Mortar, Lascars, and Chinese Coolies 200 with a proper Number of Intrenching Tools; I shall be obliged to break Ground, as I am told the Country is quite Clear to a considerable Distance round it. Captain Horne will be so kind as to make out a proper Indent of the Articles requisite Match, Portfires, &ca. &ca. sufficient for such an undertaking, no time is to be lost, if you cannot send what I have demanded speedily, let me know, that I may proceed with the Guns & Force that I now have.

If what I want cannot be sent secretly you must say that it is for the Garrison of Pasig or an Expedition against Mahahoy the Augustines at Batangas will secret the Treasure if they know that I am going there.

The Prisoners, which I took and send you, are as follows Vizt. the Prior of St. Paublo an Augustine, and a recolet from the same Place from the strictest Enquiry nothing appeared bad in those men, they had not been at that Place long, and by Accounts of those, who are best attached to us, they did not advice or meddle in any publick measures against us.

Captain Antonio, whose Commission you have inclosed killed one of the Chinese here pursuant to that Order Published by as ℔ Certificate inclosed.

Florengo De Vilasana a Frenchman, whose Commission you have likewise inclosed, I think he may be made a useful man in many respects, Particularly that of bringing back Deserters, he has been formerly employed by Mr. Pinon.

James or Joseph Fizara a Rogue who has been much employed as a Spy.
John Ignatio Partitio
John Demerando } Rogues.

If you send me some Chinese Cooleys send a Person of authority with them, that will have a Power to restrain them from doing Mischief in the Country.

From what I have seen of the road from the Baths, to St. Paublo, I am fully persuaded that it is impossible to carry Guns to Mahahoy; a proper number of men would take it with small Arms, give me one man to 10 of the Enemy, and I'll answer for success in spite of all their Guns.

The Country from St. Paublo and from Lipa here, far exceeds any thing I ever beheld, it is quite open except where river Courses are, the Inhabitants are dispersed all over it, and have pretty neat Houses amongst their wheat, and paddy Grounds—those People seem to be of a different Nature to what you have about Manilha, Indeed their Looks are much better. Water is a Scarce Article at this Season of the year in the Country to remedy this, I scarce Pass'd a House But men, women, and children flocked out with Bamboos full for my men. Provisions of every kind are plenty and Cheap at Lipa, where I left my party 4 Fowls may be bought for a real.

There are three Augustine Churches Empty now in the Circle I have made the Prior of Lipa ran away and striped the Church and Convent of every Thing, I was obliged to eat off Plantain Leaves for want of Plates as I carried nothing with me the Prior of Tinavan likewise Fled they have petitioned for a Secular and sent me the names of the officers Ellected this day that I may send them Commissions.

I have just received your General Letter and heartily thank you for your kind Congratulation which shews your approbation in the measures I have taken the burning of the Church and Town of Pasinghan has done great Prejudice to the Spaniards, the Indians seem feeling sensible of that Injury in all Places where I have since been—Baptista Paulo was there when I attack'd them and is now here he begs his compliments and says he hopes soon to see you at Manilha he says that Don Eclava saved his Life and that any favor done to him now would oblige him much.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

The Inclosed Letter were in Possession of the French Commissary he will explain them to you if necessary.

You may send twenty times at least the number of Commissions that I have already received the Towns, that I have brought and shall bring to obedience round the Laguna, will require that number or more. I have now opened and secured to your Interest the wheat Country which is one great End that my march has answered.

By a Chinese Champan, which I picked up in the Lake sometime ago, I send you the Prisoners under a Guard of men, who I beg, you may send back, as soon as possible. I have likewise sent you four Bullocks which I hope you'll accept, Major Fell is included in a share of this small present.

I should be glad that you could send me an Officer, who has had some Experience and whose Conduct and Judgment I would depend on in case any Accident should happen to your servant, the space of time cannot be long I have therefore cast my Eyes on Lt. Russel who I have invited to a visit of Friendship you may spare him, accept my best wishes and believe me ever.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most obedt. Humble Servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

CUMBERLAND GALLEY OFF
COLUMBA,
APRIL THE 19TH. 1763.

The Board cannot but approve of Captain Backhouses Proceedings and the scheme he recommends considering therefore the Advantages that will result from Depriving the Malcontents of money and Ammuition Agreed unanimously that the Expedition against Batangas be undertaken and that a reinforcement of 30 Seapoys 8 Artillery with an officer an 18 and 12 Pounder Ammunition and some shells for the cohorn Intrenching Tools 40 Lascars and 160 Chinese be immediately sent to him.

attack of Batangas to be undertaken.

Reinforcement to proceed under Lt. Russel.

Ordered that the Blank Commissions be sent by Lt. Russel who is to Command the Party.

Blank Commissions to be also sent.

Ordered also that Mr. Kennedy the Corregedor do provide a Person of Confidence to command the Chinese.

The Corregedor to Provide a Person of Confidence to command the Chinese.

Resolved that the reinforcement be sent by sea and that the large Galley be accordingly ordered hither to take in Provisions and Stores as also that Mr. Roberts do take the Command of her.

Reinforcement to be sent by the large Galley.

Agreed that a Letter to the above Purport be immediately addressed to Captain Backhouse and that he be desired to send Poulo Babtista the Armenian.

Capt. Backhouse to send down the Armenian

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

The following Letter from Captain Mure in answer to the Boards Letter to him of the 17th. was omitted in the Diary of Consultation 22d. April.

To the Governor and Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

I am much obliged to you for the early Intelligence you sent me of the Pampangoes I have heard nothing of them.

About 6 O Clock the night before last a large fire broke out in the Village pretty near us and soon after broke out in another place, I then expected the Pampangoes were come to pay their visits yesterday morning I took the Sepoy Horse, and rode thro' all the Villages of Passig and found they were set on fire by the Ladrones but they were all gone.

I have acquainted Captn. Backhouse of your Letter, but have heard nothing from him since.

I am

Gentlemen,

Your most obedt. Humbe. servant.

(Signed) John Mure.

Passig,
20th. April 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

Monday April 25th.

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Depy. Govr. Present [*sic*].
John Lewin Smith, Henry Brooke,

Purport of a letter to Captain Backhouse.

As it will be necessary to acquaint Captain Brereton with the advices received from Captn. Backhouse relating to the Phillipinas Treasure, which is said to be at Bulusan a Town on the S. E. Part of the Island resolved that a Letter be prepared advising him of the Expedition proposed to be undertaken against Batangas, and that as the Enemy have no Force at Bulusan the Board imagine he Captn. Brereton might easily make himself master of it as they cannot expect any such attempt observing to him at the same time that if he should have the good Fortune to succeed they apprehend the whole should go towards the completion of the four Millions of Dollars, and that if there should be an Excess, it should be deposited until his Majestys royal pleasure be known.

To be enclosed under a flying seal to Captain Backhouse to be forwarded by him with any fresh Intelligence he may have obtained concerning the Treasure.

Ordered that the above Letter be enclosed to Captain Backhouse under a Flying seal that he may communicate to him any further Intelligence he has received and that he do forward it by the Speedwell Brig which will carry him the Troops (or if the necessity of the service will not admit of his sparing her) by the Champan that accompany's her and that he be Directed to use the utmost Caution in his present undertaking against Batangas, which nothing but the advantages that may result from this success, and the Dependance they place on his Prudence & good Conduct could induce them to consent to.

Captn. Backhouse to return the Troops and Artillery with all Expedition.

Also that he be desired to return the Troops and Artillery as soon as he has executed this Service.

—— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* ——

Ordered that the Commander of the Galley be directed forthwith to repair to Manilha to take in Provisions and receive the People on Board.

Commander of the Galley to repair forthwith to Manilha to take in the Troops.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Received the following Letter from Captain Backhouse as follows.

APRIL 27TH.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

This Moment I received a letter from Ensign Vincent acquainting me that he has had information of a Body of Spaniards and Indians coming towards Lipa to attack him, he says they are from Mahahoy, but I rather suppose they are that Party sent by senor Anda which you advised Captain Mure of; and I likewise imagine that the Service they were sent on was to fall in with the Party from Batangas and Escort the Treasure Arms Ammunition &ca. with more safety to Pampanga; and not to attack Manilha or Pasig as you seemed to insinuate if you have been any ways alarmed about that Party I hope you will soon be relieved as I think they must fall to my share I have ordered my two Six Pounders to land and sent for Buffaloes to draw them if I can get those animals readily I shall march with 34 men and join the party at Lipa (those Damned Prisoners has taken from my little army a Serjt. and six men who I'm afraid are still at Manilha) without loss of time, Perhaps the smallness of my Numbers may encourage those fellows to endeavour to stop my March if they do shall thump them compleatly.

Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse commanding in the Field receives advice from Mr. Vincent which induced him to march to his Assistance.

It would [*sic*] given me much pleasure to have heard from you before I set out on this Service and to have been a little better prepared for the Attack of a Place which to me appeared of the greatest consequence. However if I can Pick up any intrenching Tools in the Country I shall be in the inside of Batangas before I return, my best wishes attend you and am

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful & most Obedient Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

AT A CONSULTATION

APRIL 28TH.

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.

Captain Brereton who returned this Morning from Palapa acquaints the Board that he there found the Phillipino agreeable to the Advices he had received and that not having time sufficient to complete her Repairs or even to rig her and barely Men enough to Man his own Ship he had burnt her the Phillipino the Board think it was the most advisable step he could have taken and congratulate him on his success which they doubt not will disperit and deject the Malecontents who were refitting her with the Design of either sending her to Batavia or (which is much more probable) to America, Captain Brereton

Captain Brereton returned the Phillipina burnt her Guns destroyed the Treasure sent to Albay.

— *MANILHA, APRIL 1763* —

Order in consequence of Captain Breretons return.

adds that the Treasure had been carried away in January last to Albay and that he destroyed 26 Guns being the whole he found at Palapa. His return renders it unnecessary to send a Champan as was intended with the Brig. Resolved therefore that she do proceed alone.

Read the following letter from Captain Backhouse.

Letter from Captain Thos. Backhouse.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Of the Enemy killed in an attack, His opinion of keeping the Port of Batangas.

Pursuant to my intentions signified to you in my letter of the 22d. instant. I marched from Calumba at 11 O'Clock at night soon after I set out the Rain fell heavy and continued till the Morning on the Road I received intelligence from Ensign Vincent that the Evening before having learned that the Mahahoy Party were at the Village of Roseria about 6 miles off he marched from his Post with 30 Men attacked and drove them but their numbers far exceeding the Report he had received and night coming on he retreated to his Post, that he had one Man wounded who was since Dead.

This was a bold Action of my Friend Vincent I should have called it Rash in an Old Officer in him it was consistant with true spirit and that fire which in a Young Soldier, I shall ever applaud Love, and Honour.

But to return that the whole body of the Enemy from Pampanga and Mahahoy were joined that day & surrounded his Post I therefore pushed forward to Saint Thomas with a small escort and provided fresh Buffaloes Clapt them to my Guns &ca. the moment they arrived continued my march and joined the Party at Lipa about 11 O'the Clock at night the Enemy not daring to attack him they marched off in the Evening and disappointed me in my most sanguine hopes of falling in with some of them in the night near the Post.

Yesterday about four in the afternoon they made their appearance but more like Fellows going to a Gibbet than Warriours they were all mounted on Horseback and very numerous when I call them 1400 I believe I am much within Bounds, I used all the endeavours I was master off to get near them by marching out small Partys and making them retreat as if they were afraid, By this & several more Stratagems I could only Draw a Party of them within reach of round shot from a Gun which was placed in Ambush for them; amongst those Gentry I plunged three or four Shott which dispersed the whole as fast as their Horses could carry them.

The Country People have just brought me word that I killed 9 of the Enemy last night and that they saw them carry them off through a small village about 2 miles distant from hence thus ends the 26th. Instant.

April 27th. Marched at Day break with one Gun and 50 men soon after I perceived some of the Enemys out Guards fly before me, when I came near Tosario the whole Fields were covered with Horse and Foot I am certain the numbers exceeded 3000 I marched through the Town which I found entirely evacuated thó a very strong Post, I then crossed a small River and persued the Enemy who fled in clouds the only part of them that I could reach with my Round Shott were about 200 Deserters and Spaniards on Foot all Armed regularly amongst those I laid in three Shott which took place extremely well and had the pleasure to see several of them carried of by a body of Horse who were near either killed or wounded after this they fled so fast that it was impossible to come near them therefore I returned to Lipa where I am this moment interupted by your agreeable letter of the 22d. instant the just sense you have of my

good intentions and the Service I have done is confirmed by your ready compliance with my request accept my most grateful Thanks and believe me Gentlemen when I assure you that nothing in your power could have made me more happy than the supply you have sent.

The method you have taken to send the Guns and Stores proves very fortunate as I find it even impossible to carry a six Pounder from hence to Batangas before I received your Favor I had determined to march there tomorrow attended with 60 men and small arms only I shall now refer it for a Day or two that I may get up the Chinese

The last Accounts I had of the Treasure says that it was all saddled on Horse back attended by 20 Padre's and about 60 Spaniards that they moved allways the different Road to that of your Servant that no Malays or Indians were Intrusted about it, that it was to go to Senr. Anda and not to Mahahoy.

If they can pass me which I should think very possible as I have no Cavalry they will undoubtedly attempt to carry it to Pampanga they must cross the River some where between Manilha and Pasig to prevent which I should think it adviseable to fix an Allert Officer and Party at St. Annas where a part of your Cavalry might be very useful if you could provide People to give proper intelligence I think it would be impossible for them to cross the River.

There are some hundreds of Pampangas who keep in a Body those in all probability will escort the Treasure twenty Men may attack them with great safety and Success—they will not fight I tried them this morning and advanced with ten Men only but when I came within about double distance of musquetry they all Galloped off—I have given Captain Meure advice and desired him to keep a good look out.

I shall leave an Officer with as sufficient Party here to defend this Post which lies in a fine open Country not a man can move within the distance of two miles without being discovered.

I fancy a small number left in the Fort of Batangas would be infinite use as this part of the Country affords plenty of wheat and Bullocks it would make an Excellent Trading settlement for the Chinese if protected and I am persuaded most of them who have fled from this Country By the cruel and most Butchely [*sic*] order of Senor Anda would gladly accept of a Residence there But I shall with more confidence and certainty give you my opinion on this subject after I have taken the Fort.

My Men are in perfect health and high spirits not one of them have I seen drunk, nor heard grumble since my first landing, tho the whole Detachment cannot produce one pair of Shoes; if the Galley has not taken her departure and that you could by any means send me about 60 pair I shall pay for them and be much obliged.

A detachment at St. Anno cannot hurt you In Manilha I am now in an open Post with only Wainscot Walls 2 Six Pounders and a hundred Men let me have but ammunition sufficient & I will be Crucified If General Anda and all the Forces he can raise in the Island takes it from me. I am not arrogant. all I assume is a little fortitude and a small share in the knowledge of war Daily experience makes those People appear more and more contemptible and adds to the confidence.

Your most faithful and most obliged humble servant

(Signed) Thomas Backhouse.

Lipa,
April 27th. 1763.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

Resolution of the Board. Batangas to be delivered to the Chinese or destroyed.

The Board are of opinion that Captain Backhouse should return as soon as possible to the Lake to prevent the Treasure being carried across to Mr. Anda and as a number of men cannot conveniently be spared to garrison Batangas, if he succeeds in his attempt, they leave it entirely to him, either to deliver it over to the Chinese placing as Governor one of the most intelligent of them or if he does not think it eligible so to do, to destroy it with the utmost expedition.

The Falmouth Brig to cruize of the Correjidore.

The Board request Captain Brereton to send the Falmouth Brig which is mann'd with his Seamen to cruize of the correjidore where they have had advice Mr. Anda proposes keeping a Galley to endeavour to cutt off the Chinese Junks daily expected from Amoy which he readily complys with.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

MAY 2ND The party sent to Captn. Backhouse.

Sent the following Letter to Captain Backhouse by Lieutenant Russel who with the Detachment intended to reinforce him sailed last night in the Speedwell Brig, her necessary Repairs detained her longer han could have been expected.

TO THOMAS BACKHOUSE ESQR.
COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

As it is not in our Power to spare any men to Garrison the Fort of Batangas and it is advisable that you should return to Columbo as soon as you have effected the intended Service to prevent the Treasure being carried across the Lake to Mr. Anda we leave it entirely to you either to deliver over the Fort to the Chinese placing over them as Governor one of their countrymen or if you do not think it eligible so to do to destroy it with the utmost expedition.

Captain Brereton is returned from Palapa where he burnt the Phillipino that was repairing it is imagined for America, the whole of the Treasure was sent away from thence in January part of which has already been received at Pampanga however the destruction of the ship we esteem very fortunate as will prevent the Enemy from receiving, the assistance of Arms &ca. which we are persuaded they flattered themselves with the hopes of procuring through her means.

Nothing but the good consequences that may result from your Success by depriving the Enemy of the Succours they expect from Batangas the Inexperience of the Enemy and the dependance we have upon your prudence and good conduct induce us to consent to an undertaking that seems rather hazardous. We however beg leave to caution you to secure to yourself a good Retreat in case of an accident and with repeated wishes for your Success remain

SIR,
Your most Obedient humble Servants

DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL

MAY THE 1ST. 1763

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

Received the following letter from Captain Backhouse as follows.

To the Governor and Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse acquainting us of his being in possession of Batangas.

Yesterday morning the Chinese arrived at Lipa after which I made such Preparations as I thought necessary and marched about Seven O the Clock in the Evening with thirty two Europeans and 18 Seapoys without Cannon small Arms and the Cohorn Mortar were the only implements of war I carried, as the Road cannot admit of any kind of Carriages. Two Reasons induced me to prefer a march in the night first the distance 2d. of Body of the Enemys Horse lying near the side of the Road not less than 2000 those might have retared my march in some measure and obliged me to throw away some Ammunition which I did not think quite so convenient.

At day break I arrived at Patangas having continued a brisk March all night I found the Fort deserted by all its warriours; the most Heroick of the Padres and the last part of their Garrison evacuated on the 27th. when they were informed of my march to Rosario.

The Fort is very good the walls high thick strong and in good Repair it consists of six Bastions with three Embrazures in each with Swivel Stocks fixed in the Marlins between them four of the Bastions are regular Turret ones, the other two irregular.

The fort contains the Church and Convent with proper necessarys and a pretty little Esplanade, in Fact it is a very good Place of defence in this part of the World, & has this advantage that it may be maintained with a very small number of Men.

The Town is pretty large well laid out more compleat and beautiful than any thing I have seen on the Island, the Country Rich and pleasant the Inhabitants were all fled being frighted to death by the Cursed Priests some of them have been with me and are gone to collect the rest from the Hills.

The Guns are all taken from the Bastions, I am informed they have buried them, if so, I make no doubt of finding them when the People of the Town Return.

The whole Country from Lipa to this Place grows Wheat—further particulars must be the subject of another letter at present I can say no more with certainty.

I am told the Money is buried in the Hills, I have offered large rewards to those who will discover the Place, I have not as yet seen anything of the Galley this place seems to be about a mile from the Sea, I am a little fatigued and sleepy but could not omit giving you the earliest account of my Proceedings and assuring you that I am

Gentlemen,

Batangas, Your most faithful & most obedient humble Servant

April the 30th. 1763. (Signed) Thomas Blackhouse.

At a Consultation

Wednesday May 4th.

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Depy. Govr. President.
John Lewin Smith, Robt. Edd. Fell
Henry Brooke,

Received the following letter from Don Diego Silang who after throwing off the Spanish yoak has taken upon himself the Government of Illcos.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

HONORABLE SIR,

Letter from the Governor of Illocos.

Offering to submit to H.B. Majesty and to deliver up the Augustine Fryers.

With the greatest pleasure and satisfaction imaginable have I received the news of your having conquered that Capital by Force of Arms and with so much ease which has undoubtedly been an effect of your good conduct and the permission of the Almighty, I have been informed that notwithstanding the fatal misfortune of that City your Lordship is endowed with so many great qualifications and compassion has behaved in the most generous manner to the poor Indians who were within and out of the Town paying them punctually for their labour without requiring any other acknowledgement than that they should obey and be loyal as they should to his Majesty George the 3d. King of Great Britain (whom God preserve) and for such obedience Your Lordship has been pleased to allow them their Freedom to enlarge their Trade, and Commerce, for their own Benefit to caress them and prevent their being hurt by the Spaniards nor by your own Troops all which I have minutely informed off, and give Credit to, a person of your Noble Linage & your Catholick & generous behaviour can't do less than render all good Offices to the poor particularly to the Indians who continually suffer from the Spaniards Damages Losses and Affronts therefore taking into Consideration this your Honorable way of acting for our Relief I have thought proper from this moment to dedicate myself to the Service of God and his Majesty King George the 3d. whom I acknowledge for my King and Master for which purpose I have under my Command my Countrymen of this Province of Illocos, where I was born, who have agreed to my Opinion and acknowledgement and all unanimously come into it without the least shew of uneasiness or concern upon Account of the Confidence they repose in your Lordship's freeing them from Poll taxes and other laborious works all they beg is that your Lordship will condecend to let them maintain their Parish Priests and live as Christians and Catholicks the many troubles losses and injuries I have suffered from the Serjeant Major Don Antonio Zavala late Alcalde of this Province have been the reason of my coming to the above resolution. The Country People have stripped him of his Command upon Account of his ill usage to them and would have put him to Death had not I as a Christian and Catholick interposed and Defended him in virtue of my Countrymens having chosing me for their Leader rather for their Captain General and Superiour Officer, to lead and Govern them they will not obey any other Person upon account of the ill usuage they have met with from said Alcalde and his Officers which is publick and notorious they sighed and cryed and had no other defence but what they expected from Heaven upon this Occasion were found in the Archises divers Papers and warrants from the King of Spain with strict orders that they might be punctually observed and executed by the Alcaldes and other Ministers he particularly recommends that the poor Indians should be well treated and defended and orders they should not be compelled to pay Fees nor be imprisoned without just motives for so doing when my countrymen found such Orders had been given in their Favour and had not been put in execution they began to Mutiny and denyed obeying the Majestrate nor would they serve as they had done before untill there was a proper satisfactory given them by a strict obedience of said Royal Warrants. I assure your Lordship that if my countrymen had not been so unjustly dealt with since even the Fathers who are Augustinian Fryers brought to this City a number of their Parishoners who put many Persons to Death notwithstanding their Submission and having thrown down their Arms and had not I with my little Troop made some resistance they would not have left one alive my want of memory prevents my giving your Lordship an account of many oher Pieces of injustice said Fathers committed but as soon as your Lordship pleases to answer this my Petition which I make in the name of all those of my Province I shall be able to give you a more individual Account.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

I cannot avoid informing your Lordship that in virtue of an information given by Father Ustaniz Bishop of this Province to Doctor Don Simon Anday Salazar President Governor and Captain General of the Phillipine Islands this Gentleman has threaten'd to burn and Destroy said Province and all the Inhabitants both men and women for which reason and apprehending he may put his threats in Execution we put ourselves under your Lordships Protection upon the Terms and Conditions I expressed in the beginning of this letter. I therefore most humbly intreat your Lordship will please to order that this Province may be put in a state of defence and that a sufficient number of Arms may be sent with persons proper to manage them, that by this means the Peace and Quietness we so much wish for, may be preserved under the Government of King George the third and from this Instant I own myself to be his vassal, and as soon as your Lordship will give us any Security that you will please to accept of this Officer I will make you a lasting Donation of the whole District of this Province upon the Conditions I mentioned before I confide in your Lordship's noble and generous Breast that you will please to accept of them.

As a proof of my fedility submission and sincere affection, thó unworthy I take the liberty to send your Lordship the following Present 12 Loaves of Sugar 12 Baskets of Calamy 200 Cakes or Balls of Chocalate. I also acquaint your Lordship that this Province is provided with the following effects Paddy Wheat, Cattle Good Coco Wine Sugar Onions Garlick Fowl, Horses Cotton a kind of Liquor called Bassia kind of Wine from the Grape and other useful effects.

As I am informed your Lordship is highly incensed against the Augustinian Friars upon account of the obstacle they put to your progress, if your Lordship pleases I will seize them and secure them here and have them ready whenever your Lordship pleases to demand them many are the wrongs we have received from them and they have pursued us as if we were wild Boars neither has our submission, nor laying down our Arms & crying for mercy avail'd us in the least for a further security of what I promise in this letter I beg the Almighty may preserve you and grant you perfect health for the comfort and protection of this Province.

Your Lordship's most faithful subject

DIEGO SILAN.

With pleasure accepted. The Board with the utmost pleasure receive the agreable News of the Revolution of the Province of Illocos with whose assistance they hope to be able in a short time to give a considerable diversion to Mr. Anda and his Factor.

A Reinforcement to be sent thither under the Command of Lt. Russel. The Board are unanimously of opinion that a consideration of their submission of the great advantages that may arise therefrom and the encouragement it will give the other Provinces to follow their Example they should be assisted with a Detachment to enable them to defend themselves against Mr. Anda and even to act offensively against him. Resolved therefore that 20 Europeans and 30 Seapoys under the Command of Lieutenant Russel be forthwith sent to them with spare Arms Ammunition.

Purport of a letter to Captain Thos. Blackhouse. Resolved also that a letter be wrote to Captain Backhouse acquainting him with the above and to desire him to return the Party sent him by the Brig with 20 of his Europeans.

The Falmouth Brig to carry it. As this requires the utmost Expedition Captain Brereton consents to spare the Falmouth Brig to carry these advices. Ordered that the Dispatches be immediately prepared and that Duplicate be sent over Land.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

MAY THE 5TH. Sailed the Falmouth Brig to Batangas with a letter as follows.

To THOMAS BACKHOUSE ESQR.
COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Governor of the Province of Ilocos having revolted from the Spanish yoke has sent a letter to the Governor offering to submit to, and acknowledge his Brittannick Majesty and requesting our Protection against Senor Anda who he has had information purposes destroying the whole Province offering likewise to deliver up all the Augustine Fryars of whose behaviour to them they greatly complain.

As we esteem this a fortunate event to be of the utmost Consequence we have resolved to send a party of 50 men under the Command of Lieutenant Russel for the present Defence of the Province and therefore desire you will immediately return the Detachment lately sent you with 20 of your Europeans if they possibly can be spared from the Service of the Boats in the Laguna and sufficient left for the Defence of Pasig without making any Excursions into the Country.

We must request you to inform yourself of the amount of the Revenues of the Augustines at Batangas which we are informed are not inconsiderable.

You have our Thanks for the unwearied zeal with which you have acted for the good of the Service & hearty congratulations for your past successes.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient Humble servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY 5TH. 1763.

MAY 6TH. AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.

Purport of a letter to the Governor of Illocos. Captain Brereton having acquainted us that he purposes sending the Frigate to Illocos, Agreed that a letter be immediately prepared to the Chief of that Province acknowledging the Receipt of his and accepting of his submission promising him likewise an Assistance of Troops and when the Ships arrive from the coast such reinforcements as may appear necessary.

Augustine Fryers to be delivered up as a mark of their fidility, The Complaint the Inhabitants of Illocos make of the Augustine Fryers are of themselves sufficient to induce the Board to remove them from the Provinces besides they are our Declared Enemies and have been proscribed Agreed therefore that the Chief be desired to deliver them to Captain Peighen and to secure all their Possessions.

Commission to be given to Don Silang as Govr. &ca. Resolved that a commission be forthwith prepared for Don Diego Silang appointing him Governor or Alcalde Mayor of the Province and also that Blank Commissions be sent to be distributed by him to the Officers of the villages agreeable to their Elections.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Information having been received that the Province of Pangasinan have refused entrance to any Spaniards (Ecclesiasticks expected) into their country and the Chief being a near Relation to Mr. Silang Agreed therefore that he be requested to use his influence to induce him to join us against the common Enemy.

The Governor of Pangasianan being a relation to him of Illocos the latter to be desired to use his interest to declare against Mr. Anda.

Ordered also that Mr. Silang be directed to send down the late Alcalde of the Province with any other Spaniards he may take and to secure their money or effects.

Resolved that a present be sent to him as a Token of our Friendship with Manifestoes assuring all such as will submit to his Brittannick Majesty of our Protection Free Exercise of their Religion and an Exemption of capitulation Tax Personal service to the Ecclesiastics &ca.

Present to be made to the Governor.

Purport of a Manifesto to be distributed among the Inhabitants of the Province.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Yesterday afternoon sailed the Frigate to Illocos without waiting for our letters in consequence of which sent the following letter to Captain Brereton.

TO WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY SHIP FALMOUTH.

SIR,

We are extremely surprized to hear of the Frigates departure from Cavita after your having given us to understand that the Captain should charge himself with the letter you knew we are preparing in answer to that we received from the Chief of Illocos. Had you given us the least information at what time you purpose sending her away our utmost endeavour would have been used to have had every thing ready. By this Omission perhaps the Inhabitants doubting of our good intentions towards them and may be induced to lay aside their present Resolutions on the service may otherwise be hurt by it however Sir to convince you that nothing can alter our Sentiments with regard to the Publick good we beg leave to acquaint you that a Chinese who came down from Illocos advices us that 2 Ships are building at Cagayan and that if you think necessary to dispatch any orders on that Head to Captain Peighen the Champan will sail tomorrow morning early.

Letter to Captain William Breton C.H.M. Ship Falmouth on the subject of his dispatching the Frigate to Illocos with our Publick letters.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 8TH. 1763.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

Letter to the Govr. of Illocos per Champan.

9TH. Sailed the Champan that brought the letter from Illocos with the answer and a manifesto as follows.

TO DON DIEGO SILAN
GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILLOCOS.

SIR,

We have had the satisfaction to receive your letter and with pleasure accept of your submission to our Monarch as a proof of our sincere intentions towards you Captain Peighin proceeds in one of his Majestys Ships of War to assure you of our taking you under our Protection and to advice you that we will immediately send you an Assistance of men Arms and Ammunition for your present defence and when our ships which we expect shortly from Madras arrive we will send you such Reinforcements as we hope will be sufficient to crush Mr. Anda and his Faction.

You are already acquainted with the success that has attended our Arms at Manilha, Pajig Macsselo and Bulacan we will therefore only add that our Troops last month took possession of the Fort of Batangas, in the Province of Tayaba naving marched across the Country from the Lake which is now entirely under our Command, you are likewise acquainted how humanely the Indians have been used by us, It was the Orders of our most Gracious Sovereign when the Expedition was set on Foot that the Natives should every where be treated with the utmost Lenity Accordingly they have been freed from Capitation Taxes Personal Services to the Ecclesiasticks and every other oppression they suffered from the Spaniards and left the free exercise of their Religion with their Property &ca. as the Inhabitants of the Provinces of Tondo and Cavita have experienced.

As the Augustine Fryars have been very active in raising and fomenting the present Troubles & have appeared in Arms contrary to their ecclesiastical Functions thereby occasioning the Effusion of much Human Blood, and that they have also treated you in the cruel manner you represent Don Antonio Zavala the late Alcalde or any other Spaniards. We shall esteem your securing them and delivering them up to Captain Peyhin as a mark of your Fedility to our king. Their Possessions we recommend to you to take care of and secure any Treasure or Effects they have in their Possessions any other Parish Priests you approve may continue, and if you are desirous of any Seculars from hence, we will endeavour to procure some from the Archbishop, to be sent you as it always was our firm Intentions that the Catholick Religion should be preserved in the same ample and free manner, as under the Spanish Government, and with regard to Commerce whatever vessels may be sent hither, the Masters and People thereof shall be supported in every respect as His Majesty's Subjects. If they at any time should by Accident be injured, on their Complaining to us, they shall be redress'd and for the present all shall pass freely, without paying any Taxes; If the Provinces of Pangasinan Cagayan, or any other will join us, they shall enjoy the same Previledges. The Governor of the former we are advised is a near Relation of yours, we therefore desire you will use all the Influence you have with him to persuade the Inhabitants of those Provinces to acknowledge his Britannick Majesty, and to join with you to endeavour to disperse Senor Anda and his Malecontents. The enclosed manifestos which we hope you will Distribute among them, will make them acquainted with the justness of our Intentions.

Enclosed is a Commission for you as also Blank Ones for the officers of the villages which we recommend to you to fill up deliver out agreable to the Elections made for them.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

The Bearer will deliver a present from us which we beg you will receive as a Token of Amity.

We wish you Health success and Happiness and are.

SIR
Your affectionate Friends
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 8TH. 1763.

WHEREAS His Brittannick Majesty our most Gracious Lord and Sovereign having sent a strong squadron of Ships of war, with land Forces to attack the land Settlements of the Spaniards in these Islands, which said Squadron arrived here the 23d. of last September, and disembarked the Troops who notwithstanding the strength of the Place, and the numerous Garrison, it contained took it by storm the 6th. of October following. The Archbishop had retired into the Citadel but in consideration that the religion Lives Properties &ca. of the Inhabitants should be confirmed to them in the same manner as under the Spaniards; he consented to pay a sum of money as an Acknowledgement for these Indulgencies and to cede to his Britannick Majesty this, and all the rest of the Phillipine Islands, And whereas Simon Anday Salazar late one of the Judges of the royal Audience in open violation of the Articles of the said Agreement or Capitulation, and in disobedience of the order of the Archbishop who directed him to repair to Manilha, to acknowledge the English Government, illegally set himself up as Captn. General of these Islands to the great loss and Detriment of the Indians, and other Natives, who are thereby prevented from disposing of the Produce of their Country, or providing themselves with many necessarys they want from Manilha thereby raising a bloody and cruel war in the Provinces, which if not soon terminated must undoubtedly, and [*sic*] in the inevitable Ruin of the Country, And whereas it was strictly enjoined by our most gracious Lord and Sovereign to treat the Natives with the utmost Humanity, leaving them in the quiet Possession of their Properties, and in the free Exercise of their Religion, to free them from all Taxes and oppressions to encourage them, and to endeavour to open a Commerce that will be mutually advantageous to all. We Dawsonne Drake Esqr. President and Governor &ca. Council of these Islands do hereby offer to all the Inhabitants of the Provinces of Illocos, Cagayan, and Pangasinan or any others, Our protection, Friendship, and Assistance on condition of their Acknowledging his Brittannick Majesty as their Sovereign, and We do further declare all such Natives of the said Provinces as shall come to Manilha with Provisions &ca. shall be protected as freely as our own subjects and shall Pass to and fro without being charged with any Customs whatever. GIVEN under our hands and the Seal of the Honble United East India Company at Manilha this 6th. day of May in the 3d. year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3d. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

Copy of manifesto.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL.
HENRY BROOKE.

MONDAY
MAY 9th.

Read the four following Letters from Captn. Backhouse and one from Captain Mure.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

To the Governor & Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse discovers 9 Guns and a large number of Shot gives a bad Account of Padre Lucas the Augustine and other Fryers complains of his Interpreter

The People of the Town of Batangas who had fled from their Houses begin to return very fast, this Day they are to choose a Captain and other officers some of them (the most sencible) blame the Padre and Alcalde very much, and says it was owing to the Dismal Accounts given of us by them, that made them run away and leave their Houses.

The night before last I got nine Guns w^ch^. were buried, my Informant carried me about a Mile and half from the Fort through a wood into the middle of a Plowed Field, where to my great surprise he found the place by the observation he made on a large Tree, which grew on one side of the said Field thó then the Darkest time in the Night, I seldom fail of Intelligence were [*sic*] the Indians are concerned, after I have got a little Footing amongst them in this and every part where I have been since, I landed at the Baths the natural inhabitants are very good kind of People, they have assisted me with every thing in their Power, drew my Guns where it was possible to carry them, mounted the fatigued and weary on horses and Buffaloes &^ca^. &^ca^. nor have they at any time offered the least insult to any Person under my command, they are heartily sick of a parcel of Spanish and Misteez Commissary, that are distributed in all parts of the Country as those Rogues have an Armed Force to Protect them, they stick at no Lengths of villany and oppression. I have frighted those vermin so much that they seldom Lie two nights in a Place.

At present the Treasure is certainly Burried, I have traced it to the Hill or rather Mountain, if any Indian has been entrusted with the Secret, I shall undoubtedly find it. I have taken such measures that can scarcely fail but I am afraid that the Information I had some time ago is too true, that no Indians were allowed to come near it, that it was attended only by Spaniards and Guatchinangoes, 12 Chests is the certain number as per advice of those who carried them from hence to Lipa.

This is a most charming situation for a Post, many things might be undertaken and executed from hence, the reduction of the Islands (one part of Mendoro falls into the Circle of Hills that forms this Bay, which is a most beautiful one indeed) that of the Camerenas &^ca^. &^ca^. besides it would keep open subject and Attack all the extensive Rich Fruitful, and fine Country, which lies between this Place Calumba, Binian, Tunisan & several other Parts on the Laguna, with a free communication by sea to Manilha, many of the Country People have already applied to me for Passes, who durst not stir before for Armed Boats which the Alcalde kept on this Bay.

This Fort is so strong, compact and well calculated for defence, that one Officer thirty Men and two Artillery Men can defend it against any Number of Men whatever, without Battering Cannon which the Enemy cannot bring against it, the Fort wants no addition or repairs, some wood or cover that lies or one side should be cleared, but that may be done in a short space at small Expence.

I hope you have sent me some money by the Galley, the Expence of intelligence spies and Letter Carriers is considerable & unavoidable besides the Article of Provisions & Arrack in the Field, & Boats, in short my own Money &

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

yours is very near Exhausted were you to send some to Calumba. I cannot spare an Escort to bring it here nor there supernumery men at the Boats for that use.

I was led by the Falshood & Roguery of Johnson my Interpreter, to give you a better Account of Padre Lucas the Prior of S^{t}. Paublo than he deserved, upon receipt of S^{r}. Anda's order with regard to murdering the English & Chinese, a Council was formed of the following Padres

Augustines.	
S^{t}. Paublo	Padre Lucas.
Batangas	Padre Macate.
Bowan	Padre Malana.
Lipa	Padre ———.
Tenivam	Padre Anlaka.
Teau	Padre ———.

Those immediately sent out to seize all the Chinese that could be found. Old, young, Sick and unfortunate were brought before them to the number of Sixteen, whose throats they ordered to be cut one after another, and saw it done in their presence in the same Room where they sat in this Fourt, those poor Sanglays lie in a hole behind the Church, all this information was given to Serg^{t}. Johnson my Interpreter at S^{t}. Paublo, and not a single sentence of it communicated to me, indeed I have been most Cruelly off for an interpreter ever since I left Manilha on Service, I always found him to be Conceited, ignorant and Stupid now I have found him to be a Rogue. I have now taken S^{t}. Wadley as I cannot in future Place any Confidence In the former.

I have cleared the Churches of S^{t}. Paublo Tinivan Lipa and Bantangas of those Bloody Dogs, the other two shall not rest in quiet long; thó one of them is in Fort near as good as this where he has three Guns and a number of Men, he has told some People that he knows I have no Guns and that I cannot take his Fort without them, I have suspended my visit these two Days past, in Expectation of the Galley. If she comes this Day it is very well the number of my retinue will be increased. However I am determined at all Events to see what sort of stuff he is made of with 25 men (y^{e}. just half of my present Garrison) at Day brake tomorrow morning.

I have not found any Ammunition here for the Guns, nor have I any thing but small Arms at present to depend on. yet thanks to my God, I have any thing nor see no Danger But what I can provide against.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most Faithful and most
obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

BANTANGAS,
MAY THE 3^{D}. 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Soon after I had Dispatched my Letter of the 3^{d}. Instant to you I received some Hints of the following accounts, which changed my resolution of giving the Padre a Breakfast yesterday morning as hinted.

Letter from Captn. Backhouse from Batangas to Lipa to the assistance of Ensn. Vincent who expects to be attacked No. of shot turns out 1185.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

In want of Powder and money desire Cloth may be sent in his account as a present to the Captain.

Yesterday about four O'the Clock in the Evening I received an Express from Ensign Vincent with the following Intelligence, viz. that a Body of People in which were many Guatchinangoes and Spaniards had mar[c]hed from Cavata, that they were Joyned in their way by the People of the following Towns, to wit Leon Longusubo, Indian Selong Lelleonun, Binian and Cabatou that those to the amount of many thousands were to join the large body, who I had Drove to the Hills from Rosario and come and attack the Post of Lipa, that he expected them that night or the next Day, this gave me no Room to Hesitate, I despatched a Messenger and told him I would Joyn him that night. I therefore left Lieutenant Bull with a sufficient Garrison in the Fort of Batangas, and marched with an Escort and some Chinese about 7 at night. I arrived safe at Lepa a little before Day this Morning, where I found every thing in good order, and in a proper situation to defend the Post with Judgement and Spirit.

By Information we have found and Dug up, out of a vault in this church the following numbers of shott.

Six pounders Round	391
Do. Grape	229
Five pounders Round	291
Four Do. Do.	274
Some loose Grape Besides	—
Total ...	1185

The round Shott are English, and the Grape seemingly so being well Quitted in good Europe Duck I am afraid they came from the Coast of Coromandel.

I flatter myself you will joyn with me, and think this a most Luckey Discovery it shews that Mr. Anda has provided a Field Train and had the Ammunition which I have taken at this Place arrived safe it would not make a Despicable magazine for that Service.

I have promised the informant protection and a greater Reward than I am able to pay at Present. The Captain that I have made and all the other officers behave like Angles. It would give great Pleasure to hear of the arrival of the Galley, that I might be reinforced by the Seapoys, not that I have any doubt of my numbers here being sufficient, But I.W.P. very much, and cannot spare a sufficient Escort to send to the B for it if any Encident should have prevented the Galley from sailing pray send some seapoys with some Quantity of the article abovementioned, with orders to Ensign Brodie to dispatch them, & it the moment it arrives & I shall send out a party to meet them by his advice.

The whole Country where I had been are pleased, the Indians in Crowds even where they were most Frighted fall off in their obedience to the Spaniards, the Ladys send me presents & their husbands are not jealous.

The Vigor spirits and good behaviour of the Troops under my Command cannot be exceeded and scarcely equaled by men, whenever I signify my Intention of going out with a party, the Quarrel is who shall go, since the 14th. of last month, I have made nine nights marches besides my day ones.

If the Galley should arrive at Batangas, I could get what I want from thence I wish the sepoys had been sent with, or at the same time that the Chinese were, & by the same rout, water Expeditions are so uncertain I have not seen any of the Enemy since my arrival, tho I am told they are at a small distance you must find some method of supplying me with money, and then a Fig for their attempt.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Excuse this broken sheet, I did not see it till the first side was wrote, as I have not slept these 36 hours I am sure you can pardon all Errors of.

GENTLEMEN
Your most faithful and most
obliged humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
MAY THE 5TH. 1763.

P.S.—Send me as much Cloath as will make the Captain of this Village a Suit of Cloaths, and I'll give you credit for it in my Accounts, the man is poor and Serviceable to a Degree, let me hear from you without loss of time Pray.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse complaining of Padre Luca's releasement No. of shot being piled upwards 1285

I think it my duty to acquaint you that I am alarmed with loud Complaints from the Chinese in General, They have heard from Manilha that Padre Lucas of St. Paublo has got leave to return to that Place, and is on his way there, I hope this report is without foundation, nay surely it must be so, one of that order who you have Publickly declared to be rebels against your King and the Laws of your Country can never be restored to his office, and Function in the Church, in your declaration you made no reserve for particulars, nor it is possible so to do when your Mandates are given out, it should not be in the power of human Nature to alter or revoke them.

In my letter of the 3rd. you see I was deceived and as it is, and I hope ever shall be a fixed maxim with me, to do justice to all mankind, I was led to give you a Character of Mr. Lucas which he by no means deserved, but at the same time I could never Dream of your giving him leave to return.

The success I have had was principally owing to the Intelligence I received, this Intelligence was Chiefly gained by a Chinese that Mr. Kennedy was so kind as to send me, and another which joyned me at the Banio or Baths, who had fled from St. Paublo, these two men are perfectly acquainted in this Country, have been assiduous to a Degree in the service, I find them honest, and much to be Depended on those two says if Padre Lucas returns as he knows they were instrumental in his being taken, that they dare not move in the Country, as they are certain he will employ some person to murder them.

I have wrote to Mr. Brodie to lay his hands on Lucas if possible, and to detain him till I hear from you, I have again Dispers't those many thousands of Trash, they are all fled to the mountains and Woods, Damn them they are not worth being particular in the account, I shall therefore beg leave to conclude

GENTLEMEN
Your most faithful and most
obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE

Padre Corral the 5th. Augusteen Padres and several more were with the mob yesterday with all the people they could raise, I believe all their Deserters were here, I think I could distinguish a number of red Coats amongst their foot, all armed, the amount of their Infantry are about 300 men. The number of Shoot Piled up this morning are 1285. I am informed of Powder being hid in a wood. I hope soon to find one who was concerned in hiding it.

LIPA,
MAY THE 6TH. 1763.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse takes 2 Padres and 1 Spaniard Prisoners.

By Information, the night before last, I marched into the Hills, or Mountains, where in the middle of a thick wood, I took the two Padres of Lipa and an old Spaniard of S^{t}. Thomases, I surrounded a small house without noise where they were with their Family's.

takes some unwrought Plate.

When day light appeared I took part of my men into the thickest wood I ever saw where I found hid in different parts several boxes of cloaths, Books &^{ca}. and amongst them some unwrought Plate, which the Padre has since told me belonged to En^{s}. who commanded the Party that I drove from this place, I have not examined it to know the quantity, I returned with my Booty and Prisoners late last Night, extremely fatigued, this day I am by no means well.

The Padre Prior seems to be a Cunning clever Fellow, he assumes an air of freedom and sincerity, tells me that if I'll reinstate him in the Convent of Lipa, that he will find out the money. I have him under my Thumb and shall make all the advantages of him possible. I flatter myself you will not be displeased, but approve of any promises I make, as they shall ever tend to the good of the service, in which I am employed he certainly can be of great use in many respects, provided he acts with sincerity, however I think I can find him out as I shall always share my confidence in small Parcels amongst those people, the other Padre is old and close, the money was carried off from hence under his care, he tells me that some time after it was taken from him by some Malays and has given me the names of four that he says were Principals.

It will be necessary (I think) that you should keep the Intelligence I send you Secret for some time how am I to dispose of the Shott which I found here.

This at present is a most necessary Post it commands the roads to Mahahoy Batangas Pampanga &^{ca}. &^{ca}. as you may plainly perceive by my keeping the money in this Country with less than 100 Men in spight of 3000 Cavalry at least besides Foot.

By best wishes attend you and am ever

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
MAY THE 7TH. 1763.

Received the following Letter from Capt^{n}. Mure.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from C. Mure at Pasing, advising of a party of the Enemy appearing near Pasige.

I have just had Intelligence from the Padre of Mibung, that there is 5000 Pampangoes, all the European, and Sepoy Deserters, with four Pieces of Cannon and Scaling Ladders, now at Marakeena, and is for certain to attack Pasig this night, I thought it necessary to acquaint you of this Advice, Captain Backhouse is now at a great Distance to be of any service to us.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Serv^{t}.
(SIGNED) JOHN MURE.

PASIG,
MAY THE 9TH. 1763

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

The Board with great pleasure reflect on the success that has constantly attended Captain Backhouse, and esteem the Discovery of the Shott and Guns to be fortunate.

Observations of the board on the above letters.

Ordered that Captain Backhouse be directed to send the Guns and Shott to Batangas from whence they may be brought by the Speedwell Brig, or Campans may be then tried for that purpose, if he cannot meet with Any, the Shot should be transported to Columbo and brought hither or to Pasig by the Half Galleys if the Guns are bad, ordered that they be destroyed.

Powder sent by the Galley, money to be forwarded.

Powder and Ammunition was sent him by Mr. Russel in the Speedwell Brig which the Board hope he has already received. ORDERED that a 1000 Dollars be immediately sent to Columbo to be carefully forwarded to him in small sums.

The Cloth to be sent on the companys account.

ORDERED that the Cloth he desires be sent up, but being for the Publick Service to be purchased on the Companys Account, and delivered in their name. any promises that Captain Backhouse may make that are really for the good of the service will be approved.

The Governor Acquaints the Board that on Captain Backhouses Recommendation he had released Padre Lucas but that he issince retaken.

The Governor acquaints the Board that on Captain Backhouses former recommendation he had released Padre Lucas the Augustine Fryer, but that he has the pleasure to add that he has been retaken by Mr. Brodie at Columbo in his way back.

Captn. Backhouse to be advised of the March of a party of Pampangoes agreeable to Captn. Meure's Letter. Captn. Muer to be reinforced with 30 Europeans.

ORDERED that Captain Backhouse be informed of the march of a Party towards Pasig, and that Captain Mure commanding at that Place, be reinforced with 30 Europeans under the Command of Lieutenant Sefton.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNY DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

TO THE GOVERNOR &
COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Meure at Pasig.

The Pampangoes that I acquainted you of last Night being at Marakeena, left that Place at 7 O Clock last night, and are gone to the Laguna, as they had informed us of a Vesit [*sic*] we expected them all Night, but being disappointed I sent of some People to find out what was become of them, who has just returned with the above advice.

I suppose they are intended for Captain Backhouse.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Humble servant
(SIGNED) JOHN MURE.

PASIG,
THE 10TH. MAY 1763.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

'THURSDAY MAY 10TH.

AT A CONSULATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPTY. GOVR. PREST.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE.

Read the following letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

TO THE GOVERNOR &
COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from C. Backhouse commanding in the Field his opinion of the operations proposed to be undertaken to the Norwd. and his agreements for continuing in the Province of Balagan.

About 12 O the Clock last night I received your Letter of May the 15th. by way of Batangas, I sincerely Congratulate you on the good Success you favor me with from Illocos and much applaud the wisdom of the People of that Province, but you may be assured they have nothing to fear from St. Anda in his present Situation, for reasons which shall be inserted hereafter.

I immediately sent an express to Lieutenant Russel ordering him to return to Manilha with the Detachment under his Command pursuant to your Directions at same time it gives me the greatest concern to be obliged to tell you, that I think your request of sending 20 Europeans with him from the few under my command is the most unreasonable of any thing I ever knew, my present situation, and the nature of the service I am on considered, and of which you have been duly and fully acquainted with, in the several general Letters you have received from me.

The number of Europeans that I have are 1 Serjt. 1 Drummer and 59 Rank and File, exclusive of the 4 Artillery Men neither the Service of my king, that of the Honorable Companys, my present situation, the safety of my good men nor my own Honor can allow me to comply with your request, and send 20 men from this small number, when you choose that I should return to Pasig, send me your orders and I shall endeavour to bring to the Detachment safe there, till then I cannot Divide them.

From the Accounts given in my several Letters I should naturally conclude that Gentlemen of much less penetration must have seen, that the Spring of Senor Andas Action and the Sinews of his Faction lay in this part of the Island (amunition and money) this appeared plain to me on my first arrival at Lipa on the 16th. of last month, since that time I have managed so with my small Detachment as to Baffle his numerous force, in all and every attempt they have made, not an ounce of Ammunition nor a Dollar has been carried off, Senor Anda's force and attention at present is in this part, he has now sent circular Letters to every province in the Laguna to rise and join those already here who are upwards of fifty times my Number and force me out of this Post, without which he cannot subsist long in the Pampanga in his present situation he cannot hurt the Province of Illocos, nor any body else, that has the spirit of an old woman, my advice would be to send out one half of your Garrison against him immediately, and take him when he is Destitute of Ammunition, and a great part of his Troops Employed here, a brisk task for a few Days I am conceived would give him into your Hands, the People of the Province where he now reigns begin to be sick of him, and are very near that crisis either to murder or

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

give him up; this I have from undoubted Authority, therefore if you Choose to put an end to your troubles, follow my advise it will answer much better than sending a force so small to Illocos, You have nothing to fear in Manilha, give me but one fourth of your Garrison and 2 Field Pieces, and I will sit down on the most dangerous Plain that you can find out in the Island, without a Foot of Earth to cover me, & defy all the Force the Enemy can raise to make me fly from my Post, but this apart, the most precious of you may for a spurt of time Lodge in the Citadel till the return of that part of your Guards and Force.

I must now Gentlemen beg that for a moment you will be pleased to cast your Eyes on the Service done by the Pasig Detachment since you reduced it to one hundred Europeans, Sixty Seapoys, and 8 Artillery men first the Enemy dislodged from a Post on the River between that & Tagey 2^{d}. the Bar or entrance of that River from the Laguna or Lake cleared after being Choaked by large vessels filled with stones 3^{d}. all their armed Vessells taken or Destroyed, the large Body of Malecontents Dislodged, from Tunisan that Post taken and maintained till that part of the Country was settled and reduced to obedience 4th. Pasinghan taken and the Enemy drove from that strong Pass and Post, the Town of Cruze visited and cleared with all the others from Pasinghan to Columbo, an Expedition to Lipa by way of S^{t}. Paublo not less than 54 miles, those Places taken, the Spaniards to the number of 100 drove from the former, the magazine taken, and the Treasure drove into the Mountains, the Fort of Batangas taken and the Enemy in three several attempts Defeated and drove to the Hills, their numbers not less than 3000 men at present the Post of Pasig maintained the Squadron of Boats on the Laguna, Defended the Post of Lipa, the Fort of Batangas maintained and a clear communication by land and water to Manilha, in all this I have had a soldiers share I claim no more.

Give me leave to assure you Gentlemen that I had better been a Dray Horse in London than Command since I last left Pasig, nor could any thing But a firm Zeal and a good constitution supported me since the 14th. of last month. I have made 11 Night Marches and been obliged to fly from one place to another as the safety of the Partys or Posts, and the situation of the Enemy Directed, and made it necessary without regard to Danger or Fatigue.

This part of the Island Gentlemen should draw your attention, tis not in Illocos, but here you can distress the Enemy, the principal part of the Treasure brought in the Phillipina at least 4 millions Dollars are lodged in one Place all the ammunition she had on board is landed likewise in this part, if we cannot lay our Hands on all this in our present Situation, our next care should be to prevent Its being squandred or moved from where it is, till we can secure it, as to myself I can see no Difficulty at this present Juncture, of taking every Dollar & maintaining every post and Garrison we have.

The People in this Country flock to me from all the Adjacent Parts, received your Commissions and throw of all allegiance to the Spaniards. I have distributed all I had, you said you would send me more, many Towns have applied for them.

The Country People have killed the Augustine Padre who fled from Tinavan and in a little time I believe a Spaniard will not be able to hide himself or Effects anywhere near our Posts.

In my present Situation I can be of more real use and Service than in any other part of the Island with the few Men I have, if you had added that Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Russel, it would have inlarged my Field, the Plan I had fixed on should [*sic*] been attempted, God alone can give success, if you choose to leave the men under my Command to my own Direction. I shall do very thing in my Power for the general Cause and the Honor

of my king and Country, but if you lay me under the absolute necessity of abandoning this Country before I have settled, It is a little better and contrary to my Promise have a number of People who have assisted me to be murdered you may be fully assured that it is the last Expedition that I shall ever undertake voluntarily.

I shall in due time make the Enquiry you desire with regard to the Augustines Property at Batangas, & am

GENTLEMEN
Your most Faithful and most
obedient Humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

This moment I received
your Duplicate.

LIPA,
MAY THE 8TH. 1763.

Approved. The Board are convinced by Captain Backhouse's arguments that the most effectual method of Distressing Mr. Anda will be by preventing him from receiving supplies of money and ammunition, already it has drawn from Pampanga a considerable part of his Force to oppose Captain Backhouse and this has made it not so absolutely necessary for the present to send any assistance to the Inhabitants of the Province of Illocos, who in the present situation of affairs cannot have any reason to fear his (Mr. Anda) Partizans.

Expedition to Illocos to be laid aside for the present reinforcement to be sent to Captain Backhouse. Resolved therefore that the Expedition to Illocos be for the present postponed, and as the Malecontents sent against our Party in the Batangan Province are very considerable, that the 30 Europeans sent with Lieutenant Sefton to Pasig and 20 Seapoys be immediately ordered to proceed to Lipa to join Captain Backhouse.

Ordered that 40 Seapoys be immediately sent up to Pasig, 20 of which are to proceed as mentioned in the last resolution, and 20 to remain as a Reinforcement to the Garrison of Pasig and should Captain Backhouse obtain advice that the Enemy march towards Pasig to be directed to give such assistance as he may think expedient.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Sent a letter to Captn. Mure Commanding at Pasig.

TO JOHN MURE ESQR.
COMMANDING AT PASIG.
SIR,

Letter to Captain Meure. We hope that the advice you yesterday communicated to us is groundless however to secure you against any attempts the Enemy may be induced to make by the Absence of the Detachment from Pasig we now send you thirty Europeans to reinforce your Garrison and tomorrow morning early a Party will march to attack a number of Malecontents that have appeared at St. Pedro Macati with the Intention we apprehend of cutting off the Communication of the River.

We are
Sir
Your most obedt. servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MAY THE 9TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Received the following letter from Captain William Brereton Commanding his Majestys Ship the Falmouth.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN

I received your letter of yesterdays date and am equally surprized to hear your letter did not go to Illocos with the Frigate.

Letter from Captn. William Brereton concerning the Frigates departure without the Comps. Letters.

Thursday morning I told you I should send the Frigate; and that as the Periodical Vicissitude of the Monsoon was near at hand, her departure could not be delayed longer than Friday, least she might not be able to return to Manilha.

Thursday Evening your letter was wrote, and your Secretary told me it would be ready for me to take in my Pocket. Friday morning I came down without it transcribed the Admirals manifesto to the Natives of Luconia which I transmitted to the Governor of Illocos and in my letter to the said Governor (tho not in your own words) I gave him full assurance of assistance and protection, and told him you would speedily send him some men &ca.

Altho I did not intend it, yet I detained the ship till Saturday morning when Mr. Nodes came down to Cavita, who I imagined might have brought your letter, but finding he had not I ordered Captain Peighen to make the Signal for sailing which he did at 9 o'clock and got under sail and loitered about Eleven; when he anchored again till twelve, then he weighed and stood up very near Manilha and fired Six or Seven Guns, to alarm, and show you, he was going. I (myself) saw a Boat come from Manilha and go on board the Frigate which I concluded had carried him your letter as he then made sail and stood out of the Bay which was not till four in the afternoon, I must observe to you Gentlemen, that in his Majestys Service we are quite unacquainted with such tardiness, in the Execution of Business, and that, the Omission (which you charge me with) should rather lay at your Door than at mine, especially, as I should lay myself open to a very severe censure, should any thing happen to the Frigate from her being at Sea at the breaking of the Monsoon, or perhaps be forced to go to China, for the reasons (and considering the able intelligence of the Chinese) I think it unsafe for the Frigate to go to Cagayan at this Juncture especially as I have charged Captain Peighin to get full information about the Vessels to the Northward and if it should be judged adviseable to destroy those vessels, and there is not service for him of more importance, he can with ease go after them when properly victualled &ca.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,
9TH. OF MAY 1763.

Send a letter to Captain John Mure Commanding at Pasig and one to Captain Thos. Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

To JOHN MURE ESQR.

COMMANDING AT PASIG.

SIR,

Letter to Captn. Meure.

We have this day sent you 40 Sepoys of which 20 with the Detachment of 30 Europeans sent you under the Command of Lt. Sefton we desire may be immediately ordered to join Captn. Backhouse at Lipa. If you should have Advices of any Parties marching to attack you we beg that you will acquaint Captn. Backhouse whom we have directed in such case to reinforce you.

We are

SIR

Your most obedt. Servants

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 10TH. 1763.

TO CAPTAIN THOS. BACKHOUSE

COMMANDING IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

Letter to Captn. Backhouse.

We have received your letters of the 3d. 5th. 6th. & 7th. and with great satisfaction reflect on the Success that has constantly attended your Endeavours among which we do not reckon your Discovery of the Guns and Shott to be the least important.

The shott we think it will be most advisable for you to send to Batangas where they may be loaded on the Speedwell Brig or in case of her Non arrival on Champans which sailed from hence for that Place some days since regarding the Guns if they are bad you had better destroy them but if you think them worth the Expence of Transporting to Batangas you may make use of the above Conveyance or if no Opportunity should offer on that side, the whole may be sent to Columbo and brought to Pasig by the Galleys.

A large Quantity of Powder was sent you by the Galley and as the letter we have lately wrote you by the Falmouth Brig (Duplicate of which as well as of that by Mr. Russel is inclosed) will oblige you to alter your plan of Operations we therefore think it unnecessary to send you any overland and with regard to money Directions have been given to the Paymaster Mr. Fyfe to send 1000 Dolls. to Mr. Brodie to be forwarded in small parcells of 100 Dollars each by such Chinese as may be most depended upon.

The Cloths you desire for the Captain of Lipa shall be immediately sent but as we think it for the publick Service we shall purchase it on the Company's Account and accordingly request you to deliver it in their name, any Promises you may make that are really for the good of the Service we shall approve and pay the utmost regard to.

Padre Lucas was on your former recommendation released by the Governor but we are rejoiced to hear he has been taken again by Mr. Brodie in his way back.

We received this morning a letter from Captain Mure advising us of the approach of a large Body of Pampangoes in consequence of which we sent up a party of 30 men to reinforce his Garrison and tomorrow early another small

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Party will march to attack a Body of the Malecontents assembled near St. Padro Mocati with the Intent as we apprehend to cut of our Communication with the Lake.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
10TH. OF MAY 1763.

Returned the speedwell Brig not having been able to weather Batangas and Lt. Russel having received from Captn. Backhouse orders to repair to Manilha with his Party. MAY 11TH.

Received the following letter from Captain John Mure Commanding at Pasig.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your favor and I am much obliged to you, for the reinforcement you have sent, but I believe there is no danger of this place with what, we had in it, but if they should come this way again, this will enable me to go out and give them a meeting, I have heard nothing of them toDay suppose they are gone to Captain Backhouse. I have advised him of them. Letter from Captn. Meure at Pasig.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
(SIGNED) JOHN MURE.

PASIG,
MAY 11TH. 1763.

Despatched a letter to Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding in the Field as follows.

TO THOMAS BACKHOUSE ESQR.
COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

Your letter of the 8th. this morning came to hand. Letter to Captn. Backhouse.

When we desired you to send us 20 Europeans by Lt. Russel it was on a supposition that you could spare them without any risque to your Party, and that you could have safely retired to Pasig from whence we should not have then thought it prudent to have made Excursions into the Country. We are however persuaded by your arguments for the present that it is most advisable to postpone the Expedition to Illocos and accordingly have directed Captn. Mure to send you a Detachment of 30 Europeans and 20 Seapoys which we doubt not will enable you to oppose any Force the Enemy can bring against you or to put in Execution any Scheme you may have formed for the good of the Service.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Captain Mure acquaints us that a Party which he expected at Pasig is since marched towards you, should you find that they return or have Intelligence of their proposing to attack Captain Mure we persuade ourselves you will give him the necessary assistance for his Defence of that Post.

We are
SIR
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 11TH. 1763.

Letter from Capn. Wm. Brereton in answer to his of the 9th. The Board surprized at his Corresponding with the Chief of Illocos.

Sent the following letter to Captn. William Brereton Commanding His Majestys Ship Falmouth at Cavita in answer to the last received from him entered in Diary of the 9th. Instant.

TO WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIP FALMOUTH.

desire him in future, to acquaint them when he thinks it necessary to write to any of the Country Chiefs.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 9th. Instant.

Our not hearing or seeing the signals you acquaint us the Captain of the Frigate made was owing to accident it was however unfortunate as one or two Hours would have compleated our Dispatch and so that a time could not we imagine have rendered precarious the return of the ship hereby as we before recommended to you, the service may be hurt, but we cannot be accountable for it we cannot attribute it to our Tardiness in the Execution of Business as you would insinuate, but to your not having informed us at what time you possitively resolved to dispatch her which had we known every paper would have been ready.

With respect to the Letter you acquaint us you have wrote to the Governor of Illocos, Permit us Sir to observe to you that we cannot conceive the necessity there was for your writing to him at all, we are unacquainted with Admiral Cornish's interfering in like cases on the Coast of Choromandel, however had you thought it incumbent upon you to assure the Inhabitant of Illocos of your Protection by Sea, at least we think it would have been for the good of the service for you to have first communicated to us the Content that our letter might in general have agreed with yours, for should it not, what opinion must it give him of us, and to whom will he know to apply in future we therefore hope you will not in such other occasions transmit any thing of this Nature without consulting us.

We are
SIR
Your most obedt. Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 13TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Mr. Andas Party in the Province.

Certain Intelligence having been received that the Malecontents are at Maissito, Malinto &ca. Villages in the neighbourhood & that a Party lately attacked St. Pedro Macati were repuls'd with Loss & retired to St. Francisco del Monte yester Night a Detachment of 30 Rank and File with the Sepoy Cavalry marched in quest of them but returned this morning without having met with any.

A Detachment marches in quest of them returns.

Received a letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding in the Field. 14

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Backouse discovers 700 Dollrs.

I have just received your favor sent by Lt. Russel with the Commissions. I am not acquainted with the size of the Galley of [*sic*] Boat that you last Dispatched but as she seems to be a good Sailor she would be of singular use in the Bay of Batangas if you can spare her, I shall Employ her in the best manner I can to disconcert and distress the Enemy.

Yesterday a man carried me to a Place in a wood about 5 miles Distant from hence at the roots of 2 Trees. I dug by his Direction and found in two small Potts 750 Dollars I am in hopes of getting more as I have now in Custody several of the Indians who carried it off by what I took yesterday I am afraid they have divided it.

You may be assured that I shall do every thing in my Power by land and water to prevent Senr. Anda from receiving any supply of Ammunition or money from this part of the Island they have no Boat in the Laguna of any Size or Force to carry men and Treasure to carry it through the Country will require a Force to secure it from the Indians.

I have secured so good a Chain of Intelligence that they can scarcely move without my knowledge.

I cannot find by any means that Senr. Anda has received any supply from the Phillipina either Ammunition or money. I am assured by the most knowing that the convoy which I intercepted and stopped here, was the first attempt my Informant tells me, that he has got a supply of money, but that it was the property of Montecastro and Blanco and that he has given them Security for it. I suppose this to be the money you have been informed of and am with Respect

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Faithful and most obedt. Humble Servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
MAY THE 10TH. 1763.

Received also the following letter from Captain Wm. Brereton.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Brereton of H.M. ship Falmouth.

I have received your letter of the 13th. Instant and shall reply to the several Heads as they lay before me.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

And first, your not seeing or hearing the signals made by the Seaford, was not owing to accident but a bad look out; witness my being a whole Day in the Bay, and approaching the City of Manilha within three miles, before the ship was seen.

Secondly the ship was not only detained two Hours, but twenty four: and seven of them under sail, making signals to shew she was going, and I must again repeat that I not only told you all, in the Pallace on thursday, that she should sail, the next Day; but told Mr. Brooke in particular she could not be detained; therefore, I must insist on it, your charge is falsly grounded besides you may believe Captn. Peighin had my Directions to stand towards Manilha to receive your letter, by which loitering he lost 10 Hours and when he made sail and bore away he had scarce Day Light to get clear of the Sands and Islands and I was so Anxious for his making Sail that my Eyes was continually on him, and at last saw a Boat come on board him which I imagined had carried him your letter.

This charge of yours gives me occasion to complain Loudly and Publickly of your dispatching the Sabajong without communicating to me when, or where she was going as His Majestys Service might have suffered materially from such a proceeding; indeed His Majestys ships under my Command are in want of many things the Squadron could not spare, which might have been procured at Batavia and common Civility to me should have commanded such a Notice when it might be suggested I could not but be in want of many necessaries after a large Expence of transporting from hither however that is a point I shall least insist on and shall only observe here, that, had she sailed in the Day I should have sent after her, and detained her till I had prepared dispatches for the Admiral &c.

With respect to the letter I wrote to the Governor of Illocos, I am to acquaint you Gentlemen that I know of no Power that has right to make disquisitions into my Conduct except him who invested me with Power, and that in the Execution of my orders, I know of no Controul, and your holding the Place untill his Majestys Pleasure is known, I should imagine cannot authorise you to Scrutinize the Secret instructions of His substitutes, otherwise Mr. Cornish would have thought it his Duty to have acquainted you with them.

I can tell you that in behalf of the Company I gave the People of Illocos no assurance but what I had from your own mouths is that you intended soon to send them some assistance of a few men and some Ammunition for their present Defence.

If I was to intrude my Conceptions on you (in my turn) it should be, that I cannot conceive the necessity for Loading a party of men in the Fort of Batangas (a place that was abandoned and thought of no Importance by the Spaniards) when I should imagine they might be employed to much more advantage and I must remark that the weather will soon be so bad, that a Vessell will run great Risk in going to Illocos or any part of the Western Shore of Luconia.

I think Gentlemen you must acknowledge you have ever found me ready to assist you in carrying on the Service and you must rely on my Chearfull concurrence and compliance in every reasonable request that is consistent with my orders and the station I have the honor to support.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Servant

WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,

THE 15TH. OF MAY 1763

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

P.S.—Your Sloop Pasig is come into Port not being properly Ballasted or Trim'd to keep her station Pray let me know if you have any particular service for her, otherwise I will order her, on her station again so soon as she is ready Came in a letter from Captain Mure at Pasig & 2 from Captn. Thomas Backhouse Commanding in the Field as follows.

To the Governor and Council
of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

I was favoured with yours of 11th. Instant where you mention sending me 40 Seapoys 20 of which are to be sent to Captn. Backhouse with Lt. Seftons Party as I have heard nothing further of those Sepoys since your letter, I suppose you have altered your resolution. Letter from Captn. Mure at Pasig.

Yesterday about 3' O Clock in the afternoon the Country People was alarmed by some Horse appeared on the Hills about 12 of them Crossed the River I sent out Lt. Cranch with a Party upon his appearance they crossed the river took to the Hills and went off I have heard nothing of them since I have no news at present.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedt. and most humble Servant
John Mure.

Pasig,
4 of May 1763.

To the Governor and Council of
Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Since I dispatched my letter of this Day by way of Calumba I have learned that the Enemy from Pampanga have marched by way of Moron &ca. to Mahahoy, therefore they cannot be here for some Days I am likewise told that the Chief part of Sr. Andas strength are in that Body that those left are mostly Horse under the Command of Busto, some Commissarys &ca. Letter from Captn. Backhouse. Batangas given up to the Chinese.

You must now be convinced of the Consequence of this Post, the advantage to us, and the disadvantage to them cannot be expressed : I have sent the Captn. of the Chinese with 60 men to Garrison the Fort of Batangas and have recalled Lt. Bull with the Europeans and Seapoys leaving one Artillery Man there if you could send another or two it would be great use or even a few Lascars that has been used to Guns tho they have nothing to fear there whilst this Post stands.

If you could send me a few men and intrenching Tools I could make this Post proof in a few Days against all their attempts if we loose the Footing we have got we shall loose Credit, and it may be a great length of time before we lay hold of the same advantages again.

Yesterday I got a considerable Quantity of Gun Powder it was Burried a few miles from hence, it is very Good in all there was 14 Chests I have got near the half of them and expect the rest I have likewise laid hold of about 900 Dollars more.

I told you in my other letter that I was Embarrassed with ammunition I realy am so, I flatter myself that you will support me rather than let it fall into the hands of the Enemy again.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

If you see and consider Gentlemen your present and future Interest and advantage, your Chief Efforts will be to hinder Senr. Anda from getting the Treasure and Ammunition from this part of Island.

I shall fight hard before the Enemy takes the Ammunition or any thing else that I have in charge till I know your pleasure and am with Esteem

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithfull servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
MAY THE 12TH. 1763.

P.S.—I had two men Deserted a few days ago, one was a most worthless Fellow, and certainly carried the other off who was a good man, I have sent a return to Major Fell by way of Batangas.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

17 Letter from Captn. Backhouse in the field.

I have this moment received advise from Captn. Mure that a large Body of Pampangoes marched from Marakeena at 7 O Clock on the 9th. Instant up the Laguna. They are undoubtedly coming to join the Enemy and attack this Post. I am much embarrassed with the large Quantity of ammunition I have taken if I move it is impossible for me to carry it with me, you have now a Glorious opportunity to send me a reinforcement to Destroy those Troops if you would send them to Calumba in Light Boats they might arrive in time and I am sure you have nothing to fear now from Pampanga as their whole strength are past Pasig. You must not loose a moment If You Reinforce me. How unfortunate was your ordering Lt. Russel back. I am with Esteem.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most Obedt. humble Servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
MAY THE 12TH. 1763.

P.S.—If you reinforce me send some intrenching with the Detachment I have not any Instruments to open a foot of Earth. Received the following letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND
COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Backhouse in the Field.

Yesterday I received your letters of the 10th. and 11th. Instant. The Distance from hence to Columba and Batangas are near equal, that to Columba is by much the best Road, therefore shall send the shot to the Galleys this I had determined on before but the Difficulty and danger was in escorting It there, as the situation of the Enemy made it dangerous to divide my small Force, however last night by 12 Seapoys and 2 Europeans from the Boats and 10 Europeans from hence I sent off 380 of the smallest shott round and Grape and one Barrel of loose Grape, this was carried on Horses to Columbo.

I am obliged by the care you have taken in sending money I have received 300 Dollars of it which was dispatched by Ensign Brodie before I had time to stop it what I have taken being sufficient to supply me for some time have ordered

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

the remaining 700 to be remitted to Mr. Fyfe by first safe opportunity. However before the Earth yelded [*sic*] his Fruit I was obliged to borrow of some Chinese inhabitants.

I am likewise obliged by the Cloth you are to send, and the Licence you gave me to act and promise my whole Endeavours shall tend to the good of the service, my Intentions cannot Fail, my actions may, But this you may be firmly assured of that no motive of my own shall ever Injure the service of my king and Country or the Confidence reposed by you.

The answer to that letter with regard to Padre Lucas being so long delayed induced me to think you were Displeased with the steps I had taken. I therefore ordered him to be released, being in a bad state of health was a second motive however I ordered him to come this way that I might Endeavour to make some use of him : he has promised all I require with regard to intelligence &ca. &ca. if he has any sincerity he may be useful at all events he cannot do much harm at his departure I told him if he failed I should certainly throw away another nights march on him.

I am much pleased with your sending out Partys to attack the Malecontents at St. Pedro Macati. Damn them send out and attack them as often as ever you hear of them at any reasonable Distance it will amuse your men keep them in wind and Spirits.

I am now to return you my Hearty thanks for the reinforcement you have been pleased to order me and shall be doubly happy if I can employ him to your satisfaction and the general good you justly say that this supply will enable me to oppose the Enemy; when you find me shun or decline giving them a Blow when and where I can carry two Field Pieces and 150 men (be their numbers ever so great) you will then withdraw the Confidence you have favored me with the numbers of the Enemy are great tho' I never had the least apprehension for their being able to force me or gain any advantage; the only scheme I saw in them, Practicable was to surround me at some distance and reduce me to the necessity of moving for want of provisions in such case I could not have carried one 3d. of the Ammunition I have taken with me to remedy this I have good spies and whenever I hear of a Body of the Enemy at the distance of 4 or 5 miles I send out a small party in the Night and give them a rouse by this means the Country People grow more and more attacked and bring in plenty of Provisions.

When good Guides are to be had give me leave to recommend Night marches in all Expeditions that can be made in 10 or 12 Hours : where there are no Posts fortified small arms will always prove sufficient, let your men march light and silent, get to the Enemy about Day break in the morning and you will find one hundred men will disperse 5000 of the malecontents at any time.

The Pampangoes are marched to Mahahoy all Intelligence says that the whole are to come and attack me, that they are making Coats of Mail of Buffaloes Hides 3 or 4 foulds thick but my own opinion leads me to think that their chief aim is to get if possible some Ammunition and money Conveyed to Pampanga at this dry Season of the year, I am puzled how to prevent them, my Force is not sufficient to maintain a Post on each side of the Lake particularly as they have so many horse. If I go to the other side of the Lake they have there the mountains which I am told are Passable out of the common Road, and at the same time this side intirely clear my attempts must greatly depend on Intelligence.

If you please to cast your Eyes on the Chart you will there see Batangas, Bowan and Ballyan all lie on the same Bay, those are Forts belonging to the King the two first are our own the Officers of Bowan having received Commissions and the Padre so intimidated that he never sleeps in his Fort at night Ballyan I am told is Strong that they have got some large Mettal. There to this place

all the Alcalda's on this side of the Country are fled that from Batangas &ca. &ca. with the Inhabitants that are attached to the Spaniards my intention was to have gone there by water the moment the Brig had arrived with Lt. Russel, and reduced that place. I should still visit it could I find a Possibility of getting my six Pounders there by land, but that I believe is out of my Power in any reasonable time those three Forts Commands the most beautiful and well supplyed Country possible it affords Bullocks and wheat in great plenty I think one of the 3 Forts should be kept and the Other two laid open. Accept my best wishes and believe me ever.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful & most obedient servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

P.S.—You are certainly right to postpone your Expedition to Illocos the distance is certainly too great for so small a Number as 50 Men, give Mr. Anda sufficient Employ, otherways make the Governor Illocos sencible of it, and put them off till you can send a proper Force.

LIPA,
MAY THE 16TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

WEDNESDAY MAY 17TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.	DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH,	JEREMIAH SLEIGH.
ROBERT EDWARD FELL,	WILLIAM FLINT.
HENRY BROOKE,	WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The Governor Acquaints the Gentlemen that he has assembled them at the request of Major Fell, to consider whether it is absolutely necessary for the defence of Manilha, considering the present circumstances, to destroy the suburbs of St. Cruz and Minonds: he adds that the Intelligence he has of the strength of Mr. Anda's force, is that they are at Polo, Malinte, and other Towns, in the Neighbourhood, 4,000 men with 4 Guns and the remainder about 2 or 3000 are in the Province of Balagan, at Mahahay &ca.

Putts to the Vote whether Sta. Cruz shall be destroyed or not.

The Board not coinciding in opinion it is put to the Vote whether it is or is not necessary to destroy Sta. Cruz, Minando, &ca. Suburbs.

Captain Stevenson and Flint are of opinion that unless there is a Probability of the Enemys setling down before the Town in a regular manner it is not absolutely necessary to destroy the Suburbs but that if there is any reason to apprehend such an undertaking on their side the suffering the Houses to remain might occasion the Loss of Manilha, Major Fell and Captain Sleigh think that considering the present situation of Affairs it is essentially necessary to prepare against any attempts the Enemy may be induced to make, by destroying the Suburbs of Sta. Cruz &ca. to open an Esplanade on the N. side of the Town.

The Governor and Messrs. Smith and Brooke agree with Captain Flint and Stevenson that was there a Probability of a regular Attack, it would be necessary to destroy the beforementioned Suburbs, but as from the Advices they have received they do not think them capable of such an undertaking and considering the infinite Loss and Distress it would occasion to the Inhabitants, whose property and possessions were secured to them by the Articles of the Capitulation, joined to the Companys Cash remaining very low which by the great Expence consequently attending the Demolishing it would be still more reduced.

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

therefore that it ought not to be done without absolute necessity Agreed therefore that the Town be not destroyed, but, that the principal Inhabitants and all the Military Officers be directed to repair in to Manilha, as on the appearance of any party it may be expedient to fire among the Houses to disperse them. Carry'd in the negative.

RESOLVED that the Hermito and Mulatta Churches be demolished but not untill a supply of Cash be received from Madras.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
J. L. SMITH.
HENRY BROOKE.

Sent a Letter to Captn. Thomas Backhouse commanding in the Field as follows. MAY 19TH.

To CAPTN. THOMAS BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

We are favoured with your Letters of 10th. 12th. & 16th. Instant and hope that ere this the Detachment under Mr. Sefton has joined you. Letter to Captain Thos. Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

We would willingly send you the Speedwell Brig if the season would permit us the S.W. Monsoon is expected to begin to set in the latter end of the month, where we are informed, it will be dangerous to trust her on a Sea Shore. We therefore recommend to you to send the Ammunition &ca. as Opportunitys offer to Columba.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
THE 19TH. OF MAY 1763.

Dispatched the following Letter to Captn. William Brereton commanding His Majestys Ship Falmouth in reply to one received from him the 15th. and entered in the Diary of last Consultation.

To WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP FALMOUTH.

SIR,

We have received your Letter of the 15th. Instant and with Pleasure take this opportunity to acknowledge the readiness with which you have always complyed with every request we have made you for the good of the service. Letter to Captain Wm. Brereton Commanding His Majesty's Ship Falmouth.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

As Altercations generally hurt the service we will only in answer to what relates to the Sabut Jung acquaint you that being a private Ship she was not under our directions and that consequently we would not nor was it incumbent upon us to advise you of her Destination.

We are with Esteem
SIR,
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY THE 20TH. 1763.

22ND. The Seaford being Arrived from Illocos received by her the following Letter from the Chief.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from the Chief in answer to one Mr. Champan promises to send up the Fryers in one of his Junks.

The Packet from your Lordships being Sealed in which I informed you of every thing you order in the two Letters I received by the Chinaman Manuel Tangua, who returned in my Junk. I was Obliged to withdraw it for fear of loosing more time than I thought proper in sending some of the Friars to that City, and other Articles you insinuated to me, the reason for doing this was, that the Captain of the Ship called the Seaford acquainted me that he could not wait any longer, for fear the S.W. winds which begin to blow in these parts, should detain him too long, therefore my Junk which I intend to send to Manilha for the sake of Commerce will carry said Dispatch and likewise the Friars.

But since it is an Obligation incumbent on me to make your Lordships an Answer thô I omit the other Articles and Orders at present all I say is to wish your Lordship all the Happiness and promotions you deserve for the singular benifits I have received by the Employments of Alcalde major and Town major, you were pleased to confer on me; and likewise for the present which I am extremely Obliged to you for, God reward you, I beg as a mark of my sincere affection, your Lordship will please to accept of the Trifle I send as in the annexed List and having no more to add, I beg God that he may preserve you for the Comfort and relief of these new conquered Vassals of the king of great Britain.

Your faithful Servant
(SIGNED) DIEGO SILAN.

VIGAN
MAY THE 15TH. 1763.

Received the following Letter from Captn. Wm. Brereton commanding his Majestys Ship Falmouth.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Wm. Brereton on the Subject of Illocos.

The Seaford returned to me from Illocos this day, who brings fresh assurances of the Friendship and Fidelity of the people of Illocos, who were highly delighted with the presence of his Majesty's Ship the Alcalde of that province assures me that if he is assisted with a few men and some Ammunition he will answer for defending his own Districts against the utmost efforts of the Enemy and will undertake to march against the Enemy at his own Expence, he further says that the people of the province of Cagayan, are in general inclined towards us, and the Town only our Enemys he says he was lately at Cagayan and will

take the Town himself and bring the people over to our Interest, the Alcalde of Pangasinan (who is Uncle to Don Diego Selan) is also inclined towards the English, and only waits on invitation to join the province of Illocos. Don Diego Selan at my request has wrote to the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Provinces which cannot fail, he says of producing very happy consequences. He seems to hold the Pampangoes in the highest Contempt and looks upon them as a parcel of Poltroons.

The Champan with your Letters reached Byan the Day before the Frigate left it, Captain Peighin sent an Officer on Shore to see the Ceremony of proclaiming the Authority of the Alcalde, which gave general satisfaction to the populous, [*sic*] they say if you will send them some Assistance they will swear by every thing that is sacred to be firm to your Interest, what can they say more, I hope Gentlemen, that such Invitations will be attended to, as a consideration of the greatest consequence to your Security.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient Servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,
MAY THE 21ST. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL.
HENRY BROOKE.

WEDNESDAY 24TH. MAY.

Read the following Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding at Lipa.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding at Lipa.

Yesterday Lieutenant Sefton arrived safe at Lipa with the party under his Command upon his Landing he disperst a Body of Pampangoes who had taken Post that Day at Columbo, not a man of them would stay to be killed.

The inclosed are the last Accounts and most to be depended on of any, the small Bill I received last Night by those you will see the Situation of the Enemy, this Day I am told they are moved a little nearer but still wait for greater Numbers from Mahahoy to enable them to Drive me from my present Situation their Number gives me no Concern if they do come, I am much mistaken if they are not soon made sensible of their madness.

Senr. Anda is certainly a Fool other ways he would not send the principal part of his Force so far from Pampanga, should an Expedition of even a small Force march immediately against him he must inevitably be ruined. I wish to God it were possible, by the Assistance that the Ships might give &ca. but of that you are the most proper Judges the time is favourable.

The Spaniards had a Partizan in this Country the most Bold and active as well as the greatest Vellain in the Island, no lengths of Oppression or Cruelty stoped him; this Don Vincenta was certainly employed by the Enemy at Mahahoy in plundering the Country of Horses Bullocks &ca. &ca. which he supplied them with in Plenty. I had often Endeavoured to lay my hands on him but in vain as he constantly shifted from one Place to another at length I bribed one

of his men who engaged to conduct a Party to the place where he was, he told me that he would send off the greatest part of his people to Mahahoy the next Day with Cattle, that the next Night would be the proper time as he intended to stay One Night at the Place where he then was after the Convoy were gone off.

I sent a party Pursant to the Plan I had laid, the man met them at the place appointed and led them to his place of abode in a mountain they arrived there at or before Sun rise, he was alarmed at their approach and unfortunately shott one of my men Lieu^{t}. Bull who was close to him immediately cut him down one of his Sons likewise suffered thus ended the Terror and pest of the Country.

The Padre of the Place is Clever, in many things (I think) he may be trusted and made useful. But I am persuaded that it would be for the Detriment of the Service to reinstate him in the Church of Lipa, many of those who have been the most active in your Interest & Service say they must suffer if he should be continued in Lipa, particularly those who were instrumental in his being taken.

I own I gave him some hopes that I would use my Interest with you to procure him this place, but no promise, the Discoverys he has made are not answerable to my Expectations, I imagined he would have shewed me where he had hid part of the Treasure, but this he still denys and says the Indians took the whole he tells me that some time before I took him he wrote to the Governor of Manilha and offered his Service, therefore I think it would not be amiss if you sent me an Order to send him down to Manilha. You might try what you can make of him, And if you find that he can be of real service in this part you may give him one of the Vacancys made by the Flight of the Augustines. I suppose Batangas or Bowan would please him he can inform you of all the Augustine Property in this part of the Country.

As he has been desirous to remain in this part and some times sollicited me on that Head, you will be so kind as not to drop any hints that I have a hand in sending him to Manilha, but send your Order in such a manner that you think it may be of some use to the Service.

I have taken 3 of the Spanish Soldiers who were of the part that Escorted the Treasure and Ammunition which I intercepted here, one of them gives me every full Account of things he tells me that the whole Treasure of the Phillipena was Landed in the Camerenas and carried from thence to the Lake Ban Exclusive of that part which was sent to Batangas and some Chests kept there by the Priests that all the Shott and Powder except a small quantity of the latter was put on board that Vessel which he came to Batangas in Order to be sent to Sen^{r}. Anda, that all the large shott and some Powder is Burried in Palapa the man is very Distinct in his Accounts and decends to some particulars which I know to be true. It gives me no small pleasure to find that I have laid my hands on all the Field Ammunition that came from the Phillipena. I hope Captain Brereton has taken the large Shott, as my Informant says the Padre of that Church which is fortified knows where every thing that was left is hid.

I make no doubt but you are pleased to find a Detachment so small as mine Oblige M^{r} Anda to send the greatest and best part of his Army to Reinforce the many thousands there, and I think from a Confidence in myself & the Troops under my Command I can venture to assure you that they shall not gain and [*sic*] advantage over.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Faithful and most
obedient Humble servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

P.S.—The Padre of [*lacuna*] answers the Advice I gave him and acts conformable to the promises he has made take care that the inclosed do not fall into any hands but your own. If the service which he performs were known his Existance would be short in his present situation. Let no Translators see, them, please to let me hear from you on receipt of this.

LIPA,
MAY THE 21ST. 1763.

The Governor then communicates to the Board the following Intelligence obtained of the strength of the Enemy.

Intelligence of the Enemy.

That at Bacalor there are large Quantities of Powder, Balls &ca. a Foundry for Cannon, Muskets, shot Granadoes, that they have also 3 Mortars and make Powder there.

That in the Intrenchments they have 30 Cannon besides Swivels they are of 8, 12 and 30 lbs.

That the Convent at Wala is defended with double Intrechments [*sic*] and Cannon of 12 and 18 lbs. and also of Swivels.

That 12000 People are kept in the Pay of Senr. Anda, who are composed of Spaniards, Guatchenangoes, French men, Malabars, Pampangoes and Indians That of these 6000 are at Guingua under Bustos and that it was reported they intended burning Sta. Cruz.

That 1500 Men of the above are detached to the Lake the rest remain at Bacalor.

That Senr. Anda had given Orders to the Captain of every large Village to send him 200 Men or in Default of their so doing that their Houses should be destroyed.

The Board think the above Accounts greatly exagerated, but that those which relate to the Treasure are in some Measure to be depended upon as other corroborating Advices have been received, and the great promises given to Deserters and the number of Indian Troops entertained, require large sums of money to defray such Expences which Mr. Anda could hardly have sustained unless supported by the Phillipeno's Treasure. AGREED in consequence that a Letter be immediately wrote to Captn. Backhouse desiring him to use his utmost endeavours to obtain the best Information thereof he is able and to communicate it to the Board, as on a further confirmation of it, it will be necessary to alter the Plan of operations.

Letter to Captain Backhouse.

ORDERED that Captain Backhouse be directed to send down the Padre of Lipa.

Padre of Lipa to be sent down to Manilha.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Kennedy.

TO THE HONBLE DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
PRESIDENT &ca. COUNCIL.

SIR AND SIRS,

Since your honours intimated to me your intentions of having black Cavalry. I have been very solicitous to put it in practice but met with difficulties for those I could put any confidence in, excused themselves, and thó several offered, they are not to my Satisfaction, as the present circumstances required much caution to trust either Malays or Mestezes, for its probable many of them may go to the Enemy with Horse and Arms.

Letter from Mr. Kenned recommending Chinese instead of Malays to be raised into a Troop.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Having turned my Eyes to the Chinese, the only people that now the least confidence may be put in as its their Interest to be well with us I occured [*sic*] to the China Captain who is ready to give me twenty five good resolute Fellows, I only wait our Honors directions to put it in practice untill I had things in a tolerable way. I did not think it good to make any expence for an uncertain Service.

I have reconnoitred a proper Place for Stables managers &ca. and by its Situation will save Expence so that Accommodations for all the Horses Men & furniture, I think will cost about 300 Dollars, the Saddles Bridles &ca. compleat, I believe will cost some where about one hundred and fifty, or Sixty the maintenance and care of the Horses five Dollars each ℔ month, the pay of the Captn. who command them 25 Dollars per month, his Lieut. 20 Dollars and the men at 4 Dollars ℔ month, these are the properest people to be trusted, and by no means the Malays. I should be sorry to have the least share in any thing of this Nature that might miscarry, but am allways ready to obey what your Honours be pleased to command.

I am
SIR AND SIRS,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
(SIGNED) JAMES KENNEDY.

MANILHA,
21ST. MAY 1763.

Approved.

The Board approve of Mr. Kennedy's Proposal of entertaining Chinese instead of Malays Cavalry. RESOLVED therefore that the Necessary Orders be accordingly given out for that purpose.

The Malecontents having Carried away a Bell from Tondo and foundering Guns &ca. The Bells from the Churches in the Adjacent Village to be sent to Manilha.

As the Enemy are casting Guns &ca. and have lately taken the Bells from the Church of Tondo and other places to make use of the Mettal for the above Purpose. ORDERED that Mr. Kennedy be directed to send into Manilha the Bells from the Adjacent Villages; after Acquainting the Inhabitants with the reasons that induce them to take this step, & giving them firm assurances that they shall be safely deposited and returned whenever the trouble now subsisting are appeased.

24TH.

Sent a Letter to Captain Thomas Backhouse as follows.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

We have received your Letter of the 21st. Instant and with pleasure hear of Mr. Seftons Detachment having joined you as well as of the Check he gave to the Pampangos at Columbo.

The Intelligence we have of Senor Anda's Party is, that they have considerable Bodies composed of Indians Spaniards Mistezes and some Deserters with Cannon Ammunition, in Pampango. Bulacannay even in the Province of Tondo at Maissila Malinta &ca. and other places from whence they some times enter Sta. Cruz &ca. and that the whole of the Phillippinas Treasure arrived

— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* —

sametime since at Bacalor. As it is of the utmost Importance that we should be acquainted with the Truth of this Material part of the Intelligence, we beg you will use your utmost endeavours to obtain all the Information you possibly can and to advise us thereof with the greatest Expedition.

Having Occasion for Padre Lucas at Manilha you will be pleased to send him by the first Opportunity.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
MAY 24TH. 1763.

Received the following Letter from Captain Mure Commanding at Pasig.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

A Soldiers Girl belonging to this Detachment, went to Titi, a Village about 2 Leagues from hence to see her friends, about midnight she was taken Prisoner, and carried to a Village about two Leagues this side Bulicaun tied upon a Horse and four Horse men with Pikes attending her, where they threatend to hang her Except she would carry those Letters to Pasig and bring back an answer in five or six Days at farthest, which she promised to do on purpose to make her Escape. Accordingly she brought them to me last night one English, one Spanish, and one Malabar. I send you Copy of the English and the other two originals to Devert [*sic*] you.

I am,
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient and
most Humble Servant
(SIGNED) JOHN MURE.

PASIG,
MAY 25TH. 1763.

To all the Gentlemen Officers Serjeants Corporals and private Soldiers now in Pasig I have got Orders from the Governor and if you think proper to deliver up the Garrison of Pasig Gentlemen if you think proper to comply with the abovemention[ed] Design you may depend, on having five hundred good Spanish Soldiers with the French Company consisting of 50 Men, Six thousand Pampangoes, and thirty Malabars, and six pieces of Cannon ready to take Possession of the little Fort of Pasig. The Governor orders the Army to march for Pasig and likewise the Governor orders me to write as follows—That all the English Soldiers, now in Pasig, may depend on great Encouragement in the Spanish Service, if they think Proper to deliver up the Garrison Guns, ammunition &ca. without any opposition and if you dont think proper to stay in the Spanish Service, you may be sent to New Spain or any other place that you think proper, but if you think fit to serve the Spaniards you may depend on having double Pay to what you had in the English Service, my Friends you had better Consider on these few Lines, and endeavour to do good to yourselves, and comply with this order, and you will receive 15,000 Dollars as a Present from the Governor after the Garrison is delivered up to the Spaniards, and if you are any ways Dubious of the Governors word and Honor, Please to send any two men that you

think proper to St. Tolin when they will receive the abovementioned sum. Gentlemen you had better Comply with the abovementioned Lines, or you may depend on something very extraordinary very shortly. My dear Brother Soldiers endeavour to do yourselves good in time or you will repent it when it is too late—Serjeants will get Commissions and Soldiers according to their behaviour.

I am
SIRS
Your humble Servant
HANCKS. LT. CAPTAIN
OF THE ENGLISH COMPANY.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY MAY 26TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, R. E. FELL.
HENRY BROOKS, HENRY PARSONES.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, JEREMH. SLEIGH.
WILLIAM FLINT.

As the Intelligence mentioned in last Consultation which is corroborated by other Advances gives strong reasons to imagine that the whole or by far the greatest part of the Phillipinas Treasure is arrived at Pampango or so disposed of, as renders it improbable Captn. Backhouse should intercept it and the Malecontents are gathered in the neighbourhood at Malinta, the Loma &ca. and from thence frequently infest the Suburbs carrying off the Indians, and these Commit great outrages which has already induced most of the Natives to abandon St. Cruz, Minondo &ca. and which of course will in a short time reduce us to great streight for Provisions &ca. and of which we already begin to feel the bad Effects. Unanimously agreed that Captn. Backhouse be directed immediately to repair to Manilha with his Detachment and to leave at Pasig under the Command of Captain Mure 50 Europeans, 50 seapoys 6 Artillery men and 20 Lascars.

Captn. Backhouse to be recall'd.

Captn. Mure to remain at Pasig.

ORDERED that the Stockade be shut every Night at 10 O'Clock and that no Padres be permitted to enter within unless he produces a Pass signed by one of the Gentlemen of the Council.

Stockade to be shut. No Padres to be admitted within unless on producing a Pass.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

SATURDAY 27TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Read the following Declarations lately stuck up in Sta. Cruze.

Whereas his Catholick Majestys Royal Audience Superiour Government. and Captain Generalship in these Phillipine Islands. is greatly offended at the rage. and blindness of those men who forgetting the rules of humanity should offer to condemn as a Rebel, and disobedient to both Majesties, the

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

Person who is a faithful Subject to His Catholick Majesty, and conformable to his Laws, preserves his royal audience, Government and Captain Generalship having publickly consented by Proclamation that a reward should be offered by the Governor and Brittish Council, to whomever should deliver him up either alive or Dead, and likewise ordered that the Arms taken at Bulacan should be placed at the foot of the Gallows, and in short perceiving that instead of correcting, or rectifying such execrable proceedings the spirit of haughtiness and pride, every day increases, as appears by the proclamation issued out at Manilha the 17th. of the present, whereby his Catholick Majesty's Troops are infamously Slandered, treated as a Rabble and disaffected persons, and accused of endeavouring to massacre the English Officers and soldiers from whom they fly whenever they go to meet them, but as all this is false in the since said proclamation fraudulently explains it, By these Presents be it known to all Spaniards, and true Englishmen, that Messrs. Drake, Smith and Brooke, who have signed said Proclamation should not be looked upon as Vassals to His Brittannick Majesty, but as Tyrants, common Enemies, and unworthy of human Society, in consequence whereof it is Ordered that they should be considered as such, and there is a reward of 10,000 Dollars offered for any of them, that shall be delivered alive or dead, 'tis at the same time ordered, and the Order is repeated by which it has been so much recommended to use his Brittannick Majestys Vassals with all the Humanity the Laws of War permit as has been practised hitherto, both Prisoners and Deserters.

GIVEN AT BACALOR MAY 19TH. 1763.

SIMON ANDAY SALAZAR.

Appalit Royal Audience and Superiour Government March 3d. 1763 Notwithstanding the heavy damages that have attended his Majestys party in these Provinces upon Account of many Chinese having gone over to the Faction of the English Enemies and helped them to invade the Country from which have sprung all the evils and Losses which they have experienced and acknowledged, however as it appears from true and sincere information, that the principal Chinese who reside at the Parian, and other Villages in the District of Manilha have not intervened in the execrable proceedings of the Guilty, that they were concerned for the disorders, that were committed, and prudently indeavoured to disuade them, besides it is well known that the Guilty and promoters have already repented: upon Account of the fatal consequences which have happened, and calling to mind that those were punished with Death, who were apprehended and were found Guilty of said Crimes, whereby the publick revenge is sufficiently satisfied and being desirous for the future to avoid Broils and distruction and that the good harmony and commerce between the Chinese Spaniards, and Indians should be put upon the antient footing in all the Provinces; By these presents, and in the name of His Catholick Majesty (whom God preserve) a general pardon is granted for the Lives of all such Chinese as still remain and had sided with the English, and likewise a free Commerce in the villages of provinces belonging to these Islands, upon the following conditions.

1st. That such as may reside in any Village, or Province, whether married men or Batchelours, must be furnished with License from this Superior Government, and registered, that it may be known who they are.

2d. That without said Licence they cannot go to the Provinces, nor remain in them longer than may be permitted.

3d. They shall not aid, assist or obey the Enemy so as to take up Arms against Spain since the present war is not against the Chinese and they should continue neutral, and the English can't oblige them by the Laws of Nations do any thing else.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

With the above conditions the good harmony and Commerce they had before shall be renewed, that this may reach their notice so as that ignorance may not be pleaded by any one. This shall be transmitted to them both in Spanish and in their own language; for which reason it shall be translated and a copy sent to the Alcaldes, that he may have it proclaimed in their respective Jurisdictions, and take care it may be punctually observed, and Letters shall be sent to the Chiefs of the Chinese to assure them and they may understand that their Persons and properties shall be secured to them in case they agree to these proposals, which are conformable to the good usage they have always received in these Islands and the Benefit, they have reaped by their Commerce, this Licence is enlarged, and extends without the least limitation to all Chinese Mestys to whom pardon is likewise granted in case they had been Guilty, and absolved from any further Process upon condition that for the future they shall behave faithfully to his Catholick Majesty, as good Subjects, who are under so many obligations to his Royal Clemency.

SALAZAR.

This is a copy of the original which is kept in the Secretarys Office, and that it may be published I have given the present which goes with a translation in the Chinese Language Given at BACALOR May 20th. 1763 Witness present Don Juan Chrysostomo de Mendoze Don Juan Pimpin and Don Joseph Mendoza de la Conception in Witness whereof I have signed.

Joseph Villegas flores notary Publick.

Observations of the Board thereupon.

The Board remark that Mr. Anda the pretended Chief or Governor of these Islands acknowledges he has been (agreeable in his Letter to the Archbishop) declared a Rebel by the Chief of the Spanish Nation in these Islands that he of course could not be looked upon in any other light by the English, and that he could only have published these false injurious, and infamous Aspersions but with a view to cover the execrable Designs he has formed.

Fully to convince every one how false and unjust the aspersions are which he has advanced. ORDERED, that an Answer be prepared thereto and that Copys from the Original Manifesto formerly given out offering 5,000 Dollars to any Persons who deliver him safe as a Prisoner, be annexed thereto.

The Ovidore Anda complains that His Catholick Majestys Troops have been stigmatized with the Names of Rabble, considering the Illegality of his Pretensions to the Government, and that of Course the Troops cannot be looked upon as belonging to the King of Spain, as also that they are loose undisciplined People unacquainted with the Customs of War; and headed by Officers who have broke their Paroles of Honor, as well as by others risen from the Dregs of the People: one now Commanding a considerable Party who a short time since served the Archbishop in the Station of a Coachman. The Board think they merit no other name and the rather as they are continually Guilty of Rapines and Murders, which have always been the Detestation of brave men from whom humanity is inseperable.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Letter to Captn. Thos. Backhouse.

Dispatched a Letter to Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

TO THOMAS BACKHOUSE ESQR.

COMMANDING IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

As we have information that the whole or by far the greatest part of the Phillipine's Treasure is already arrived in the Bulacan or Pampango Provinces or so disposed of as renders it improbable you should meet with it. which is

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

also corroborated by other Circumstances and large Bodies of the Enemy, being assembled at Maissito Malinta and other places in the Neighbourhood, which has already induced many of the Natives to abandon their Houses, and thereby occasioned a Scarcity of Provisions that may in a short time reduce us to very disagreeable Situation, we are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to recall you, and you will accordingly return immediately with your Detachment we thinking there is occasion for an Officer of your Experience and Abilities. . . here in the present situation of Affairs you will therefore leave at Pasig under the Command of Captn. Mure fifty Europeans fifty Seapoys, six Artillery men and 20 Lascars.

We are

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants

DAWSONNE DRAKE

&CA. COUNCIL.

Letter to Pangasinan

A Champan being on the point of sailing to Pangasinan the following Letter to the Chief of that Province was immediately wrote and sent by her.

The accompanying Letter is a Duplicate of one, we had the pleasure of writing to you the [*lacuna*] of March last since when the Province of Illocos, convinced of the Justice Honor and Intergrity of the English Nation as well as of the Advantages that accrue to those who have the Happiness to live under the Protection of so mild a Government have submitted thereto and acknowledged themselves subjects of His Britannick Majesty. We have been informed and we have sanguine Hopes with Truth of the Success which has attended you against the Forces of Senor Anda, who contrary to the orders of the Archbishop who directed him to repair to Manilha to acknowledge our Monarch and in violation of the Articles of the Capitulation solemnly entered by the said Archbishop the late Governor and the Royal Audience on behalf of the Spanish Nation, refused to Comply therewith, and has since illegally set himself up as Captain General of these Islands with an intention to continue a bloody and cruel War, that can only end in the entire ruin of the poor Natives who are thereby prevented from disposing of the produce of their Country and whom, far from having any Design to injure, we proposed taking under our protection, If you will continue to oppose these evil Designs of the Malecontents we will enter into an Alliance with you and when our Ships which are shortly expected arrive we will send you such an assistance as with Troops of your Province and Illocos will enable us (with Gods Blessing) to crush Mr. Anda and his Fastion. You shall enjoy every Liberty you can hope or expect and the inclosed Manifestos will more fully explain our kind Intentions towards you. May God preserve you many years in Health and Happiness.

We are

Your affectionate Friends

DAWSONNE DRAKE GOVR.

JOHN LEWIN SMITH.

HENRY BROOKE.

HENRY PARSONS.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

MANILHA,
MAY 26TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, MAY 1763* ——

A Party marches to St. Juan del Monte.

A Party of the Malecontents being at S^{t}. Juan del Monte Captain Fairon with Infantry and the Seapoy Horse marched in quest of them.

27TH. A Spanish Capt^{n}. A Serjeant of the French Deserters several Malays killed.

Returned Capt^{n}. Fairons Detachment without having met with any large bodies of the Enemy but killed Don Bordo a Spanish Captain and one of the French Serjeants lately deserted them a L^{t}. in M^{r}. Anda's service with several Malays.

30TH.

Received the following Letter from Capt^{n}. Brereton commanding His Majestys ships at Cavita.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQ^{R}. GOV^{R}.
&C^{A}. COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Capt^{n}. Brereton.

Having had repeated representations lately from the villages in this District, that they are continually Vissitted by a Banditte that plunder them of their Effects and prevent their bringing in Provisions to this Place, and a number of these Armed men having lately came down to Bacor, and fell upon, and murdered the Captain of S^{t}. Roque, His Lieutenant and Escrevan. I thought it absolutely necessary to send out a Party of men to clear the Country of these Robbers. Accordingly in the Night of the 24th. Instant Captain Bishop marched with upwards of an 100 Men to perform this Service. In his Route, He touched at Leyton, Emos, Fairolsa, and Silon: and reconnoitered the Country thereabouts, without finding the Rabble complained of, and having collected a few Cattle (which he had my orders to do, for the use of the Ships and Garrison) He returned to Cavita the 29th. During the absence of this Detachment I landed 50 men from His Majesty's Ship under my Command for the security of the Place.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obed^{t}. Humble Servant
WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,
MAY 30TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

THURSDAY 31ST. MAY.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQ^{R}. DEPUTY GOV^{R}. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE
RORERT EDWARD FELL, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, JEREMIAH SLEIGH.
WILLIAM FLINT.

The Governor represents to the Board the bad consequences that have resulted from the near approach of the Malecontents; the most useful of the Inhabitants (the Handicrafts, and Laborers), having abandoned S^{ta}. Cruz Minondo Quiapo &C^{a}. that as it never can be presumed that they will remain while they are continually disturbed and that therefore proper posts should be pitched upon to secure and protect them which he accordingly recommends to their Consideration.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

During the Absence of Captain Backhouse Detachment the weakness of the Garrison will not admit of making the Posts that would be necessary to protect the Environs the most effectual method that at present appears is to send an Officer with Europeans to the Fortin and that the Seapoy Horse do continually patrole up and down the streets from Quiapo to Tondo. RESOLVED in consequence that an Officer with 21 Men be sent as a Reinforcement to the Fortin Guard that the Seapoy Cavalry be posted in the Parian from whence a Part to Patrole continually about the Suburbs, and that they be directed on the appearance of any Body of the Enemy to advise the Officer, who will accordingly endeavour to disperse them.

An Officers Guard to be at the Fortin.

Seapoy Horse to Patrole about Sta. Cruz &ca.

The Towns of St. Juan del monte, and Mandalayan, continually harboring and being inhabited by Malecontents only from whence, being so near to Sta. Cruz they continually make Incursions into the Suburbs plundering and murdering the Inhabitants. ORDERED that the Houses (not the Churches) be burnt by Captain Backhouse in his return to Manilha. This step the Board would willingly avoid, but it appears to be the only one that can prevent them from approaching Manilha as on the appearance of any Troops sent against them they immediately abandon the Place.

St. Juan del monte to be destroyed.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 1ST.

The Spanish Officers Prisoners of War having appeared agreeable to an Order signify'd to them by the Governor they are mustered and it appears that many have actually absconded and are now with Mr. Anda.

ORDERED in consequence that no Spanish Officer be permitted to Pass the Gates without a Pass from the Governor, which he will grant to such as may be depended upon.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Received the following Letter from Captn. Backhouse commanding in the Field.

JUNE 1ST.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I am favored with your Letters of the 20th. and 24th. I shall pass the first by telling you that your directions shall be obeyed.

Letter from Captn. Thomas Backhouse.

I am persuaded that the Intelligence you have of Senor Anda's Party in the Pampanga Bulacan &ca. is false in a great measure, you know the Number of Deserters that we have lost since our arrival at Manilha, and from the best intelligence I have and my own strict observation with a Glass I am convinced the greatest part of them are in this Country and now at St. Paublo.

I am likewise Convinced that your Acccount of the Treasure being arrived at Bacalor is absolutely false, I have made all the Enquiry in my Power from time to time since I came up the Laguna and cannot find that any Treasure has taken its departure for Senor Anda, except what came here I shall send you

three Guatchinangoes who saw the whole landed at Calilaya or as they pronounce it Alocya, from hence I have traced it to Luckbon but cannot by any means learn that it has been removed from thence or any part of it, had the Treasure been safe arrived at Bacalor or any part of the Pampanga you may be assured that Senor Anda would have seen the Laguna at the Devil before he had sent a man to their assistance, believe me these reports are made to deceive you, the generality of the Priests and Spaniards endeavour to make the same report gain credit here, finding it now necessary to deceive the Indians as much as us.

I am still fully persuaded that Senor Anda's Intention is to get some part of it by the return of the Troops that he sent here, I shall use every method to gain intelligence and shall not fail to give you the earliest account possible of all material occurrences.

I am informed that the Enemy are much distressed for Provisions the greatest part of the Crop or Grain last year from Calumba and Moran upward, was destroyed by the Locusts, I have now given the Boats proper stations to prevent any going up, with strict orders to seize all the Provisions they meet with going up the Laguna, since which they have made several small Captures with a Champan which was fitted out from Passinghan and sent to S^{t}. Pedro's Tunisan for Pady, she was taken there before loaded, the men leaped overboard and made their escape.

Herewith I send you Padre Montero Prior of Lepa and three Guatchinangoes prisoners. The Padre has not dealt with that sincerity which the usage I gave him deserved thó he hourly made a shew of service, by promises and some other appearances, but I found out that in secret he acted a Counter part, and even threatened those who had given me Intelligence that if they did not Desert he would cut their Tongues out when I left the Place, besides I have taken 3 large Chests of Paper Stampt as ℔ inclosed and one of Gun Powder which he had concealed in the Country and would not give the Person (whose care they were intrusted) leave to deliver them up in fact if I had not kept a very sharp look out, I should have been much deceived and imposed on as it was his Interest to be faithful and even to exert himeslf, I am now fully convinced that not one of that order can be trusted this Padre came from Bulacan to this place about a year ago; and if you can make him useful without giving him proper to do harm it is very well, but I think I can venture to assure you that whenever he can, he will act a double part he has great conceit in himself and will endeavour to make you have the same of him by his false Trumpet I make no doubt but you will take proper care of him.

You mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter to send Padre Lucas, I suppose you meant *Montero* however Lucas is at S^{t}. Paublo and of course out of my power at present he continues to send me constant Intelligence of the Enemy at present he is of use and cannot do any harm if you chuse to have him let me know and if he refuses a summons I shall take some other Method.

I have been indisposed for the space of three Days, at this present time I am a little better I have strengthened my Post very much since I received the entrenching Tools and am with the greatest Esteem

GENTLEMEN
Your faithful and most obedient
humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE

LIPA,
MAY 30TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

Not having received any answer from Captn. Backhouse regarding the Order of the 26th. sent one as follows.— JUNE 6TH.

To Captain Thomas Backhouse
Commanding in the Field.

Sir,

We are extremely surprised at not having heard from you, notwithstanding the orders that were despatched to you the 26th. of last month requiring your immediate return hither, We however attribute the Delay to a miscarriage of our letter and therefore repeat to you that the Situation of Affairs rendering it necessary to recall your Detachment we do hereby positively and at all events direct you to repair to Manilha with the utmost expedition you will leave Pasig with a Garrison of 50 Europeans 50 Sepoys 8 Artillery and 20 Lascars under Captn. Mure and in your way hither you are to call at St. Juan del monte and Mandalouyo and as they are places of resort to the Enemy, cause them to be burnt by the bearer we desire you will acquaint us, when you propose leaving Lipa. Letter to Captain Thos. Backhouse ordering him immediately to repair to Manilha with his party.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

P.S.—The Armenian Bablista Pauble not having yet made his appearance you will please to order him to repair hither immediately..

Received the following letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field by a Champan from Batangas with 3 Padres sent down by that Conveyance. 7TH.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
Governor & Council at Manilha.

Gentlemen,

By a Chinese Champan, I send you the following Augusteen Fryers who were taken at some distance from Batangas where they had secreted themselves viz. Fryer Thomas a Sarada Fr. Manl. Caballero and Fryer Pedro de Gordescula. Those Fathers bare a bad character in the Country. I have ordered Lt. Bull who is now at Batangas to write you any particulars he has learned of them. Letter from Captain Backhouse 3 Augustine Fryers send down a small quantity of Gun Powder discovered.

You will please to consider wither or no you chuse to keep the Post or Fort of Batangas Chinese alone will not do 10 Europeans 20 Sepoys and 30 Chinese would be in my opinion a sufficient Garrison, I should think you must find great advantages from keeping a communication open by sea to so extensive and fruitful part of the Island if you resolve to keep it you must send two or four Pounders as those there are none of them above 2 Pounders.

Yesterday I found some Gun powder and a Small writting Box which contained some Letters the enclosed seems to be the most material.

I am so much indisposed that it is with great difficulty I can sit to write, my anxiety to be well adds to the malady of.

Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and most
obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Thomas Backhouse.

Lipa,
June the 23d. 1763.

— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* —

P.S.—With two or three Good Galleys several things of consequences might be undertaken and executed from Batangas even in the wet season, by the Force now under my Command. The two Galleys cannot get out of the Laguna till the depth of water at the Bar of Tagey is increased by Rains.

In answer thereto was dispatched a Duplicate of the above of the 6th.

8 Came in a letter from Captain Mure at Pasig as follows.

To the Governor
&ca. Council at Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Mure. I took up a Malay man some Days ago on suspicion of being concerned in murdering two of our Sepoys that was murdered about the beginning of last January. I examined him yesterday, and he has acknowledged himself Guilty of the Crime, I should be glad to know from you if I shall send him to Manilha or how I am farther to proceed.

As the River is so much invested with those Theaves I would beg leave to propose Backhouses Galley with an Officer and 30 men from this Garrison and they to be relieved once a week, to go up and down the Rivers between this and St. Anns, the Officer could land with his party surprize them often at least he would give them a Rouse, which would soon tire them of coming to no purpose. I have heard nothing from Captain Backhouse this week past.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient &
most humble Servant
(Signed) John Mure.

Pasig,
January 7th. 1763.

11th. Received from Captain Backhouse the following Letter.

Letter from Captain Backhouse. Gentlemen,

I wrote to you a few days ago by a Champan from Batangas which carried three Augusteen Padres Prisoners, when they arrived at Manilha I hope you'l take proper care of them let no means whatever prevail on you to restore any of that order to liberty of confidence, to us they are the most Diabolical Enemys in the Country, Tyrants and Devils that stick at no length of wickedness cruelty and oppression.

If I had known as much of the Prior of this Place Fryer Montero when I sent him to Manilha as I do now, I should have hang'd him, and of course saved you trouble, and rid the world of a Damned Villain, I am informed by undoubted Authority that he intended to have set this Church and Convent on fire, and then endeavoured to make his Escape by Flight, his repeated promises attended with some small acts of service induced me to make tryal of him, and give him more Liberty than I was led to by inclination he was on the eve of rewarding me for the good usage and Lenity he received.

I am afraid Lucas, nay I am certain he is a Rogue I have not heard from him for some time, I am told he has left St. Paublo, I suppose he is gone to Mahahoy.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

The Pampangoes or most of them are gone to Mahahoy and Pasinghan about 150 Spaniards Deserters &ca. are at St. Paublo and have taken post there with two pretty large Guns and four Swivels, that Post is no ways detrimental to me here they at that place and every other in a miserable condition for Provisions having eat up all that was in the Country they are now only supported by what they get by stealth in small Boats in the night and some small Quantity by Land carried on the Backs of Buffaloes Horses &ca. from Tunisan Bingan and the small places adjacent.

Those places abovementioned are the great Grainerys for Paddy in the Laguna this present year, I should therefore think it would be of great use, to send Champans there and buy up all you can get at a reasonable Price (the Galleys shall have orders to protect them whilst Loading) believe me you cannot lay in too great a Quantity of Paddy nor dispose of too little at present, the war and confusion which reigns in all parts of the Country will cause a neglect in the Cultivation of Grain this year and in all human probability produced Famine in less than 12 months. By Guarding against this malady you cannot loose and may be great Gainers. Consider your reinforcements may soon be expected from Madras when your consumption &c. will be increased.

I should be glad to know your Determination with regard to the Disposal of myself and Party during the rainey season, that I may provide accordingly.

I am fully in my own opinion that you cannot make us of so much of service by altering our situation. I shall lay before you part of the advantages that you may expect from this Detachment and the disadvantage that must attend its being withdrawn and leave you to Determine.

1st. The Laguna or Lake kept clear of all Armed Vessells and the Enemy distressed and ruined for want of Provisions this Service to be performed by the Galleys &ca.

2d. The Post of Lipa mentained a Clear communication kept with Calumba and the provisions stoped from being Carried out of this Country to Mahahoy, or People prevented coming in to eat and destroy them.

3d. The Fort of Batangas Garrisoned and our conquests perhaps enlarged on that Bay with a clear Communication by Sea to Manilha and by Land to this place so far I think I can venture to promise provided God give some health.

If the Galleys are withdrawn from the Laguna the Enemy will immediately arm all the Boats and Prows they have or can lay hold of and by that means lay up a Magarine at Mahahoy for the service of the next dry Season.

If the Post of Lepa is evacuated, it will be immediately seized on by the Enemy the Country ravaged and distroyed and all the Advantages we have gained in the Opinion of the people and every other respect lost. The Footing and Advantages we have gained here are very considerable with regard to further Conquest and reducing to obedience all that part of the Island to the furthest extent of the Camarenas will favour such expeditions and Service together with the Reduction of all the other Islands when you find it necessary.

From this Country will accrue great Advantage to the Company in many respects particularly that of the Augusteen Property which is very large.

If you chuse that I should remain on Service I shall let no opportunity slip that offers for the publick good but to enable me still more to execute my schemes. I propose to Mount 20 Men this I can do with a very small addition of expence as the Padres have contrary to inclination furnished them with several Horses and Saddles—if you could send me any Pistols they would be acceptable provided you Approve of my mounting those Men.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

I am a little better than when I wrote last tho still very weak and much out of order. I should be extremely obliged to you if you will order one of your Surgeons to put up, and send, a Quantity of proper Medicines particularly *Physick* and *Emeticks* I have a Doctor and might as will have a Broom stick, having neither instruments nor Medicines with him.

Accept my best wishes and believe me ever.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most obedient
humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
JUNE THE 7TH. 1763.

Dispatched Duplicate & Triplicate of the letter of the 6th.

12 Came in a letter from Captain Backhouse commanding in the Field as follows.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR & COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse preparing to set out.

Last night by the bearer I received a letter from Major Fell dated May 24th. wherein he orders me to march to Manilha immediately surely I am the first Officer who Commanded Troops in the Field that received such an Order had I been at the Port of Pasig it would have been justifiable, but here my Detachment dispersed in the different Ports and Garrisons Encumbered with Ammunition Guns and Military Stores &ca. renders such Directions absolutely impossible to be complied with an officer who is worthy to be ordered with the Command of Troops in the Field has always a discretionary power to act for the good of the Service and whenever his Majesty and Privy Council finds it necessary to withdraw such Officer and Troops, his royal orders never run more absolute than as soon as possible or as the nature of your situation will permit, such an order as Major Fell has given one might arrive at so unreasonable a time as to Destroy the whole Troops under my Command where it literally complied with.

In the Directions I received and by your past conduct I have a right to expect a General letter upon all Affairs of consequence, why you have omited it now I know not, I likewise might reasonably have expected some Directions with regard to the Fort of Batangas and some other Affair not unworthy your attention—We are all embarked in the same cause, unanimity should bind us; nor can I see the least Room for discord, a man who loves his Country has a due sense of Honour, and reasons justly must find the Interest of our royal Lord and King, too closely united with that of his Subjects not to be supported.

In my letter of yesterday I pointed out to you the advantageous situation of the Detachment under my command and how much we had it in our Power to distress the Enemy in the most sensible part, the stoppage of provisions for a few weeks will do more than twenty Conquests gained over them by Arms.

I have now a Chain of Boats and Troops by water and land from the south end of the Island Talim in the Laguna. Till Batangas on the West shore, they are stationed in such manner that I believe and I am convinced that the Enemy cannot get Grain past us for the support of 200 men between this station and Manilha on the Lagunna lies all the Grain. I have told you before and repeat it again that you should lay in all the Grain possible, and

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

the more you draw from those parts the better you may be fully assured that the neglect of cultivation this year will produce a Famine the next, then what may you not do if your Magarines are well stored—Paddy at this time is sold at Mahahoy and that country for eight Reals ℔ Cavan.

The Moment we are withdrawn the Enemy will lay in Magarines, the Pampangoes and other bodys of Men will march down to the neighbourhood of Manilha and join those in the Country thus every advantage we have gained will be lost and what the Enemy wants thrown into their Jaws.

If you cannot see, secure and make the most of the advantages you now have bid adieu to Expedition and let us learn some other Trade than that of war, as to myself I am Sick of Command and indeed it is high time so to be, when a Plight of Snipes can alarm the Legislative Power of Manilha and call me from the advantages gaind by firm zeal, and constant Duty from one Extremity of the Island, to another.

I am now preparing for a march but before I can possibly get my Baskets ready to carry the Ammunition &ca. it will be at least 10 Days in that time I shall expect to hear from you. I write in much Pain at present being afflicted with a most Severe Flux. The Battles that I am obliged to fight with my Pen for the publick Good, are hard, and hurt me infinitely more than those with the Enemy am I to leave Batangas as it now stands and the Intrenchments that I have made here without Levelling. The first cannot be demolished without proper people and Tools (the walls being strong and Good) neither of which I have here.

The Galleys cannot be got out of the Laguna till the depth of water at the Bar of Tagey and the river be considerably increased; please to let me have your Directions with regard to them. Likewise you were acquainted with the difficulty I had in getting them in upwards of 2 months ago this space of Dry weather has made it difficult for Light Champans or loaded Cascars to pass.

Favor me with your orders on receipt of this and they shall be complied with as soon as possible or as soon as the nature of my situation will allow them to be executed by

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful and most obedient humbe Servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

P.S.—This Day I have brought in near a chest of Gun Powder. The Enemy shew themselves at about the distance of a mile they are only a small body of Horse that I can discover.

LIPA,
JUNE THE 8TH. 1763.

Sent to Captain Backhouse in the Field the following letter. 13.

SIR,

Your letters of the 7th. and 8th. are duly come to hand. The 26th. of last month, we forwarded you our Directions for repairing hither these Orders we have since frequently repeated and therefore you will return with the utmost expedition. Letter to Captain Backhouse in answer to the above.

Our former Instructions regarding the Fort of Batangas we thought sufficiently plain however as the necessity of the service will not admit of your staying to distroy it, if the Chinese do not chuse to remain in it you are to cause it to be abandoned and if it will delay your return to bring the Guns you lately took

we think effectually distroying them will answer the same end but the Shot and Ammunition you are to bring with you, we however hope you will be able to get our sooner than you mention.

As Grain is now very dear and will be still more so, any you meet with you are recommended to send hither.

The Bar of Tagey not having sufficient depth for the Galleys a few men must be left to Guard them and the remainder of your Detachment to be landed at that place and march from thence by Land.

We wish you a perfect recovery of your Health & are

SIR,
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
13TH. JUNE 1763.

17TH. Came in a letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field as follows.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse representing his want of Boats. This moment I received your letter of the 6th. Instant. I hope ere this you have received my letter of the 8th. Instant which will account for your surprize. I did not receive any Letter from you Dated 26th. of May that from Major Fell was Dated 24th. I received it June 7th. late at Night and Dispatched the Bearer the next Day.

I shall immediately Dispatch orders to call in the Party at Batangas, if any Champans are there I hope to see them tomorrow night as I shall order all the Guns and Store to be embarked there, but should there be no vessels for that purpose they cannot arrive before the 17th. Instant at soonest as they must find it difficult to get the Guns and Ammunition conveyed here.

No time shall be lost; the moment that it is in my power I shall depart from hence, if possible I shall procure means to bring the Guns, Stores, Ammunition &ca. with me but this I am afraid must be attended with great difficulty. There are some bad Deffiles between this Place & Calumba. The Passage of which are rendered difficult by the late rains it will be impossible for me to march from hence before the 18th. at soonest.

I am afraid that there not a sufficient number of Boats at Calumba to carry the Detachment Chinese &ca.

By all Accounts it will be impossible for the Galleys to get out of the Lake at present—Please to send me your Orders about them least I should find it so on my arrival at the Bar of Tagey.

If you expect any Service from the Detachment between Pasig and Manilha please to send some Peons to Pasig to take the Command if Captain Mure is not in a proper state of health I have not been out there 10 or 12 Days past, and am now reduced to that state of weakness by disorder, that I can scarce walk across the Room. How I shall get to the Boats I cannot devise, I think this March may make a vacancy in the 79th. by the Exit of.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most obedient humble Servant.
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

I have this moment received advice that the Enemy has taken Possession of one of the Deffiles between S^{t}. Thomas's and Calumba and have got some Guns there. I shall be obliged to dislodge them as there is no other road.

I thought Baptisto Paublo had been at Manilha long ago but find by a letter from the Baths, or Banids, which I received yesterday that he is still there for the recovery of His Health, I shall endeavour to get him on board some of the Boats before I leave the Laguna.

LIPA,
JUNE 15TH. 1763.

The Malecontents frequently assembling at Mandaloyan and S^{t}. Juan del Monte (which agreeable to the Minutes of a former Consultation were ordered to be distroyed by Captain Backhouse in his return) and becoming very troublesome a Party marched last night and burnt the Houses they had converted into Barracks. Mandalayan and St. Juan del Monte, burnt.

Received the following letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field. Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQ^{R}.
GOVERNOR & COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

This moment I received your letter of the 13th. Instant with the Duplicate of May 26th. enclosed, which is the first and only letter of that date I received from you.

I received your letter of the 6th. upon the 15th. and dispatched an answer, but by a letter from M^{r}. Brodie this Day I have some reason to fear that it has been intercepted.

Your former Instructions with regard to the Fort of Batangas were plain but you should consider that directions without means are of very little use, in the first place the Chinese would not accept of the Fort nor Garrison it without some Troops to assist them in the second, you neither sent me Men or Tool, or any implement whatever to demolish the best and strongest Walls on the Island of Luconia.

L^{t}. Bull is just arrived from Batangas and has put on board a Champan as ℔ enclosed you will please to order the Military Storekeeper to receive them.

If any Services is required between Pasig and Manilha and that you do not chuse Captain Mure should take the Command of it please to send some person to meet the Detachment at Pasig with proper orders my indisposition has rendered me incapable of any Service at present. Those Two Days I have been principally confined to my Bed and am so weak that I can scarce walk across my Room if I live to get to Pasig some rest and Medicine will be necessary I am lost for want of assistance in the letter.

I shall set out from hence the 19th. if possible. if I am not better I must be carried or drawn in a Cart.

Accept my best wishes and believe me

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most Obedient humble Servant,
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

LIPA,
JUNE 17TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

AN ACCOUNT OF AMMUNITION PUT ON BOARD A CHAMPAN FROM BATANGAS BY LIEUT. BULL OF HIS MAJESTYS 79TH. REGIMENT ON BOARD THE CHAMPAN WHEREOF ANTONIO IS MASTER.

32 Pound Swivells.
11 Pound Do.
52 Pound Do.
6 Barrels of Gun Powder.
190–2 Pound shott.
130–1 Pound Do.
2115 Musket Balls.

(SIGNED) JOHN BULL LT.

IN HIS MAJESTYS 79TH. REGIMENT.

Sent the following letter to Captain Backhouse Commanding in the Field.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING IN THE FIELD.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 15th. and 19th. Instant.

Letter in Answer Champans sent up Mr. Sefton to Land at St. Pedro Macate to disperse the Rabble.

The Cumberland Half Galley to remain in the Lake.

We are of opinion that the Quantity of Rain that has lately fallen, the Bar of Tagey River will have Depth of Water sufficient for the Galleys, we are however to facilitate the Transportation of your Detachment across the Lake sent up Champans which will likewise serve to return the Troops to Manilha should your indisposition prevent you from repairing hither agreeable to our former Directions you may remain at Pasig putting the whole under the Command of Captain Mure with orders to him to land Lt. Sefton with 30 Europeans and Some Sepoys at St. Pedro Macati where a party of Ladrones are assembled and from thence he is to march by Land and to endeavour to clear the Country of any Malecontents he may obtain Intelligence of.

Should the Half Galleys get into the River One is to be put under the orders of the Commandant at Pasig who will provide her with men to keep the Lake in Awe and prevent the Enemies getting Provisions from thence but if the River should be too shallow a small party must be left in each for their protection

The Surgeons Mate is to remain at Pasig and any Medicines he may have occasion for on his Indenting for them shall accordingly be sent.

We wish you better health and are

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
GOVR. &Ca. COUNCIL

MANILHA,
20TH. JUNE 1763

— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* —

21

Several Boats in this passage down the River having been Stopt by some of the Rabble assembled in the Houses adjoining to the River which prevented the Indians from supplying the Town with Provisions Lt. Thomson with 21 Europeans and the Sepoys Cavalry marched to distroy their Places of Resort. The Cavalry came up with a party of the Enemy and killed 7 or 8 French Deserters Several Spaniards and Guatchinangoes and many Indians.

7 or 8 French Deserters Several Spaniards Guatchinangoes and Indians killed by a party of the Cavalry.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THURSDAY [*sic*] 21st. JUNE.

Major Fell acquaints the Board that the Governor has assembled them at his request, that he might lay before them, letters he had received from Captain Brereton of His Majestys Ship Falmouth, accusing Mr. Faillet of writing to the General of Batavia a letter which he has in his Possession charging the English with the most enormous Cruilties even after the Capture of Manilha and reflecting very greatly on Mr. Cornish also acquainting him with the seizure of a ship belonging to him by the Admiral which might have endangered the Sabut Jung, and by her Detention have greatly distressed the Garrison, and in consequence requiring him to be sent on board the Falmouth as a dangerous man.

Charges against Mr. Faillet.

The charges is positive against Mr. Faillet but untill the Originals or attested Copys are communicated to the Board they cannot proceed any further than confining him and ORDERED accordingly that he be put in Custody in the Citadel.

Secured in the Citadel.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY PARSONES, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THURSDAY 23rd. JUNE 1763.

A Manifesto in Answer to Mr. Anda's of the offering a reward for the Persons of the Governor Messrs. Smith and Brooke, Read and approved as follows.

Manifesto.

Whereas Senor Simon Anday Salazar late one of the Judges of the Royal Audience the pretended Governor General of the Phillippine Islands lately published a Manifesto setting forth, many unjust, Scandalous and Injurious Falsehoods, to alienate the minds of the People from the British Government, by accusing the Governor and Council of these Islands of having illegally declared him a Rebel to their Britannick and Catholick Majesties of having offered a Reward of 5000 Dollars to any Person or Persons that might bring him in dead or alive, and of other great and enormous Crimes and in consequence thereof offering the sum of Ten thousand Dollars to any Persons that may deliver to him, dead or alive either the Governor Messrs. Smith or Brooke (of his Council) And whereas in a former Declaration he charged the British Nation with carrying on a piratical and cruel war, and paying no regard to Faith, religion or Truth, and even threatned with Death any persons who

should supply them with Provisions &ca. We Dawsonne Drake Esqr. &ca. Council to confute the above false and infamous aspersions which the Ovidore Anda endeavours to reflect on the British Name, and to convince the whole world that in the most distant parts of the Globe they strictly adhere to the Rules of War, practised among Civilized Nations, never deviating from those principals of Honor, Justice and Humanity, which characterize the British Nation, as also to clear themselves from Imputations they would blush to be thought guilty of. They will expose to the publick the perfidious cruel and unprecedented Conduct of the Ovidore and his adherents. In the first Place Senor Anda in a Manifesto published at Bacalor in January, stigmatises his Britannick Majesty's Forces, with the names of Pirates and Robbers, acting in open Contempt of Publick Faith, Religion or Humanity. The Injustice and scandalous Falsehoods here advanced are easily disproved, since had the English Troops the day of the Assault of Manilha, been actuated by cruelty and Revenge, animated and excited as they were, by the bloody and Inhuman Assassination of Mr. Fryer, a Lt. of one of his Brittanick Majestys Regiments (the 28th. of September last) going towards the Town under the Protection of a Flag of Truce, sacred by the Laws of nations, was in violation of the Publick Faith, barbarously murdered by Savage Indians, who were called the Royal Troops of his Catholick Majesty, as well as justly incensed by the firing of the Spaniards and others out of the Town House, which killed and wounded even after General Draper had ordered Quarter to be given and by the Death of Major More who at the Head of a Detachment at the Royal Gate, was cruelly killed by the very people whom he so humanely offered to spare, when a single Platoon would very likely, have effectually destroyed them. Can it be supposed that if they had then inclined to Revenge, Passion, and Cruelty as is represented of them any of those Gentlemen who have since perfidiously broken their Paroles of Honor, would now be alive to join him in thus falsely accusing them! No in all Probability, from any other Forces than the English, in whom bravery is always accompanied with Humanity, they would have met the Fate which by the Customs of war, Places taken by Assault are liable to.

The Ovidore Anda thinks himself greatly injured by having been declared a Rebel to His Catholick Majesty, but when, in Disobedience to the repeated orders of the Archbishop, his Superior the late Governor of these Islands, he persisted in refusing to repair to Manilha to conform to the Articles of the Capitulation, in which he was included as one of the Royal Audience and contrary thereto, without any authority or Commission from His King, or the Archbishop his Representative set himself up as Governor and commenced a cruel and destructive War in what other Light but as a Rebel could the English regard him? he now pretends to have been sent out with a Commission for that purpose, but had that been the case, would not the Chief of his Nation and his Catholick Majesty Representative have publickly declared it, would he have commanded him to repair to Manilha and submit to the British Government or would he have looked upon him as a Rebel as Mr. Anda acknowledges he did. The Ovidore in his last Manifesto also charges the English Government with having caused the Cannon taken at Bulacan to be exposed under the Gallows as a reflection on his Catholick Majesty and of aspersing his Troops with the name of Rabble, with regard to the first They declare they have and always shall respect His Catholick Majesty, as a Crowned Head, but that they did not look upon the Cannon (as belonging to him but rather to Malecontents whose evil Intentions) if persisted in must end in the Ruin of the Country, and of course could not have been meant, (even if it had been as they report) to reflect upon the Spanish Nation, they further declare that they are unacquainted with any Orders given for that purpose, and that they were only exposed to publick view, to convince some Spaniards and others, that Bulican had been taken which, notwithstanding the many proofs that appeared, they were so infatuated as not

to believe, with respect to the other part of the Charge, they cannot think the followers of Mr. Anda merit any other name than Rabble, as they are composed of Indian vagabonds, Robbers Assassins and a few Deserters, headed by disorderly and irreligious Fryers (who contrary to the Canons of the Roman Catholick Church, take up Arms) by persons who under the Appellation of Gentlemen signed to Paroles of Honor which in violation of so sacred an Engagement they soon after broke, and by others who have been the very dregs of the People, as may be instanced, particularly, in one named Augustine, who not long since served the Archbishop in the station of a Coachman. Can such Troops headed by such Leaders deserve any other name? especially when they adopt measures which have always been justly attested by civilized Nations and when the Head of them Mr. Anda scruples not to reward Assassins which may be instanced in the murder of Mr. Campbell an Officer of his Majesty's Troops, who riding out unarmed, at a small distance from the Town, was set upon by a Party of them, Barbarously killed, his Head cut off, and carried in Triumph thró the adjacent villages, as was confessed by one of the accomplices at the time of his Examination and the Chief Perpetrator of this most execrable Fact, (as they are informed) presented by Mr. Anda the pretended Governor-General with a Baston or Cane, and made Captain of a village, are these Practices becoming the Spanish Nation? nor will his most Catholick Majesty countenance his subjects, for actions which cannot, but be justly held in abhorrence over all Europe when such barbarities are unknown.

The false and injurious manner in which Mr. Anda positively charges the Governor and Council with having offered the sum of Five thousand Dollars for bringing him in dead or alive is as astonishing as the measures he adopts are infamous but to refute his mean and ill grounded Aspersions, they need only refer to the annexed Manifesto in the Spanish Language (Translation of which accompanies it) wherein it is particularly expressed that it shall be only on Condition " *quenas entriequen su persona, sin quitarle la vida* ", it therefore clearly appears that the whole is a base and unjust accusation calculated by Mr. Anda, to mislead the minds of weak People and to cover his base Designs of encouraging the Spaniards and Indians under the protection of the English Flag barbarously to assassinate the Governor Messrs. Smith and Brooke for which his Britannick Majesty will undoubtedly demand Satisfaction. Proceedings, detestable and execrabe which would much better become the Head of a Banditti, than the Person who pretends to call himself the Chief of the Spaniards in these Islands, which will every where be abhorred and always remain an Infamy to him who encourages such cruel Measures and to those if any such there are who endeavour to justify them.

The Governor and Council cannot help remarking, that the most probable Consequences that will result from the continuance of the Faction in Arms, will be the Effusion of much human blood and the destruction of the whole Country, since it never can be expected, that undisciplined Troops headed by Persons unacquainted with the Military Art and unprovided with Cannon or Ammunition for a siege will make themselves Masters of Manilha, or oblige the English to abandon their Conquests, the more so, as the treacherous Practices of several of the most eminent among the Spaniards, have been discovered, and thereby put them on their Guard, And should ever the Islands be restored to the Crown of Spain, their monarch will find himself either obliged to abandon them to the Indians, or to reconquer them, at an immence Expence of Treasure and Men. The Governor and Council further observe that of the Chiefs of the Malecontents Mr. Anda (as before recited) acknowledges himself to have been declared a Rebel by the superior of his own Nation the Ovidore Galban with leave went to the Provinces to Fetch his Family and contrary to his word of Honor sacredly given, never returned and the Fiscal in violation of the most

solemn Oaths absconded and joined Mr. Anda as had done long before the Marquis of Montecatstro and many others. These Persons, they are informed, endeavour to apologize for their Elopement by saying that all obligations are mutual and by pretending that the English not having fulfilled their part of the Capitulation they were of course at liberty to follow their own inclinations but however species these Pretences may appear, they can only mislead those who are desirous to be deceived by such false Arguments for altho all obligations are mutual, yet in paroles of Honor, they have no Connections with Capitulations, or other Engagements of that kind since nothing more is thereby intended, than granting the persons whom they judge worthy of such Indulgence, an Exemption from close confinement, while therefore that is allowed them their obligation is binding. Every Gentlemen made Prisoner could expect no other Treatment than that of a private Soldier, had not custom to render less severe the calamities of war, granted to such whose Honour they thought might be depended upon the liberty of certain Districts entirely at the pleasure of the Conqueror and Paroles of honor have always been held sacred, because a Breach of them, would have again introduced all the Rigors of former wars and made the Sufferers, equally unhappy with the Inhabitants of those Countries where the consequences of victory are their Extirpation and the entire destruction of whole Provinces.

The Governor and Council think it necessary also to observe that Senor Anda in Defiance of the Law of Nations protects such as have broken their Paroles and encourages all Spaniards &ca. in violation of every thing that is sacred to join him on pain of being otherwise treated as Traytors that he has actually carried off by force, several Spaniards, Prisoners of War to his Britannick Majesty (among others Captn. Gustambide &ca.) that he rewards the murderers of the English with large sums of money as has been represented that he has most cruelly Executed for the Crime of Treason Mr. Osario a Man who had long been known to have been disordered in his Senses and consequently incapable of such an Offence, as also many others for no other Crime than being Menial Servants to the English most cruel inhuman and unchristian like manner having caused a great number of Chinese to be masacred in cold Blood for no other reason than because some of their Countrymen acted nuetrally and served under the Protection of the English Government and there are strong reasons to believe that some of his Partizans have not even crupled [*sic*] to attempt making use of Poison to carry on their wicked Designs. Let these proceedings of the Faction be compared with the Clemency of the English, who notwithstanding they were justly incensed by the Cruelties of the Indians and Spaniards during the seige, no sooner had got Possession of the Town, Than their Resentment subsided, and they granted to them the most favourable Conditions they could in their situation have reasonably expected, who, altho by the said Capitulation they bound themselves to pay the sum of two millions of Dollars in ready money and two millions more out of the Treasure of the Galleon Phillipina, consented on their pleading Inability, to take one million and afterwards notwithstanding they did not comply therewith, nor even with the Quotas they assessed themselves and it was notorious they had not contributed according to their abilities, yet on their representing that it was impossible for them to fulfill their Engagements, Bills were agreed to be accepted on His Catholick Majesty's royal Treasury tho the Phillipeno's Treasure which was to have goné towards compleating the ransom had been fraudently [*sic*] and contrary to the articles of the Capitulation and the orders of the Archbishop carried to Senor Anda, and althó many of the Spaniards have on several Occasions given convincing Proofs of their perfidious Conduct as in the beforementioned instances of the Fiscal and the Ovidore Galban the Elopment of the Marquis de Montecastro, Captain Alvarez and many others and by the Treacherous correspondence discovered carrying on between Mr. Villa Corta the only remaining Ovidor and

Mr. Anda, yet did not they sufier these reasons to induce them to treat severely those who remained, but still continued to use every means in their Power to alleviate their misfortune so well persuaded therefore are the Governor and Council that Justice Honor and Integrity have ever guided them in all their Transactions, that they with pleasure submit to the Justice of the impartial part of Mankind. They do declare in the strongest and most solemn manner, that they have constantly endeavoured to restore Peace and Tranquility to these troubled Parts, and that notwithstanding the unfaithful behaviour of many of the Spaniards which have obliged them to adopt measures by no means agreable to their inclinations, they will do all in their power to protect such who regarding their solemn Engagements continue faithful to their most gracious sovereign and that they will grant them every Indulgence consistant with the circumstances of Affairs to soften the Calamities they at present unavoidably labour under Dated at Manilha the 6th. Day of June in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God Great Britain France and Ireland King defender of the faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

Received the following Letter from Captain Backhouse. JUNE 23D.

To DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR & COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I am this Instant arrived at Pasig with the Detachment, exclusive of 1 Serjt. and 12 men who I have left as a Guard to the Cumberland Galley which cannot be taken out of the Laguna, till the depths of water are considerably increased the small one has been got down merely by force, tho every thing was taken out of her I am afraid she is damaged. Letter from Captain Backhouse.

Be pleased to hang your Intelligents who traced you out the line of march for the Treasure of the Phillipina from Luban * to Bacalor as he has deceived you, and is a most damned Lyar, not a single Dollar has yet arrived at that Place. The first convoy are past but a few Days ago with 6000 Dollars I am not able to give you the particulars being in the most weak condition possible if I am able to sit up tomorrow you shall hear further.

A large Quantity of Rice and Paddy is now at Binian Tunisan and the adjacent villages, the Enemy who are in a starving Condition will soon lay hold of it, if measures are not taken to prevent them, at St. Paublo (the nearest Post they had to me) Paddy sold for 8 Reals ℔ Cavan and for 12 at Mahahoy for some time past.

The Troops require some rest and repairs. I am the only invalid amongst them at present. How are they to be employed. I am fully persuaded they may be made very serviceable out of Manilha, if they are called into the Garrison they can make but a trifling alteration. Sallys from the Garrison will not do. If you dare trust them to my Direction. I hope you shall not have much reason to complain at present and less when I am able to act.

Give me the best account you can of the present situation of the Enemy, some Champans and a few Seapoys arrived here last Night (Captain Mure tells me) how are they to be disposed of. Babtista Paublo is here and will soon wait on you.

I am with respect
GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JUNE 23D. 1763.

* Luban is an island on the North Western Coast of Borneo.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

24TH. Sent a Letter as follows

To Captain Thomas Backhouse
Commanding at Pasig.

Sir,

Your Letter of this day reached us.

Letter to Captain Backhouse. We have received Intelligence that a great Number of the Malecontents with several Guns are assembled at Guardaloupe or in that neighbourhood you will therefore endeavour to obtain further Information of them and then march with your whole Detachment to attack them and if your Indisposition should prevent you from taking the Command you will deliver it over to Captain Mure who in that case is to return with the Troops to Manilha when the above service is effected. Mr. Sifton with 30 Europeans Seapoys or more if you judge necessary is to proceed by St. Pedro Macati as in our former Letter to clear that and the adjacent villages of the Rabble.

We desire you will give Directions to the Officer of the Cumberland Galley to cruize of Binian Tunesan &ca or where you think most proper to prevent the Enemy from procuring provisions from those Places.

It was not our Intention to bring your Detachment directly into Manilha. We have services to employ it upon, which if your Health will permit you to proceed hither we shall on your arrival communicate to you.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manilha
24TH. June 1763.

26TH. Received two letters as follows.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
Governor &ca. Council at Manilha.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Backhouse. I received your letter of the 20th. Instant late last Night, and I have sent pursuant, to your Orders Captain Mure with the Detachment Exclusive of the Pasig Detachment five Europeans five Seapoys and one Artillery Man who are left as a Guard on board the Galley in the Laguna, I am not able to be more particular.

Babtista Paulo goes down with Captain Mure, any intelligence you receive from him may be depended on, he will not deceive you, but you should not let his Accounts Transpire so that the Enemy may know that they come from him.

I have one Person more up the Laguna who I can confide in he has given good and honest Accounts from time to time, the Enemy place much confidence in him which adds much to his vallue he gave me a full account of every step taken by the Enemy from the time they received your intercepted Letter till the Convoy and 60,000 Dollars past Moran a few days ago his Account and that of

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

Baptista agree very nearly if it had pleased god to give me health they should certainly seen me in their way they past Tytie yet Captain Mure had no intelligence of them.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

The small Galley cannot be of any use in the river at present as she can neither carry ballast nor Guns, when the depth will permit her to move she shall be sent down.

PASIG,
JUNE 24TH. 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your letter of the 25th. Instant and shall endeavour to find out the situation of the Enemy you mention and endeavour to advise you of them. Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

Yesterday I sent an Officer to the Cumberland Galley with orders to weigh in the night and get to a station where he cannot fail intercepting any of the Enemys Boats that may have come out for Provisions and this day I have dispatched a Champan for his Assistance.

I am quite unacquainted with the Nature of your plan the Season of the year is not proper for an Expedition into the Pampanga, the rains are beginning and will dayly increase, that Country principally composed of low marshes Paddy Grounds and Rivers the most you could promise by entering it at present is a Bulacan Expedition.

Those who have taken Pains to make you believe that the Phillipenas Treasure was arrived in the Pampanga, are your worst and most dangerous Enemys the same report was made Current in the Country where I was I well knew it was false and warned you of the Deceit in my former Letters you had it in your Power to prevent a single Dollar Getting into the Treasury of Senor Anda, how effectually that must have destroyed his Faction cannot escape your Penetration.

If you had given me leave to execute my Plan (and it had pleased God to restore my Health) I would have suffered the Tortures of an inquission if I had not both taken Mahahoy and Luban before the end of Next Month the Mallays were deserting by hundreds for want of Food when I had mounted the 20 men which I proposed, and the Rivers a little swelled by the rains, I should inevitably prevented them from getting a single Cavan of Rice either by land or Water, this by my Calculation must reduce their Force in the space of two or three weeks to a few Deserters and Guatchinangas when I should have sailed from Batangas to Mauban or from Calumba to Pasinghan landed at either of those Places Marched and attacked them with small Arms, those places should have been reduced before an Army or Detachment enter the Pampanga for this reason whenever Senr. Anda is forced from the Country where he now is, you may be assured he will fly (with his Adherants) to Luban where the Treasure is, as his last resource.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

I am extremely ill many villians are crept in near this Post since I left it, I have had an information this day they shall be disturbed soon, Chinese are employed as spies beware of them, my best wishes attend you and am with respect.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JUNE 26TH. 1763.

A Party marches out to Malinta.

Advice having been received that a considerable Body of the Malecontents had assembled at Malinta (distant about Mile) which they had fortifyd with Breastworks and several Cannon. A strong Detachment of Europeans and Seapoys with the Seapoy Cavalry and two Guns under the Command of Captain Sleigh marched out at Eleven this Evening to attack them.

27TH.

The Detachment arrived at Maissito situated at a small distance from Malinta about [*lacuna*] Clock this morning advanced to the borders of a Rivulet which had been reported to be fordable but on their approach they found it by the late Rains so considerably swelled as to render the Passage precarious and the more evidently so as it was impracticable to carry over the Guns and the Enemy were reported to have 20 large and small Cannon with all the Deserters there. The Commanding Officer thinking it therefore imprudent to put his Party to such risque to attack them returned this Evening. He exchanged a few shot with them which killed several of their Europeans and on our side Captn. Upfild with 7 or 8 Europeans and Seapoys were wounded.

returns

Captn. Upfild with several men wounded.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

JUNE 28TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Major Fell attends and lays before the Board, a Letter he has received from Captain Brereton of H.M. Ship Falmouth (inclosing Copies of Letters, wrote by Mr. Faillet to the several Gentlemen at Batavia) which is read as follows.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from C. Brereton demanding M. Faillet to be deld. up.

Some Letters having fallen into my hands from Mr. Faillet to his Correspondents at Batavia, wherein he takes the liberty of staining and aspersing the Characters of the Forces sent to conquer Manilha, and in a particular manner has injured and degraded the reputation of Admiral Cornish, I am therefore in his name to demand that Mr. Faillet, be sent immediately on board his Majesty's Ship under my Command as a Prisoner of War to His Majesty my Master in order to be sent to the Admiral the first opportunity that he may answer for his Conduct.

I have sent you Copys of his Letters that you may see what a Serpent you have had to deal with and am.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble Servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

FALMOUTH OFF CAVITA,
26TH. JUNE 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

Read also the inclosed Letters from which the following Extracts are translated.

To Mr. D. Espouget Merchant at Batavia.

Extracts of Mr. Faillet's Letters.

I now send you by Mr. Cavalho (who is a very amiable young Fellow) whom I have the honor particularly to recommend to you 216 Dollars the Produce of 21 of your Chests, and 2 Barrels of powder, which you was so kind to send a board of our Ship, happy with having sold them on my Arrival, without which they would have been the Prey of the English, who have reduced us to Beggary. Time, my dear sir, will not permit me to relate to you, the abominations committed by these barbarous Pyrates in this City which they have plundered and reduced absolutely desolate besides the Conveyance is not too sure, I shall therefore defer untill an opportunity by the way of China to acquaint you with what has past since their arrival.

Poor Placido's Ship has been confiscated and sold to the same English with her Cargo notwithstanding the protests made against these unjust proceedings and the Orders of the Governor and Council who opposed it with great heat, but Admiral Cornish abominable by his Principals, with his infamous sailors hearkened to nothing, but their insatiable Avarice to which they gave not the least Curb all the evils we have suffered and shall for a long time suffer can alone be imputed to those Plunderers for the Governor (named by General Draper the Glorious Conqueror of these Islands) by his Piety, Clemency and Generosity is the most amiable most sweet most compassionate and most generous of all men and suffers as much as we do at the sight of our miseries.

Seven hundred and twenty one Peculs * of Ebony were embarked on your Account on Placido's vessel which was on the point of sailing for China when the English Squadron appeared suddenly before the walls of this Place every thing without help has been the Prey of those Vultures.

Two Chests of your Beer 4 Chests of my Wine 2 Butts of my Beer I Box deaude vie a Chest of Anniseed A Chest of Oil of Olives a Box of 50 Cheeses, a Box of lambays and one of fine Handkerchiefs with a many other things have been the Prey of these Robbers.

To Mr. Radmaker
at Batavia.

The 8th the Breach was practicable at the Saillant Angle of the Royal Bastion, and notwithstanding the repeated advice I gave the Governor not to wait untill the last extremity to capitulate, as silly and ignorant Ovidor persuaded him to suspend the execution of it, and the 15th. they mounted the Breach, without the Loss of a man, just in the very moment that I had prevailed on the Governor to have the Chamade beat and a Flag of Truce hung out too late Determination the Place was carried and 150 men killed on their Entry, in cold Blood. The City even to its very foundations plundered and robbed, the Churches profaned, vigins [*sic*] violated, a thousand sacriledges committed, and so many other abominations as would make even nature blush and which give Horror to relate.

It was never heard, that the English (a Noble polite and generous Nation) abused their Victorys. These which have just conquered Manilha have behaved themselves like barbarous and unbridled Thieves. Admiral Cornish worse than the most vile and abandoned of all Pirates, has committed a thousand mean and unworthy actions, which would be unpardonable even in the most loose and despicable Sailor. Four months by this insatiable Thief has this City been pillaged and reduced to the greatest and most Miserable situation to which any city was

* It means a 'man's load.' It is applied as the Malay name of the Chinese Weight of 100 Katis (see Catty)—Page 690, Hobson-Jobson.

— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* —

ever reduced; all that we possessed, Moveables, Immoveables Cloths Linnin in general all that we had not about us, has been the Prey of his Vultures. The Ship and Cargo of poor Placido has been plundered confiscated and sold notwithstanding Protests and Juridicial and certify'd Declarations that the large [*sic*] destined for China belonged to the General at Batavia but nothing could satisfy the Avidity of this Thief.

We flatter ourselves that the Letters addressed to H. M. Bon the execrable Conduct of this Admiral by the City and Commerce of this Place, will make the English Nation scandalous in Europe.

Every thing has been robbed and plundered never was City treated with much rigor.

The Board of opinion that Mr. Faillet, cannot with propriety be delivered up to Captain Brereton.

The Board are of opinion, that they cannot with propriety comply with Captain Brereton's request, as he is a Prisoner of H.B.M. taken in this City, but as he has been guilty of most scandalously aspersing the British Name, Agreed that he be closely confined, untill he can be sent to Madras, or Europe, to answer for such ungrateful conduct he having always been treated with peculiar Respect.

but to be closely confined until he can be sent to Europe or Madras.

A debate arising, concerning the most proper Place for his Confinement, it is put to the vote, whether he shall be sent on board the Falmouth, (not delivered up) until a proper opportunity offers for conveying him to Madras, or confined in the Citadel. The Question is first put to Mr. Stevenson, who gives it as his opinion, that, as he has grossly slandered the English name, he should be closely confined and that the Falmouth appears to him to be the most secure Place.

Mr. Parsons thinks that it would be more eligible, untill he can be sent to Madras, to confine him in the Citadel from whence there cannot be the least reason to fear his Escape, than on board of Ship, as there have been frequent Instances of Prisoners having eluded the most diligent care and attention of their Guards. Mr. Brooke declares for sending him on board the Falmouth as he has scandalously abused every Person on the Expedition and it will likewise save the Governor from the numerous sollicitations he will otherwise be troubled with for his releasement as well as a means to frustrate any schemes he may form of carrying on an illicit Correspondence with the Enemy. Major Fell and Mr. Smith coincide in the same opinion, The Governor then informs the Board that as he has been guilty of ingratitude, and vilely traduced the character of the English in general, he looks upon himself as, and accordingly makes himself, accountable for him to his Superiors at Madras, for which reason, he cannot consent to having him sent on board the Falmouth, but that he shall be closely confined to the Citadel, and that his Daughter alone, shall have the Permission of visiting him, and that not without an English Gentleman being present. Such of the Council as are of a different opinion remark that what they have already said will stand as their Dissent.

Fresh Expedition against Malinta proposed. deferred until fresh Information be obtained. Captn. Backhouse recalled.

The Board are apprehensive that suffering the Malecontents to remain at Malinta, will be attended with bad consequences, and will not fail to insperit and encourage them, they therefore are of opinion, that if possible a fresh Expedition should be undertaken against it, but Major Fell representing that the Intelligence before given of the place was very deficient it is agreed to defer coming to a resolution on this point until fresh and better information is obtained and that in the mean time Captain Backhouse be directed to repair to Manilha, in case any fresh attempts be made to take the Command of the Detachment that may be sent out.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

—— *MANILHA, JUNE 1763* ——

Sent a letter to Captain Backhouse at Pasig as follows. 28TH.

To CAPTAIN THOMAS BACKHOUSE
COMMANDING AT PASIG.

SIR,

Having immediate occasion for your presence at Manilha to consult with you on Affairs of Importance we desire you will on receipt hereof deliver over the Garrison of Pasig to the Command of the next Senior Officer and repair hither as soon as possible. Letter to Captain Backhouse at Pasig ordering him to repair to Manilha.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
28TH. JUNE 1763.

Received the following Letter from Captain Backhouse Commanding at Pasig. 29TH.

To DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR & COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

This moment I received your Letter of the 28th. Instant I am sorry that my Health will not allow me the pleasure of waiting on you. Excuses himself on Account of Indisposition.

My disorder still continues, yesterday and today, it has been accompanied with a fever and Pain in my head. I expect with impatience the return of Dr. King who went some time ago to Manilha for Medicines.

If I were at Manilha in my present situation I could not attend your Council when I am able to move with safety, I shall obey your directions till then and ever believe me.

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful humble servant
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JUNE 29TH. 1763.

Sent a letter to Captain Brereton Castiliono of Cavita as follows. JULY 7TH.

To WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
CASTILIANO OF CAVITA.

SIR,

As we are of opinion that it is at present necessary to have a vessel cruizing off the Corregidor * to advice us on the Appearance of any ships you will please to dispatch Mr. Saulnier thither in the Sloop for the abovementioned service and to spare him a few seapoys for the security of the Vessel. Letter to Captain Brereton.

In the Month of March we appointed Mr. Mackayne Town Adjutant of Cavita, he for some time acted in that Capacity, but his [*sic*] lately we hear, been dismissed and Mr. Spencer nominated in his room, without our being consulted upon it.

As this is a very unprecedented step, we must desire you will cause him to be immediately reinstated unless sufficient Reasons appear to the contrary, of which a General Court Martial only can be proper Judges.

We are,
SIR,
Your most obedient Humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
JULY 7TH. 1763.

* It is the principal island in the entrance to Manila Bay lying over towards the North shore, and is 3¼ miles in length East and West.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

JULY 11TH. DAWSONNE DRAKE DEPTY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Expedition against Macavayan.

The Governor acquaints the Board that the Malecontents have abandoned Malinta and retired to Macavayan which to prevent their continuing too near to Manilha he recommends to their consideration whether it would not be eligible to attack them at that Place, where they have not yet had time to intrench themselves.

laid aside Out Posts to be taken at the Jesuits Gardens, Tondo & Quiapo, to induce the Inhabitants to return.

Major Fell represents to the Board many of the Garrison having lately fallen down, he thinks it would be running a great risque to no purpose. The Board altho with great reluctance are obliged to lay asside this necessary Expedition untill reinforced from the Presidency but to encourage the Inhabitants to return to St. Cruiz &ca. Agreed that the following Out Posts be immediately occupied. The Jesuits Garden by 20 Europeans the Seapoy Horse & 1 Gun under Lt. Thompson Tondo by an officer with 20 Europeans & 1 Gun & Quiapo by a Serjt. and 12 Seapoys. These will effectually prevent the Incursions of the Malecontents and appears most likely to invite the people to return to their deserted Houses.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

11TH. Came in the following Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse at Pasig.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse.

Had my health permitted you should been sooner acquainted with the particulars of what has been taken from the Enemy in the Laguna by the Detachment under my Command. The following is an Exact List the particulars are safe lodged at Pasig & in the Cumberland Galley, some of the shott was lost in the march from Lipa to Calumba, the road being very bad and the Horses and the Buffaloes often down this makes a difference between the present return and that sent you from Lipa.

One stand of Spanish Colours	1
One small Carriage Gun & 11 Swivells Brass	12
Gun Powder three hundred weight	300
Six Pound round shott four hundred & 1	401
Do. Grape two hundred & 28	228
Five pound round shott eighty seven	87
Do. Grape Twenty three	23
Two pound round Shot two Hundred & 67	267
Shot ..	1015 [*sic*]
Loose Grape two Barrels	2
Muskett shot half a Barrell	..
Swivel Cartridges fifty eight	58
Priming Horns Twenty two	22
Cartridge lases Eighteen	18
Fire Locks twelve most of them Good	12
Five large bales of Paper stampt with the King of Spains Arm for Commissions &ca.	5

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

Near five thousand Spanish Dollars Exclusive of what has been paid for the discovery of them 1 Tar of unwrought Plate which has not as yet been weighed it will run between one & two thousand Dollars 1 Trunk of Mens apparel most of them Laced.

Every Article in the above List was Buried in the Earth in separate Parcells and different Property exclusive of the loose Grape Musket Shott, some Arms & a small Quantity of the Powder. The Treasure which is mentioned above I took from 10 different People, some of which was burned in woods at least 20 miles distant from other parts where it was found. The difficulty I encountered and the pains I took to gain what is laid before you, must be left Gentlemen to your conseption as they cannot be expressed by your Servant.

The Pasig Detachment has received no Prize Money, for their many severe, signal, and good Services when I disembarked the 14th. April at the Banios or Baths. I found it absolutely necessary for the good of the extraordinary Service I was going on, to promise and declare that whatever Booty I took in that Expedition should be divided amongst them with equity and Justice. I hope you have no objection to my fulfilling my Promise by dividing the Treasure now in my Possession. I propose to do it in that manner which I flatter myself will prove agreeable to my Royal Lord and Master, to you, and to those who deserve it as much as ever Men did.

My Conduct from time to time where I have had the Honor to Command has met with your approbation be pleased to accept my best thanks for the good opinion you have favored me with if it had pleased God to give me Health and you to given me leave, you should had more reason to been satisfied with the service of

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Faithful and most
Obedient humble Servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

P.S.—I think I forgot to tell you that Padre Lucas came at the head of 300 of the Enemy to Tinivan the Day before I marched from Lipa here he knew that I must remain one Night he said a Mass and made an Oration to the People in the Church the Consequence of which was that every Soul Men women and Children fled from the Village and drove off their Horses Bullocks to the Woods this put me to some inconvenience several of my Buffaloes having died on the road the Party which I sent out brought in some of the Towns People who all declare that Poor Lucas made them Desert the Village.

PASIG,
JULY 9TH. 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse.

Late last Night a Champan came here from Benian (where they had been in quest of Paddy) with 1 havaldar and 7 Seapoys on Board they inform me that Captain Stevenson's Writer or Servant and 2 Men belonging to the Boat Landed and were taken by the Commissarys in the road between the Lake and Binean.

The Seapoys brought the Padre of Benian Prisoner for what reason I cannot Learn the Man and the Inhabitants of that place have always behaved well & are at all times extremely glad when our Troops are there to protect them if

— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* —

Paddy is wanted for his Majesty as the Letter wrote to the Padre set forth this method will not do to get it that part of the Laguna is the source or grain for the Enemy they have many Troops and Commissarys there who force the Country people to beat the Paddy into Rice and then carry it by Land not being able to do it by water as your Boats are properly stationed to prevent it.

I am amazed that the Seapoys who landed were not cut off the Town is a League from the Lake the Padre tells me that if it had been in his Power he would have landed the Boats with all his heart; but that the moment he had attempted without a sufficient Force to defend him and the Town during the time, he would be murdered and the town consumed this I know to be literaly true from the Nature of the Spanish Troops and the Damned Commissarys. They are still at Benian six thousand Cavans of Paddy this and much more you might had at a very reasonable Price when I occupied the Post of Lipa as there was neither Troops nor Commissarys then to disturb them at present you cannot get any without a sufficient Detachment Landed at the parts where the Grain is sending Seapoys in this manner may be of very bad Consequence and cannot answer any end. I have relieved the Padre being fully convinced that he is not to blame and the Seapoys who brought him very much.

I had information of a Commissary who had taken Post very near me on the River between this Place and Tagey, I sent out a Party last night and was so fortunate as to catch him and nine more. I am not as yet certain if all those are guilty. I have taken his Commission signed by Busto the 11th. of March 1763 and a List of his Soldiers who had Arms, they are 12 in number. This Commissary Juande la Cruize is a Chinese. Misteeze has done much mischief he acknowledges having brought to Patera (a Village between this and Tagey) 10 or 12 Chinese who he procured Protections for from Busto. My informant says they have Commissions and act as Spies upon all occasions.

I hope you have no objection to my Hanging this Villain, and every other Commissary that I can catch. Examples of this kind are absolutely necessary a few of them will make those Pests caution how they come, or act near us in my opinion they should never be pardoned but tuck'd up as fast as taken they stick at no acts of cruelty but commit all the outrages that Men can invent. His Commission and List of Soldiers was found locked in his chest this moment he tells me that he knows nothing of it, and that he is certain I made them last Night. How am I to treat his Soldiers I have some of them in Custody and hope to get the whole will all or most of the Chinese. Let me hear from you on receipt of this and believe me ever

GENTLEMEN

Your most faithful and most
obedient Humble Servant

THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
10TH. OF JULY 1763.

Malecontents assembled at Guardaloupe and St. Pedro Macate, burnt. Letter from Captn. Brerton at Cavita.

Information having been received that Parties of the Malecontents are continually assembling on the Banks of the river near Guardaloupe and St. Pedro Macati to prevent Provisions being brought down a Party marched out to disperse them, but not meeting with any, they burnt the Villages to prevent their resorting there in future received a Letter from Captain Brereton Capn. of Cavita as follows.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

To the Governor and Council
at Manilha.

Gentlemen,

I have received your Letter of the 7th. Instant, and have enquired into the Affair of the Adjutant the Commandant acquaints me he did not know Mr. Mc. Kain had received any Authority but what derived from him; indeed he now understands you sent Mr. Mc. Kain an order within these few days past dated in March last, which if he had seen he would not have superceded him. Letter from Captn. Brereton.

As there are no European Soldiers here but the Kings, the Officers plead the Priviledge of Nominating their own Adjutant whether they are right or not, I dont know, therefore I must beg to refer you to Major Fell to settle this Affair, and I must beg leave to observe that Mr. Mc. Kain is a very improper Person to act in that Station for two reasons the first is, that he has the immediate care of all the Seapoys, and the other that he commands a Separate Post, at the Land Post, which is a place of trust, and consequently requires his constand and Vigilant Attendance.

I was absent from the Garrison when this change was made of Officers, but I am informed that Mr. Mc. Kain talk'd of quitting his Employment, being sensible his Situation would not admit of giving proper Attendance on the Battalion.

Not having heard from you in relation to the Pasig Sloop which was insinuated to me you wanted for another Service. I had cleaned and manned the Falmouth Schooner from my own Ship, and sent her to Cruize off the Merabellas a few days ago; I shall therefore send the Pasig to Marigondon, to fetch some Cattle up for the Garrison and Ships, who have been without Beef those three or four Days.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant
Wm. Brereton.

Cavita,
11th. July 1763.

Sent a Letter as follows to Captain Thomas Backhouse at Pasig.

To Captain Thomas Backhouse
Commanding at Pasig.

Sir,

Your Letters have been received and in answer to what you write concerning the Commissary and his People We must acquaint you that as Pasig is an Out post—where the Troops are in a manner looked upon to be in the Field, we are of opinion that during the present troubles, all Crimes committed there, should be punished on the Spot, we therefore leave it to you to punish him for the Crimes you may find him guilty of, as the Law or Customs of war allow in such cases. Letter to Captn. Backhouse at Pasig.

With regard to the Division of the Prize money of which you write us it remains not with us to determine these Points however we cannot but remark that on the Coast of Choromandel when Captures have been frequently made, the Amount has always been deposited in the Hands of Agents until His Majestys's Royal Pleasure be signify'd thereon which we apprehend would be the most eligible Method you at present can pitch upon.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Dawsonne Drake.

July 14, 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

JULY 15

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
J. L. SMITH, R. E. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENY. PARSONS.
WM. STEVENSON.

Read the following Letter from Captain William Brereton of H.M. Ship Falmouth.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&CA. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Extraordinary Letter from Capt. Brereton of His Majestys Ship Falmouth demanding Mr. Faillet in His Majesty's name. Hints that his Escape will be wink'd at.

I have this moment received your Letter of 11th. Instant, and tho you have not known a Precedent of Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, or Fleets having Authority over Prisoners taken at Land, I am to acquaint you Gentlemen, that where such Commanders of Fleets or a Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet is the Senior Substitute of his Majesty such Officer has undoubtedly a right to Demand any Prisoners of War to His Majesty having just reason for so doing.

If General Draper did not take Mr. Faillets Parole of Honor he seems to have read him better than you have done; as his conduct has fully Evinced he has no sence of the word.

I cannot conceive you can be invested with any Power to trust on Parole, withhold or dispose of his Majesty's Prisoners especially when he is charged with having injured the Honor of the King's Forces a charge you have neither power nor right to take cognizance of.

Therefore as Admiral Cornish's Name has no weight with you; I demand in the Kings name that Mr. Faillet be immediately sent on Board His Majesty's Ship, I have the honor to Command, as the only Place of Security for his Intrigues, for I know he has corresponded with a Person in Manilha since he has been in Confinement should you take upon you to refuse this demand, and Mr. Faillet should escape (which I have great reason to think would be winked at) you must be answerable to His Majesty for all the consequences resulting from such detention.

Should you think Mr. Faillet safer on shore than on board, I desire the Prisoners sent on board the Squadron under my Command from Manilha may be immediately sent for, for I will have nothing more to do with them, as his Majestys Ships shall not be made occasional Prisons.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient humble Servant
WILLIAM BRERETON.

FALMOUTH OFF CAVITA,
14TH. JULY 1763.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

Read the following Answer prepared thereto.

To William Brereton Esq^r^.
Commanding His Majesty's Ship Falmouth.

Sir,

Your very extraordinary Letter of the 14^th^. Instant reached us the following Day, since you pretend to assume an authority on shore, which appears to us quite incompatible with your Station as Captain of His Majesty's Ship Falmouth, we must observe to you that after the delivery of Pondicherry to the Company altho Admiral Stevens was actually present, the Prisoners taken there gave their Paroles of Honor to M^r^. Pigot the Governor of Madras or to M^r^. Du Pre the L^t^. Governor of Pondicherry and that M^r^. Cornish who we presume was as well acquainted with and as Zealous of the Rights and Prerogatives of His Majestys Sea Officers, as you can possibly be was so fully convinced of our Authority in this respect that in a Letter he addressed to the Governor the 7^th^. February he particularly recommends to him to make the Officers give their Paroles and the Civil Inhabitants take the Oath of Allegeance to His Majesty. Letter to Captain Brereton in answer.

Whether General Draper thought M^r^. Faillet unworthy of being trusted with a Parole of Honor or how far our Authority extends, are Points, we think quite unnecessary for us to discuss with you, but surely Sir when General Draper pursuant to the Orders of His Majesty delivered over to us the Representatives of the E. I. Company the City of Manilha with its Dependencies as a Deposit, the Prisoners made in the Place, of course became subject to us, and you must give us leave to add that when the Admiral stationed you here, we apprehend it was to assist in maintaining the Acquisition and not to interfere with our Government, or to dispute our Authority we are accountable to His Majesty and the Company and to them alone for our Transactions and the Prisoner having reflected on the Nation we think it our Duty, as the representatives of that Nation here to have him safely conveyed to Madras or Europe by the first opportunity and we therefore cannot surrender him to you.

We have thus explained to you our Sentiments, with regard your Power of acting on shore, as also of the Impropriety of our delivering up the Prisoner; but however desirous we are of avoiding Altercations, we should be wanting to our Employers, as well as to our own Public Characters, were we to pass over unnoticed the extraordinary manner of your addressing us if we are surprized at the unbecoming Stile which runs thro the whole of your Letter; we have much greater reason to be so, at the indecent and groundless Insinuation which you have thrown out for you Scruple not to say that you have reason to think the Escape of M^r^. Faillet will be wink'd at we are at a Loss to conceive your meaning, but as you address yourself to us, we cannot but look upon it as a Reflection on the whole Board; in consequence of which, we must insist upon your explaining yourself, as also of your producing the Confirmations, you have to support what you thus assert; or we shall regard the whole in no other Light, than groundless and false Aspersions, which you have been guided to advance, for the gratification of your private Resentment against some Members of the Board —If you cooly reperuse or reflect upon the Contents of your address the Impropriety of it, we are persuaded must immediately strike you for if it is ungenerous to attempt to wound Persons in their private characters; how much more so, must it be to endeavour to blast those of Persons in publick Stations and if polite Language is due from ont Gentleman to another how much greater right have we Sir, as a publick Body to expect from it you, whom we have always treated, with all the politeness your rank in his Majestys Navy entitles you to.

It is with the utmost concern, Sir, that at a time when our situation becomes every Day more precarious by the increasing Power of the Faction in Arms, and when our utmost Attention is required for the Publick Good it should be

taken off by Altercations which can answer no other end than to raise and inflame private Piques and Animosities we are all embarked in one general cause wherein Unanimity is absolutely necessary and from a full conviction of which, we have often given up Points we should otherwise have taken Notice of. We have concurred with you in every Measure you have recommended, and we have strained every Nerve for the good of the Service. We may add that in all our Proceedings the only objects we have had, and ever shall have in view, are the Honor of our Sovereign and the Glory of the Nation, as well as the Interest of the Company and the Publick Welfare for which reasons we flatter ourselves with the general Approbation of our Superiors, and we therefore assure you, Sir, we are equally ready with you, to appeal to our Monarch whose gracious Disposition, we are Convinced will judge with Impartiality of the Equity and good Intentions of all our Actions.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. CL.

MANILHA,
JULY 16 1763.

Approved. Which being unanimously approved is Ordered to be copied fair and immediately forwarded.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

16 Sent a Letter to Captain Brereton agreable to the Resolution of last consultation as entered therein.

Received a Letter from Captain Backhouse at Pasig.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL
AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Capt Backhouse at Pasig I received your Letter of the 14th. Instant and should have answered it by the Bearer had my Health permitted. You may be assured that I shall not on any account whatever exceed the power and Authority given and authorized by His Majesty to Officers who are honored with a Command in the Field pursuant to the Customs of War.

The Methods that I have hitherto seen persued on the Coast of Choromandel with regard to Prize or Booty taken from the Enemy; are bad Precedents to be followed, as they are derogatory from the Customs of War in all Parts of the World where I have seen his Majestys Troops Employed at home during the time of the late Rebellion and in Flanders where His royal Highness the Duke, commanded the Allied Army. All Prize and Booty taken from the Enemy was immediately converted into Cash by publick Sale or otherways, and Distributed without Loss of time, to such Detachment Party or Picket, who had the Fortune to take it by this method a proper Spirit was always Mentained in the Troops. No Mulingerers such only in Hospitals as were really ill indeed whenever Voluntiers were wanted for any desperate Service the whole Army were ready to turn out. If such methods were found necessary at home, and on that Part of the Continent where recruits could arrive from England in a few Days How much more necessary Gentlemen are all Methods of Encouragements in your present Situation.

I never saw a Soldier but what would rather have one Dollar in hand than forty in them to any Agent upon Earth, the Detachment who were under my Command in the Laguna deserve much, they were promised a just and speedy

share of all they took. Is the small sum now in Agitation worthy the risque of Discontent and Desertion the greatest General in the world as yet produced have made it their Study to avoid souring the Tempers of their Troops well knowing that Noble Service cannot be performed by discontented Minds.

I am greatly surprized at your thinking it most Elizable [*sic*] to throw the right of those good and Gallant Men into the hands of Agents till His majestys pleasure should be signified. The royal Heart of my King and Master must ever approve of such proceedings as are for the good of His Service and the Honor of his arms, and more particularly so when they are Conformable to the Rules and Customs of War.

I have said more on this Subject than I intended it may be of some use—Reflection will soon shew that every method you can think of or invent, is at this present Juncture necessary to encourage and attack the Troops. Many things contribute to make me think that I shall never be fit for active Service on this Island. Yet I plainly perceive that without brisk service and Judgement in the Field you may live many years in your present situation or a worse one.

I have been greatly distressed by the Cries and Complaints of the poor Inhabitants of Guarduloupe for some Days past they tell me that a Party of Troops came there upon the 8 Instant and immediately set their Houses on Fire that they plundered and consumed every thing they had for their covering and Support.

I have never known the Inhabitant of Guardaloupe in any fault since they acknowledged themeselves subjects to the King of Great Britain where Padre Corral with his Faction were there, many of those People Fled from thence and took sanction under my Protection at Pasig—after my arrival from the Laguna in obedience to your Orders I Employed two Men there whose Fidility I had made Tryal of before to bring the speediest Notice if any Commissarys or People in Arms took Post there. Those men and the Padre are willing to swear that they never saw from that time to the present any person there whatever in Arms, except the English and Malabar Troops I must be very idle indeed if any People had taken post so very near without gaining intelligence of them and I must likewise been very remiss in my Duty if I had not acquainted you with it pursuant to your Directions but this I can assure you that there has not been any Hostilitys committed there since my return from the Laguna, but let us suppose that a Commissary had come there with 30 or 40 Men in arms, how could those poor unarmed Wretches Prevent it, and how are they to Blame what end can it answer to consume a Number of those Bamboo Houses they are no Places of defence and of course cannot be any ways detrimental to us—War in her mildest dress is too severe where the Innocent fall in her way such Actions as those we should leave to the Enemy they can never be of use to us, as I am afraid they will be found inconsistant with the Honor of His Majestys Arms, if such acts as those are committed against his Majesty's Subjects without the greatest and justest cause, how shall we in future be believed or who will place confidence in us—the inclosed was given into my Hands yesterday I should be glad to know what Crime the poor Inhabitants of Guardaloupe have committed, and whether or no you would chuse to give such as are not left the Place leave to rebuild their Houses. I could assist them with some Articles if agreeable. I am most feelingly touched with their unhappy situation at this wet season of the year and am with the greatest Esteem.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful and most obedient Humble Servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JULY THE 16. 1763.

17

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

Major Fell applys for money. referr'd to Capt Backhouse for the Prize money in his hands. refused.

Major Fell having some days since applyed to the Board for Money for the Payment of the Regiment they referred him to Captain Backhouse for the loan of the Prize Money he has in his hands of the Captures in and about the Lake he (Captain Backhouse) refusing to comply with the Majors request and our Treasury greatly reduced by the Continual heavy Expences of the Garrison addressed the following Letter to Captain Backhouse.

To Captain Thomas Backhouse.

Sir,

Major Fell having lately apply'd to us for to pay the Regiment and the low State of the Treasury rendering it impossible for us to spare him any we referred him to you for the Loan of that what you have in your Hands. He now acquaints us he wrote to you on the Subject but that you refused it to him we therefore think it necessary to inform you that it is not in our Power to supply him with the necessary sums & as the Consequence that may attend the Non Payment of the Troops may be very fatal we now request it of you in the Name of the Company with which from the great Zeal you have always professed for the Service we flatter ourselves you will comply and you shall be repaid out of the first Treasure we receive but we must add that as you cannot but be sensible what may be the bad Effects of your refusing us the Money in present precarious Situation of our Affairs you will thereby make yourself accountable for them.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Cl

Manilha,
July 17. 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

July 24.

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Govr. President.
John Lewin Smith, Robt. Edwd. Fell.
Henry Brooke, Henry Parsons.
William Stevenson.

Proclamation read. to be transmitted to the Archbishop and the Commandt. of Cavita & Pasig.

Read His Majesty's Proclamation for a Suspension Received in the Packet from the Presidency of Fort St. George. Ordered that Copies of it be transmitted to His Excellency the Archbishop—William Brereton Castiliano of Cavita Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding at Pasig and that it be published about Town.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.

Sent the following Letter to His Excellency the Archbishop.

To Don Manuel Antonio Roxo
Archbishop of Manilha.

Illustrious Sir,

etter to the Archbishop advising him of the Suspension of Arms.

A Cessation of Arms having been agreed on between their Majesties the King of great Britain, Spain and France. We have the pleasure to inclose to you our Sovereigns Proclamation for the observance thereof which we beg you will cause to be made publick as soon as possible.

We are
Illustrious Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servant
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Cl.

Manilha,
24 July 1763

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

The same to Captain Brereton and Captain Backhouse.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT. JULY 25.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Read the following Letter from Captain Thomas Backhouse Commanding at Pasig.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your Letter of the 17 Instant about an Hour ago. I am afraid Major Fell has not acquainted you with the circumstances which laid me under the necessity of not complying with His request. They are as follows vizt. Before I left Manilha in the month of March I gave all the Money that I then had, into the hands of Mr. Garrisons for the use of the 79 Regiment since the begining of the said Month of March. I have neither received pay nor Batta therefore to answer my own private Expence I have been obliged to dip so deep into the small sums which I took that I am certainly considerably indebted to the Captures, as must appear by the Dividends, I have not a rupee of my own but what are in your own Hands and that of Mr. Garnons Deputy Paymaster. I am chose Agent for and by the Captors who have a just right to the Trifle now in my hands. I have laid your Letter before them as I did that of Major Fell their remonstrances to both are prety near the same; and such as appear to me quite necessary they are firmly resolved to have a speedy dividend after which every one of them are determined to give into the Hands of the Paymaster every real that they can possibly spare for the supply of the Regiment as will appear by the following Remonstrances. Letter from Capt. Backhouse reflects on the Board.

SIR,

Upon Perusal of the Letter from the Governor and Council; we find that they request the Money for the use of the Troops we cannot think but they are either ignorant of the small Sum that has been taken, or dont know our Intentions we therefore desire you'll acquaint them that every one of us has given into the Paymaster's hands already (for the use of the Service) all the money that we could spare and that whatever may fall to us from the Dividend shall be immediately Deposited in his hands, we therefore request that it may be immediately divided so as we may apply it to the aforesaid purpose, but firmly object against it being deposited in any other method.

We cannot from our own Judgement (and already knowing your opinion) think this unreasonable.

The consequence of the Money being paid into the Paymaster either in parts or in whole must be the same and no detriment to the Service.

We are
SIR,
Your most humble Servants
JOHN BULL.
FREDK. VINCENT.
PETER CRANCH.
WM. KING.

PASIG,
JULY 21. 1763.

— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* —

The Sum of Coined Specie now in my hands is short of 4000 Dollars not a Shilling of it my own had I twenty times this sum I should not Hesitate a moment in lending it to the Company or the Regiment; but I am determined never to lend the Money or Property of other People without their Consent.

I flatter myself that upon the strictest Scrutiny my Actions will be found conformable to the Zeal I have professed for the Service, the Interest and honor of my royal Lord, and Master has ever appeared to me inseperable from that of the Honorable Company in the East I have made no distinction I can justly answer to God and my King.

If every Gentleman in Manilha had Contributed from his own Property according to his Ability proportionable share with that of your Servant, for the use of the Service, you would not (I imagined) had occasion to apply to me in the manner you have done for the small sum of 4000 Dollars which I have no right to dispose of to you therefore cannot be answerable for any Consequences that may attend the refusal of it. As I told you before every shilling that I am worth in this Island is in your hands and the Service of his Majestys Regiment, therefore if the Paymasters are not able to answer my demands, I must have recourse to the Leaves of the Trees for my Support in a very short time. But still I have one recourse my Cloaths and other Implement are of some value I'll reduce them to one Coat by publick Sale, and pay my own Company till such time be otherways supplied.

Gentlemen any thing in my Power you may command except breaking my promise and word, had you been induced with those nice Sentiments that I might reasonably expected in all good Men, the moment I had made you acquainted with the necessary and just promise I had made to the Troops you would have urged me to fulfil it immediately in place of using means to render my promise of no consequence to the Army.

I must now beg leave to lay before you a Circumstance which I should been glad to have past over in Silence. You must remember Gentlemen, that when I was going on the late Service into the Lake you ordered me to use my utmost Endeavours to bring over as many of the Country People as possible to our Interest and Laws; and that I should promise and give them Protection as subjects to the King of great Britain this I soon perceived to be the most advantageous Plan possible, and spared neither Pains nor promises; I destributed your Commissions, the People Flocked to His Majesty's Standard in numbers, were soon sensible of the many advantages they enjoyed and seemed happy. You Gentlemen laid me under the absolute necessity of abandoning those poor unhappy subjects before their Enemys were subdued; and likewise under the Necessity of breaking the many promises of protection which I made. I marched and left them, the Enemy have since hunted them like Foxes, and hanged them as soon catched, the weight of this breach of Faith I hope will be placed to your Account; yet as the acting Instrument the Fate of those innocent People has made me unhappy and placed a Sting that can never be extricated from the Heart and conscience of.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Faithful and most obedient Humble Servant

(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JULY 24. 1763.

ordered to Manilha to explain himself and to acct for his behaviour.

As the Board cannot but remark that Captain Backhouse has taken every opportunity of treating them with Disrespect. Agreed that his former orders for repairing to Manilha be repealed that he may be called before them to explain his meaning and answer for his conduct.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

Received the following Letters from his Excellency the Archbishop. JULY 25.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR COUNCELLOURS
AND COMMAND^{T}. OF HIS BRITTANNICK MAJESTYS TROOPS.

SIR,

In Answer to the Letter of the 24th. of this Instant which was sent to me with His Brittannick Majestys Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms, and an Account of its having been ratifyed by the three Kings. This News so plausible, and well authorised is deserving both of through Credit and applause and I celebrate it in the highest degree, in hopes that shortly we shall have an Account of a firm and durable peace, between the three Powers. I acquainted the Military Officers who are in this City, with this news, and am informed your Excellency has done the same to the religious Orders and the rest of the Spaniards, I address and send it to the Pampanga directed to Don Simon Anday Salazar, and wish it may have the desired effects for the Service of His Catholick Majesty my Master and his vassals in these Islands, with the greatest Joy I repeat your Excellency my most affectionate Complements. Letter from the Archbishop acknowledging the receipt of the Copy of the suspension of Arms.

MANILHA,
JULY 25TH. 1763

(SIGNED) MANUEL ANTONIO
ARCHBISHOP OF MANILHA.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Yesterday as soon as I received the Message concerning the Keys of Tondo I ordered they should be searched for, but they could not be found, upon account of the person whose Custody my Clergymen left them in, being absent, so your Lordship may send Orders to the Troops to lodge in the Convent, and open the Doors but expressly forbid them to open the Doors of the Church, and that they may not profane it, or make use of it. Letter from the Archbishop.

I just received advice that the Troops sent to Quapo opened the Church doors and took up their lodging in it, which is the same as to profane it, and prevent divine service being performed by the Person I intend to send there for the instruction of that Parish, I shall be greatly obliged to your Excellency to the Councellours and to the Commandant to give immediate Orders that the Church remain free, and that the Troops may Quarter in the Curate's House which is large enough for that purpose.

I am most Affectionately &^{ca}.

MANILHA,
JULY 25TH. 1763.

(SIGNED) MANUEL ANTONIO
ABP. OF MANILHA.

With respect to the latter the Governor undertakes to confer with Major Fell concerning the Grievance complained of.

Captain Backhouse Commanding at Pasig being now in a better state of Health than for some time past and having in many Letters made use of very improper and unbecoming Expressions repeated orders for his repairing to Manilha as follows.

TO THOMAS BACKHOUSE ESQ^{R}.
COMMANDING AT PASIG.

SIR,

We long ago expected to see you at Manilha in obedience to our former Directions but finding ourselves disappointed and your last Letter as well as some former Ones being couched in very extraordinary Language and requiring Letter to Captain Blackhouse.

— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* —

Explanation we desire you will immediately repair hither for that purpose leaving the Command of Pasig to Lt. Bull in the absence of Captn. Mure whom we some time since appointed to succeed you.

We are,
SIR
Your most Obedient Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
JULY 25TH. 1763

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY 27TH. DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WM. STEVENSON.

Letter from Capt. Brereton. Read the 2 following Letters from Captn. Brereton of His Majesty's Ship Falmouth as also one from Capt. Thomas Backhouse.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I most sincerely congratulate you on the happy Prospect we have of Peace, being restored to our Nation, and that of France and Spain which was communicated to me by Admiral Cornish with an Order to Cease Hostilities from the 22d. of May last.

As I am invested with Authority to dispose of and recover the Captors Property the Admiral and the Gentlemen on the Coast, has recommended to me, in the strongest manner, to do it with the utmost dispatch, for their Advantage. As our Situation on this Island makes it absolutely necessary, that Hostilities should cease, between us and the Malecontents, I flatter myself your utmost Efforts will be used to Negotiate a Peace with Senor Anda, and his adherents, whereby the Spaniards in Manilha, may be enabled to pay the Ballance of the four Million Dollars, and as the Company is nearly concerned in this Affair, I make no doubt, Gentlemen but you will chearfully send your helping Hands to get it finished so soon as Preliminaries are signed, between you and Senior Anda if you will please to let me know, I will come to Manilha to demand the Payment of the Ballance.

I am getting the Kings Proclamation translated into Spanish, to publish throughout this District, which, I hope, will restore peace to us here, and that you may enjoy the same is the sincere wish of

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient huml. servt.
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

FALMOUTH OFF CAVITA
24TH. OF JULY 1763.

P.S.—As I may have frequent occasion to come to Manilha on the Business of the Agency I beg you will appoint a House for my Accommodation.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&C. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Extraordinary Letter from Captain Wm. Brereton concerning Mr. Faillet. I received your letter bearing date the 16th. Instant and as much astonished at its contents as you could possibly be with mine.

— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* —

The Epistolary Altercations you have forced me into I assure you Gentlemen, has caused me much uneasiness, and I have avoided saying many things that I ought perhaps not to have omited in the present War, to put an end to it, but you oblige me to tell you that you have not understood my Letter of the 14th. instant. In the common acceptation of usual Phrase, for I don't send in any part of it. I have pretended (as you call it) to assume any authority on Shore.

I have only in my Masters Name demanded one of His Prisoners, who has stained the reputation of His Forces, the Conquerors of the Phillipine Islands and not reflected on the Nation. He rather is lavish in his praises on the Nation, which makes us appear unworthy Members of that Nation that makes the falseness of his Aspersions the more Glaring. If the Affair of Pondicherry would bear any Comparison with the present one, Mr. Stevens's Supineness would be no rule for my Conduct, but I don't remember we had any occasion to demand a Prisoner there, And with respect to Admiral Cornish's sence of your Power over His Majesty's Prisoners, I beg leave to refer you to His Demand of Mr. Faillet, when he sent one of his Commissioned Officers to receive him. But since you quote precedents, give me leave to lay one before you of a Similar case with the matter in Dispute, that happened in the Companys Territories.

When Admiral Watson conquer'd Chandernagore, the Garrison by Capitulation were made Prisoners of War, and the Governor and Council as well as others had his Verbal permission to go to Chinsurah a Neutral Place, sometime afterwards the Admiral (hearing the said Prisoners corresponded with Monsr. Laws's Party in the Field) thought proper to recall the said Prisoners, and tho' the Dutch might have made a pretence of their being under their Protection they did not dare to dispute the Admirals Authority, Altho the French had not at that time given their Paroles of Honour; and when they came down to Calcutta, they were confind in that Presidency at the Admirals request and after having taken their Paroles altho Chandernagore was in the Hands of the Company some of the Prisoners were permitted by the Admiral to live at Chandernagore, with their Family's and used to come and go at the Admirals pleasure, nor could the Governor and Council at Calcutta, send those of the French to the Coast (in a Ship called the Restitution) till they had obtained the Admirals leave to do so and they were always considered as His Majestys Prisoners altho the Company advanced Money for their Support.

Thus you see, Gentlemen, the Governor and Council at Calcutta acknowledged the Admirals Authority over the Prisoners taken at Land by His Majestys Forces, and you must acknowledge Mr. Faillet was made a Prisoner by His Majesty's Arms before the Company had taken any charge of the Place.

Therefore Mr. Faillet is no ways subject to you whilst His Majesty has a Deputy here of any rank in His Service, more than to be obedient to your form of Civil Government.

I have discovered in all your Letters, that you seem to look upon the Company as Primaries, and consider the Kings right only as secondary, and exclude his substitutes from any controul whatever, I must observe Gentlemen, that however you may endeavour to degrade His Majestys Commission, you will not find me so passive an Admiral as to yield up any of its dignity.

You cannot point out to me wherein I have even endeavoured to interfere with your Government, but when you refuse a Lawfull demand which I make in the name of His Majesty, I shall stand justified by him in disputing your Authority for doing it, and whether you or I, am wrong His Majesty's Delegates I make no doubt will in time convince you.

I am now come to that part of your Letter where you complain of the style of my Address, if I have been wanting in that respect, I took the Hint from yourselves, and refer you in particular to your Letter of the 13th. of May where

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

you upbraid me with fancy'd Omissions &ca. as if I was in a State of Subordination Commanding one of your Paltry Vessels, not as a Deputy of His Majesty Commanding a Squadron of His Ships, and tho' my Castles are a Float, they are as respectable as yours and more to be feared and I should have thought Modesty would have let you own'd I have some little share in representing the Nation (which you boast of) when it does not interfere with the Companys Merchantile affairs but that indeed would be a presumption in me to expect when you would restrict, and lay down rules for an Admirals conduct.

But Gentlemen, I presume, when Officers of His (or inferior) Rank, are sent to protect and assist you, they are to do it, in every sence of the word. And Mr. Cornish might by the Authority He was invested with, work more powerfully by the influence of Majesty. This was Evinced in the Alcalde of Illocos, who was not satisfied with the Commission you sent him untill, He was install'd by one of His Majestys Officer and publickly Proclaimed in his Name. I do not mean Gentlemen, by repeating this, to lessen your dignity, but shew you that, even the Indians in this distant part of the World, have a due sense of Majesty.

I could tell you too, that when Admiral Watson reinstated the Settlement at Bengal, He always precided (by virtue of his Commission) at the Secret Committee for Military operations nor did the Governor of that Presidency and those entitled to sit at those Committees, disdain to wait on him at his House for His Advice in those Affairs and I can testifie he always held an exclusive correspondence with the Princes in that Country and consequently the India Company. Therefore you see Gentlemen, the Kings officers are not to be tied Down, in the manner you would dictate.

With regard to my suspicions of Mr. Faillet's escape being winked at, to use your own words, I dont find myself under the necessity of discussing that matter with you, but shall be ready when called upon by my Constituents to produce my proofs in a proper place.

I must once more in my Masters name, and in the name of His injured Forces by Land and Sea demand that Mr. Faillet be delivered up to me, And I must again repeat Gentlemen, that it is matter of the utmost concern to me, that you reduce me to the necessity of keeping up this dispute, however, I flatter myself I have given you such weighty proofs of my right to the Prisoner that you will give him up with the dispute which will give great pleasure to

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedt. humble Servt.

(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

FALMOUTH OFF CAVITA.
THE 24TH. OF JULY 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Backhouse at Pasig.

I received your letter of the 24th. Instant with the inclosed Copy declaring the Cessation of Arms. I published His Majestys Proclamation Last Night to the Troops at Pasig.

I am afraid our Situation is such that we shall not reap the same peaceable Advantages that their Majestys Troops do in other parts of the World. I Query if Senr. Anda pays the least regard to this Proclamation how are we to act with regard to those Commissarys, that the Country is Pestered with, I suppose they are not to be numbered amongst the Troops of His Catholick Majesty but as Banditti and out Laws to the King of Great Britain, being the most vile set of Robbers I ever beheld.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

The Violent Rains obliged me to bring down the Galley and Champan from the Laguna their uper Works want caulking very much, if you would order up proper People for that purpose it would be of great use to those Boat.

Give me leave to congratulate you on the News of the Welfare of Your Friends on the Coast and believe me ever.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most faithful humble Servt.
(SIGNED) THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

PASIG,
JULY 26TH. 1763.

Remarks of the Board thereon.

Altho Captain Brereton has given great reason for Discussion, as the Precedents he Quotes are by no means Similar, nor his Arguments convencing, yet the Board apprehend it will be more eligible to put an end to this disagreable correspondence by informing him that they cannot with Propriety and will therefore not deliver up the Prisoner, than by replying fully thereto-give him opportunity of continuing it. The Board however cannot help remarking that as he has refused to prove what he advanced concerning Mr. Faillets Escape being winked at, they can look upon the whole in no other Light than false Aspersions advanced by him for the Gratification of his Passion and Resentment against some of the Members of the Board.

Purport of a Letter to Captain Brereton.

Agreed that a Letter to the above Effect be addressed to him and also one to acknowledge the recet of his other Letter of the 24th. and to inform that Mr. Anda has long since been declared a rebel for which reason it is impossible for them to treat with him as Captain Brereton seems to expect they know no other Representative of the Spanish Nation than the Archbishop with whom alone they can negociate and to whom they have transmitted a Copy of the Suspension of Arms.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Sent two Letters as follows to William Brereton Esqr. Commanding His Majesty's ships at Cavita.

To WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

Your letter of the 24th. Instant has reached us.

Letter to Captain William Brereton Commanding His majesty's ships at Cavita.

Althó you have given us ample matter for Discussion yet as it can never produce the least good Effects as the Arguments you make use of are far from convincing us, and the Precedents you Quote by no means similar, we forbear taking any farther Notice of your Extraordinary Address, than to put an end to this disagreable Correspondence which has already engross'd too much of our time, by repeating to you, that we think We cannot with any Propriety and therefore will not deliver up the Prisoner to you. If we err in refusing to comply with your Demand (which we are well convinced we do not) it cannot in the least affect the Service, for it must answer the same end whether you or we send him to the Coast, and we therefore doubt not of standing justify'd in the Opinion of our Sovereign, who we are persuaded will judge impartially of us, from our Actions in General, and not from the Misrepresentations of any one person, but we cannot however conclude without remarking that bare Words without Proof are of no Force and that as you have refused to confirm what you advanced in your letter of the 14th. that you have reason to think the Escape of the Prisoner, will be winked at " We shall regard it in the Light we mentioned to

you in our Answer on that Subject, and Accordingly represent it to our Superiors who we persuade ourselves will endeavour to obtain for us, some Satisfaction for the reflection you have so injuriously and unjustly thrown on us.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&c. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
30TH. JULY 1763.

TO WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP FALMOUTH.

SIR,

Letter to Captain Wm. Brereton Commanding His Majestys Ships at Cavita.

Your letter of the 24th. Instant has been received we sincerely congratulate you on the Glorious Successes, that have in every part attended the Brittish Arms and which we hope will be crown'd by a happy and durable Peace.

We shall use every means in our Power concur with you for the good of the Service, but it is not possible for us with propriety to enter into a Negociation with Senr. Anda as we have long since declared him a rebel and always considered him in that Light. We know not of any other representative of the Spanish Nation than the Archbishop to him we have translated a Copy of the Suspension of Arms, with which he has acquainted Mr. Anda.

We shall give directions for providing you with a House and are.

SIR,
Your most Obedt. Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&c. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
30TH. JULY 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY AUGUST 12TH.1763.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Read the following Letters from Captn. Thomas Backhouse of His Majesty's 79th. Regiment and Capt. John Mure Commanding at Pasig.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

Your last General Letter required my immediate Attendance at Manilha to explain some parts in my former letters to you. I am unhappy in not being able since my arrival to wait on you for that purpose, and as my most dangerous

— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* —

Complaint has increased Hourly since I came here, Necessity obliges me to address you in this manner, and beg that you may send such Extracts from my Letters as want explanation that I may clear them up—but should not this Method prove agreable you will please to appoint an Hour when by some method I shall be conveyed to the Place appointed.

I must now lay my complaints before you Gentlemen as my present Situation affords no other Fountain of Redress. My Zeal for the Honor of His Majestys Arms the publick good and your repose, led me into the most active and severe Service, as a short Specimen I shall only tell you, than within the space of twenty one Days I made fourteen Night Marches Eleven of which no Officers but myself shared Fatigue—the Success that attended my Endeavours you have been acquainted with I do not mean to make ament [*sic*] of it but only to tell you that my constitution did not keep Peace with my Inclination, and I was seized with a most severe fit of Illness. Your order of March came to me at Lipa when I could not move from my Bed without assistance you were before acquainted with the weak State I was then in I left Lipa pursuant to your directions and endured more Pain in the space of two long Days march on Horse back than perhaps ever Man did in the same time, I arrived at Pasig the 23d. of June and sent the Detachment to Manilha the next Day in obedience to your Orders of the 21st. which I did not receive till the 24th. in the Morning. I acquainted you with the weak dangerous and ill State of Health I was then in, yet to my great surprize I received an order three or four days after to repair to Manilha, I told you that it was then out of my power but that as soon as my health would permit me to move with Safety, I should wait on you at Manilha —during the interlude of time between the 24th. of June and the 29th. of July 1763 I beg Gentlemen that my State of Health may be enquired into and the depositions of all the Officers in the Post at Pasig taken, the Surgeon and all the Non-commissioned who had recourse to me during that time by which I hope it will appear that you had no room for the injury you have done my Honour by your following Letter and further Proceedings.

To Thomas Backhouse Esqr.
Commanding at Pasig.

Sir,

We long ago expected to see you at Manilha, in obedience to our former Directions but finding ourselves disappointed, and your last Letter as well as some former ones being couched in very extraordinary Language and requiring explanation we desire you will immediately repair hither for that purpose leaving the Command of Pasig to Lieut. Bull in the absence of Captain Mure, whom we some time since appointed to succeed you.

We are
Sir,
Your obedient Servants

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake Govr.
,, J. L. Smith.
,, R. E. Fell.
,, Henry Brooke.
,, Henry Parsons.
,, Wm. Stevenson.

Manilha,
25th. July 1763

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

That I did not receive the original of the above Letter till the 29th. July, I beg that the Depositions of Lieut. Bull Cranch Ensign Vincent Serjt. Johnson and Corporal Hays may be taken when I received that Orriginal I was confin'd to my bed in the most Exquisite Pain upon so extraordinary a Summons I determin'd to leave Pasig the moment that I could be moved I acquainted the Officers with my Intentions and ordered my servants to be in readiness the next morning upon the 30th. July I set out in a Condition scarce fit to be moved from one part of my room to another but before I get clear of the Out Posts Lieut. Bull followed me to put in execution the original order of the following copy.

SIR,

I am ordered by Major Fell to acquaint you, that on receipt of this Letter you are to put Captain Backhouse under an Arrest. You are likewise ordered by Major Fell to take the Command of Pasig till further Orders, and to send Captain Backhouse Prisoner to Manilha to Answer such things as may be laid to his charge.

I am
SIR
Your most Obedient Servant
(SIGNED) WM. TURNER.

MANILHA,
30TH. JULY 1763.

TO JOHN BULL LIEUT. IN HIS MAJESTY'S 79TH. REGIMENT AID DE CAMP.

It may not be unworthy your remark Gentlemen that your Letter of the 25th. did not arrive at Pasig till the 29th. and that the order of Major Fell arrived a few Hours after it was wrote.

Cast your Eyes on those proceedings Gentlemen, and view me injured in Person and Honor, most inhumanly Dragged from my bed and room without being allowed the Priveledge due to the lowest Centinel or meanest Servant in his Majestys Service without being guilty of any other Crime but that of being rendered incapable of Duty by an indisposition acquired by the most severe Service that perhaps ever man underwent had not providence directed me to order the Galley out of the Laguna a few days before I must in consequence of your Proceedings be thrown into an open Boat by Lieut. Bull in a Deluge of Rain and of course perished in the River.

Your superceeding me in the Command of Pasig is of no other Consequence to me than as it regarded my Health, (I wish you had superceeded me in the first March I made from hence to that Post) but the Method and time you have taken to do it in cannot (I believe) afford Pleasure on reflection to some of you who have thereunto subscribed the severity that we endured in our March to the Attack of Pasig revived an old Complaint that has often been thought dangerous this occasioned me to be at some trouble and expence in making a Room & forming a small Garden in the most open part at a proper distance from the Post that I might have the benefit of free and pure Air this was the only Motive that attached me to that Place as to the Command I have had many greater in Britain by His Majesty's especial Order whilst I was a Lt. and my Conduct approved.

If it should please God to restore my Health the last thing I shall be ambitious of in the present situation of Affairs is Command; but at the same time I must observe that His Majesty's regulations, Orders, and the Customs of the Army gives me a just right as second in Military Rank to the Second Distinct Command in this Island.

—— *MANILHA, JULY 1763* ——

May I flatter myself Gentlemen that the Officers Non Commissioned and private who shared with me in this Service may not share with me in this my last reward, The Firm Chearful and Gallant behaviour of that Detachment deserves your thanks to the lowest Centinel.

That you may never stand in need of my service or Assistance are the most earnest Prayers of.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful and most Obedient Servant

THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 5TH. 1763.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your letter I send you the Prisoner you have wrote for, likewise all his Papers. Letter from Captn. Mure Commanding at Pasig.

I have given Lt. Bull leave for two Days to go to Manilha, about his own private business, who will be capable of acquainting you with any thing regarding the Post better than I can write at present.

There is one face of the Bastion Crait and will fall the first shot that is ever find from it, likewise about six foot of the Curtain tumbled down, should be glad if you would have me repair those works as they are much wash'd away with the Rains, not being properly Chinam'd.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
With greatest respect
Your most Obedt. humble Servant
JOHN MURE.

PASIG,
AUGUST 12TH. 1763.

Captn. Backhouse being greatly indisposed Agreed that an Answer to the foregoing Letter from him, be deferred untill the Recovery of his Health may the better enable him to account for such parts of his former Addresses as have given umbrage. Resolutions in consequence.

ORDERED that Captn. Mure be acquainted that such Works as are necessary be repaired but that the utmost Ecconomy must be observed thereon. Letter from the Archbishop.

Read a Letter received by the Archbishop from Mr. Anda as follows.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

The Suspension of Arms Agreed too by the Powers of War and their Allies who are concerned in the Restitution of a solid & true peace being so conformable to the publick tranquillity, and the miseries and Calamities of War so contrary to all humanity, I should be wanting to an Affair so sacred and respectable to deny admitting the Cessation of Hostilities settled between his Catholick Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty with the Court of England but the testimonies your Lordship has sent me are not according to the Method Copy of a Letter from Mr. Anda to the Archbishop refusing to conform to the suspension of Arms.

prescribed by Custom of War agreable to which the British Governor and Council should directly treat with me, and I with them in Order to agree on said Cessation, since by any other Method, his Catholick Majesty's party could not have any security for the Religious observance of the suspension without which Circumstance the Provinces which I govern in the name of His Catholick Majesty would be open to an invasion from the English who might make use of such pretences as they are not ignorant of and not consider themselves obliged to observe the Suspension of Arms; upon these returns, I ought not to proceed by the sole advice of your Lordship, who if you looked upon yourself as a Prisoner of War, as you are, would not have taken upon you an Affair which does not concern your Lordship, but the English & me, whose respective Troops are those which commit Hostilities upon each other, you should know that the Instructions by which the Governor, Council and the Commandant of the Brittish Forces acquainted your Lordship with the said Cessation, may be sufficient for you in your present condition, but not that I should abide by them, unless the said Brittannick Government direct them to me under their hands, to assure me of their sincerity in this Affair, as I would promise on my part in conformity to what has been treated off, & agreed upon by our respective sovereigns which should be punctually obeyed but tho your continuing not to acknowledge me as lawfull Governor (which the English would not have disputed if your Lordship had not encouraged it making yourself accountable for all the fatal Consequences) may be an obstacle to their sending me the justify'd Instruction relating to the Cessation and the truce. I shall have the satisfaction on my side that I shall have no fault in taking up Arms against Enemies who only in appearance shew their desire of fullfilling the Orders of their Sovereign and since the said Brittish Government has not sent me the Dispatch as a proof of said suspention and the security for its mutual observance by the parties of His Catholick and Brittanick Majesties. I ought not to expose myself to so plain an infringement, which tho I should not be answerable for any accidents that might attend it, except such as are not conformable to the Custom of War in the Method and from [*sic*] practiced in publishing Dispatches by different powers for the exact observance of the said Cessation which on my part I will observe on proper terms, but not upon any that may be detrimental to the party of His Catholick Majesty whose lawful Commander I am according to the Laws of the Indies.

Your Lordship may call to mind the Capitulation which was agreed upon by word of Mouth with General Draper at the time that your Lordship abandoned the Citadel for this purpose and when you consider that nothing of this has been observed, but on the contrary that each and every Article of said Capitulation has been directly Broken through it will not appear strange to your Lordship that this superior Government without having any Security for them Gentlemen should not suspend Hostilities only by a particular Advice from your Lordship who I wonder as he is in the territory of the English and their Prisoners should take upon him to give orders as Governor, authorised by his Secretary without considering that he has no right to do so upon Account of the want of liberty for the exercise of the Employs which your Lordship enjoyed before the taking of Manilha, nor to treat me as an inferior and by this unlawful Method, cooperate in the Maxims which the English would not otherwise pursue to the prejudice of the Interest of my sovereign and these Christian Provinces.

SIMON ANDAY SALAZAR.

BACALOR.
JULY 29TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

As Mr. Anda refuses to conform to the Orders of our respective Sovereigns for a Cessation of Arms unless he has assurances thereof from the Board, as well as that the English will not act offensively against him. It is debated whether it will or will not be eligible to notify the same to him by a publick Letter which at the same time should prevent entering into a Correspondence with him and it being carried in the Affirmative Resolved that a letter be prepared against next Consultation and that Captn. Brereton be directed to attend, that the Board may also have his opinion on the occasion. Resolutions in consequence.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

MONDAY 14TH.

The Governor lays before the Board the following letter prepared to Mr. Anda which being read, is approved and Ordered to be translated into Spanish. Letter to Mr. Anda read and approved.

TO DOCTOR DON SIMON ANDAY SALAZAR.

SIR,

Notwithstanding the many Obstacles that occur to prevent us from entering into a correspondence with you (the particulars of which we think it both unnecessary and improper to enumerate, or discuss at this time) yet, since you claim, as a Sanction for your taking up Arms, a right to defend these Islands for His Catholick Majesty altho it is notorious they were ceded to His Britannick Majesty by His Excellency Don Manuel Antonio Roxo the late Captain General and Governor and the rest of the royal Audience to convince you, how sensibly we are affected at the horrible Calamities, Your proceedings have brought on these unfortunate Natives; to prevent if possible the farther Effusion of human Blood, and to leave you no Excuse for pretending Ignorance thereof, we are from pure Motives of Humanity induced to take this publick method of acquainting you that even the right you assume for committing Hostilities cannot any longer avail you as a Cessation of Arms has been argeed to, and ratifyed by their Britannick Catholick and most Chritian [*sic*] Majesties in the manner specify'd in the accompanying attested Copy of the Mandate of our sovereign for that purpose given at his Court at St. James's and transmitted to us from the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as also to the Commandant from Lord Viscount Ligoniee Commander in Chief of all his Britannick Majesty's Forces this, We have already published to all the Troops, Subjects and Allies of our Monarch under our Government whom, we also now inform you we have under the severest Penalties strictly charged to forbear all kind of Hostilities against you and your Party unless in their actual Defence.

This Sir, we have discharged the Commands of our Sovereign, should you, therefore, after this our solemn declaration to adhere to the suspension, refuse to conform thereto, and still continue to act offensively, you, alone must and

— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* —

will be answerable to both Monarchs for the innocent Blood that may hereafter be Spilt, and all the other unhappy consequences that may follow, as well as for the Contempt you will thereby shew to their Commands.

We are
SIR,
Your most obedient servants
DAWSONNE DRAKE &C^{A}. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 14TH. 1763.

Agreed that Mess^{rs}. Smith & Brooke be deputed to acquaint the Archbishop with the Intention of the Board to write to M^{r}. Anda and that they propose conveying it thro' his means.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

16TH. Send a letter to Capt^{n}. Mure Commanding at Pasig as follows.

TO CAPTAIN JOHN MURE
COMMANDING AT PASIG.

SIR,

Letter to Capt^{n}. Mure Commanding at Pasig.

We have received your letter of the 12th. Instant and in consequence you have our permission for repairing such parts of the Works as are absolutely necessary but we must at the same time recommend to you the utmost ecconomy therein.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedient Servants
DAWSONNE DRAKE &^{A}. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 16TH. 1763.

Received the following letter from the Inhabitants of the City and the Members of the Commerce.

HONORABLE SIR AND THE COUNCIL.

Letter from the Inhabitants of Manilha desiring the Board to write to Mr. Anda.

The Inhabitants of this City and likewise the Members of the Commerce in consequence of the proclamation which your Lordship's ordered should be made known to us, by which the King of great Brittain declares and publishes a suspension of Arms, Agreed too by His Majesty the Catholick King our Master and the King of France, and we being desirous that said proclamation should have all the Effect that is intended by it beg your Lordships will please to send a Copy therefore in a Juridicial way to M^{r}. Anday Salazar who commands the Forces of the King our Master and to whom as your Lordships are not ignorant of are subject, and who obey him as their Governor Capt^{n}. General and royal Audience throughout all the Islands and places where the Brittish Arms have not reached we therefore protest that the evil Consequences which must infallibly result from not taking this Step should not redound to our prejudice nor be attributed to such as live thereabouts nor any other places not in Arms.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 11TH. 1763

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Signed by the Principal Inhabitants In answer to which by Order the Secretary summoned them to appear at the Pallace Thursday 18th. Ordered to appear before the Board. 17TH.

Received the following letter from Captn. Backhouse.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Least you should not already received information I take the liberty to acquaint you, that Senr. Solgado with all his Force, Spaniards Deserters Guatchuangs, sailors and Indians from Mahahoy has joynd Senr. Anda, he carried with him upwards of two hundred Men and Buffaloes loaded with Treasure— the first of my Informants left him between Loaban and Moran and would been here time enough to intercepted them at Tylie or Marakeena had he not been taken by some out Scouts of the Enemy in his way from Pasig here; he was Prisoner with them several days before he found an Opportunity to make his escape late last Night I had the same intelligence confirmed by a trusty Person from Marakeena who saw them pass there. Letter from Captain Backhouse Intelligence concerning the Treasure.

There is a possibility that a short space of time may shew you how necessary it was to have kept those Gentlemen and their force separate.

I am

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient humble Servants

THOS. BACKHOUSE.

PARIAN,
AUGUST 17TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THURSDAY 18TH. AUGUST 1763.

The Inhabitants of the City and the Members of the Commerce attending. The Inhabitants Present.

The Governor informs them that their Address had been laid before the Board, and that they had great reason to be displeased with their presuming to dictate to them, what they thought necessary in answer to which they replyd that they with much concern observe that their meaning has been mistaken since what they addressed to them was only intended as a Petition or request. The Board displeased with their Address. their Apology.

The Governor then proceeds to acquaint them that previous to the receipt of their representation they had in consideration of the Many Calamities to which the Inhabitants of this City are at present subject and to prevent the farther Effusion of Human Blood come to a resolution of informing Mr. Anda of the Suspension of Arms and that a letter had been accordingly prepared which is then read to them. Letter to Mr. Anda read to them.

The Translator having read to the Inhabitants the said letter in the Spanish Language the Governor adds that from the earnest Desire they have professed for Peace, he can expect no less than that some of them will voluntarily offer themselves to carry it but the Contrary happening and all unanimously refusing; they are dismissed with Orders select two of the Members to be the Bearers thereof to Mr. Anda. Desired to select Two of their Members to carry the said Letter to Mr. Anda and to present them to Monere.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Copy of the above to be sent to the Archbishop.

Mr. Smith & Brooke report to the Board that they Agreable to their Orders had waited on the Archbishop who was well pleased with the step they had resolved to take but desired to be excused from sending the Letter as it would give Mr. Anda an opportunity of again insulting him he however requested a Copy of the said Letter that he may transmit to his Monarch as a proof of the generous and humane Intentions of the English.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY 20TH. AUGUST 1763.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOUR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The City and Commerce present to the Board the following Letter.

HONORABLE SIR AND COUNCIL.

Letter from the City and Commerce refusing to carry the Letter to Mr. Anda.

In Obedience to the Orders we received from your Worships concerning the Petition and request We laid before the Council expressing our sincere desire to have the suspension of Arms attended with the desired effect we answer that being Prisoners of War we consider it is dangerous for us to take any step or interfere with any Business more than that of a pure and humble request such as we had the honor to lay before you for this reason we earnestly interest your Worships to excuse us from having a hand in any other Business but such as has been already transacted this we pray and expect from your Lordships known bounty & kindness.

(SIGNED) THOMAS GOMEZ DE ANGULO.
JUAN FRACS. SOLANO.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 19TH. 1763.

Consideration of the Board thereon.

The Board are much surprized that after their requesting so very urgently the writing to Mr. Anda they should refuse to be the Bearers of the Letter however as notwithstanding this refusal, it is their Duty to endeavour to fullfill the Intentions of their Sovereign, as also to stop the farther Effusion of Blood and alleviate the Distresses of the poor and unfortunate Inhabitants of this Capital. Agreed that Mr. Solana be desired to write to Mr. Anda to enquire whether he will grant a safeguard to any Persons that will undertake to carry him the Suspension of Arms & that Mr. Smith inform himself whether any of the Ecclesiastics will be the Bearer of the beforementioned Letter.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

MONDAY 22D. AUGUST 1763.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBERT EDWARD FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Padre Juan Superior of the recolects offers to carry to Mr. Anda accepted

Mr. Smith informs the Board that Padre Juande la Conception Prior of the recolects having read the intended Letter to Mr. Anda had offered to proceed with it immediately which being agreable to them Ordered that Instructions be forthwith prepared for him.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Read the following Letter from Captn. Brereton and one from Captn. Backhouse as follows. Letter from Captn. Brereton.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
Government &ca. Council of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

In my absence from Cavita I find Mr. Drake has taken secret and unmanly measures to stain my reputation therefore, I think it a dishonor to my rank in His Majesty's Service to hold any farther Correspondence with him and hereby relinguish having any farther Management of your Affairs on shore at Cavita and have accordingly caused the Garrison to be delivered over to the charge of the next Officer in Command to Captn. Bishop who I have ordered to His Ship. relinquishes the Government of Cavita.

When I reply'd to your Letter demanding Proofs of My suspicions of Mr. Faillets escape being winked at, I did not then judge it incumbent on me to produce any however for the satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council I now take this publick occasion of declaring, that, I did not suspect any of the Members of the Board, would or could wink at Mr. Faillets except the Governor, and I imagined his connexion with Mr. Faillet was too notorious to want an explanation, and I am sure the Governor has now Manifested his partiallity towards Mr. Faillet by releasing of him althó he gave it me under his hand that no suspected Person should be permitted to have any communication with him.

I will leave you (Gentlemen of the Council) and all the World to judge whether I had not just cause for my suspicion, and, I do hereby declare the Governor is answerable for all the consequences of his Proceedings.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most Obt. humL. Servt.
Wm. Brereton.

Cavita,
21st. August 1763.

To the Governor & Council
of Manilha.

Gentlemen,

You may perhaps think me Officious. My intentions are quite the reverse the intelligence I send you may be depended upon it is gained by my own Expence a Debt I owe to the Publick. Letter from Captn. Backhouse.

Senr. Solgado and Don Andres Blanco with a Numerous Force have taken Post at Macabyan with all or greatest part of the Treasure mentioned in my last which they brought with them from the Laguna is lodged there at present.

The Schemes of the Enemy are plain and obvious if you do not take speedy Measures to subvert them the consequences must soon be felt widely different from any thing you have experienced since we landed on this unhappy Island.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient humble Servant
Thomas Backhouse

Parian,
20th. August 1763.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Ordered that they do lie on the Table.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AUGUST 23RD. Sent the following Instructions to Padre Juan de la Conception Prior of the Recolets agreable to Resolution of last Consultation.

WHEREAS Don Simon Anday Salazar claims as a Pretence for his not conforming to the suspension of Arms lately Agreed to between their Britannick most Christian and Catholick Majesty's his not having been informed thereof by us we Dawsonne Drake Esqr. President and Deputy Governor &ca. Council for Affairs of the Brittish Nation on the Island of Luconia &ca. Phillipine Islands in Order to restore Peace & Tranquillity to this trouble Country to save the Effusion of human Blood & in Conformity to the Commands of our Monarch do hereby fully empower you Father Juande la Conception Provincial &ca. to proceed to Pampanga or wherever else the said Mr. Anda is and there in our names to deliver to him the accompanying letter which encloses a Copy of the Proclamation of our most Gracious Sovereign for a suspension of arms with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties in our Name also to inform him of our pacifick Inclinations and to assure him in the strongest and most solemn Manner that in case of his consenting thereto, We will forthwith cease all kinds of Hostilitys against him (Mr. Anda) or any of his Adherents agreable to the Tenor of the beforementioned Suspension. You will require from him such an Assurance in Writing as you think will leave us no doubt of his sincerity which we therefore are of opinion; should be a Counterpart to the accompanying Papers which we deliver you for your Guidance.

We are
Your Most Obedient humble Servants
DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
23D. AUGUST 1763.

COPY OF A PAPER TO BE SIGNED BY PADRE JUAN IN BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Copy of a Paper to be signed by him in behalf of the Govr. and Council. I for and on behalf of Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Governor &ca. Gentlemen of the Council for the Management of Affairs of the British Nation in the Phillipine Islands do hereby solemnly promise and declare to you Don Simon Anday Salazar, by virtue of the Power to me delegated from the Present Governor and Council in their part that on Condition of your ceasing Hostilities against the Brittish Nation the like shall be strictly observed by them towards you and your Adherents all his Catholick Majestys subjects and Allies a Cessation of Arms shall take place and the English shall not act offensively unless obliged thereto in their own actual Defence an open Commerce shall subsist. Provisions shall pass to and fro without Molestation and a free intercourse shall be permitted but no Armed People shall be suffered to come within the Town or Suburbs of Manilha from the Provinces or any of the Islands and all Commissaries withdrawn nor shall any English Troops enter the said Provinces except such as are necessary for the Defence of the Posts they now occupy. The above Cessation shall hold good both by Sea and Land untill the Determination of their respective Monarchs shall be communicated to them or a Conclusion put to the War by a Peace. And after the ratification of these Preliminaries no Deserters shall be received by either part.

A Copy of this Mutatis Mutandis to be signed by Mr. Anda.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THURSDAY 25TH. AUGUST.

Read a letter from Captain Brereton dated 21st. as entered in last Consultation as also another received from him the subject of his pressing Mr. Saulnier a Master of one of the Company's Vessels and two from Mr. Saulnier as follows.

C. Breretons Letter of the 21st. read accusing the Governor of using secret means to blast his Character resigns the Castilia n Ship.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&CA. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I was given to understand last Night that the Master of your Sloop Pasig under my Command intended to insult the Royal Flag; accordingly this morning He sailed from hence without my leave or acquainting the Commanding ship where he was going (or even twisted his Colours) as the Custom, indispensibly necessary otherwise the Guard Ship cannot be accountable for the Consequences of vessels being run away with to the Enemy turning Pyrates &ca. &ca.

Letter from Captn. Brereton advising of his having pressed Mr Saulnier.

So soon as I saw the Sloop under sail I sent off to the Falmouth to know if she had given an Account of herself and on the contrary to stop her; But she passed by without paying the Honors due to the royal Flag regardless of all the shot fired to bring her to. As this was immediately a piratical movement and there had been a scheme some time ago for running away with the said Sloop I did not know but it might now be attempted to be put in execution, I therefore dispatched a Lt. after her, and when he got within reach of Musquetry, He fired once or twice at her, to bring her to but, instead of shortning sail, he set his Jibb and Stainsail in Contempt of the Kings Orders. I have therefore thought it my duty to impress the Master of the said Sloop into his Majestys Service and I make no doubt, but on my Arrival in England He will meet with proper punishment for his Insolence and least the Masters of your vessels may fall into the same Error, I must desire, that Instructions be given to each of them to obey the Kings Commands, as follows, And first, when the Company has any service for their vessels (whether they are under my command or not) the Masters of them, before they sail, are to wait on me (or the Commanding Officer in the Bay) and acquaint me with his Orders and enquire if I have any Commands, for the good of the service &ca. after which (if I am not on Board) He is to send an Officer on board the Commanding ship, to acquaint them at what time he proposes to sail, and, when he passes the kings ship or ships, he is to hoist his colours, and strike his Topsails, in token of respect, should any one fail in this particular, they must stand by the Consequences.

I must desire you will reprimand the Master of your Brig, for passing by the Kings ship the other day without paying due obedience had I been on board myself I should have corrected his remissness properly.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most Obedt. humble Servant
WILLIAM BRERETON.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

P.S.—I have sent an Officer and men to carry the Sloop into the River at Manilha, after which they have my Orders to Return to the King's Service.

CAVITA,
24TH. AUGUST 1793.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&CA. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Mr. Saulnier on the same Subject.

I am sorry to acquaint you that I am pressed on board the Falmouth; by Captain Brereton's orders. I was taken out of the Sloop because I accidentally omited acquainting him of my sailing. I did not know he was on shore nor did I think of it, I rely entirely upon you Gentlemen to relieve me, from so disagreeable situation I am in at present, and that you will not suffer a Man in your Service to be so ill used as I have been, without taken [*sic*] proper Notice.

I am
GENTLEMEN
With the greatest respect
Your most Obedt. Servant
SAULNIER.

FALMOUTH,
AUGUST 24TH. 1763.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&CA. COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

I am sorry that I should be obliged to write to you on so disagreable subject as that of my being confined on board of the Falmouth and without your protection I am infaliably ruined, Captn. Brereton has pressed one which is the first Instance I believe that was never known of a Commander of a Company's Vessell being press'd. Time allows me no more as I am watched but I hope you will clear me from so disagreeable a station as that of a foremast man.

I am
SIR & SIRS
Your most devoted humble Servant
SAULNIER.

FALMOUTH,
AUGUST 24TH. 1763.

The Governor then lays before the Board the following letters from Mr. Nodes to him, in consequence of which he Observes to them he thought it incumbent upon him to enquire into the said Complaint, that he might acquaint them therewith if the charge was well grounded adding that from the Permit which he produces for Gaming signed by Captain Brereton himself they may observe, how little he regarded the orders of the Board, who by their letters of the 13th. & 18th. May had positively enjoined him to suppress it.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

To Dawsonne Drake Esq^r^. Governor.

Sir,

Enclosed I send you the receipt for the money sent me, and at the same time take the Opportunity of giving you a piece of Information which in Compliance with my Duty, I cannot omit, as I am not ignorant of the many applications and endeavours made by Captain Brereton to abolish the licence given to the Arrack Farmer, in consequence of the bad effects proceeding from such a Quantity of that liquor being sold in Cavita to the Common People, I must acquaint you, that since he has obtained the point which with so much assiduity he pursued there has been full as much & I may venture to say even a greater Quantity sold in this Town, which our drunken Garrison can bear Witness of, and gave us every day too many Instances of several have been detected and confessions have been made to me that it is by Captain Brereton's sanction that they sell arrack not to the Soldiers, but to the Mallays thró which means our People are never at a loss to furnish themselves with as much they chuse, I know nothing of the particulars of these licences. I only acquaint with what I do know as I think the Company might as well enjoy their Benefit, as anybody else.

Letter from Mr. Nodes acquainting the Governor that Captain Brereton granted Licences for gaming selling Arrack.

I am with much respect
Sir
Your most Obed^t^. humble Servant
John Nodes.

August 10^th^. 1763.

To Dawsonne Drake Esq^r^.
Governor of Manilha.

Sir,

The disrespectful manner in which you & the Gentlemen of Council have been treated by Captain Brereton both in his public and private conversation and the indignity and contempt which he has always shown to the Service of the Company, lays me under the necessity of representing him as a Person highly deserving of resentment. His having so often presumed even in my presence, to sett forth your Actions & proceedings as the greatest examples of Folly & Absurdity & in almost every Topick of his Discourse to speak in the greatest detraction of the Governor & Council, gives me a fair opportunity of laying before you some of his expressions on that subject, Thó I cannot recollect so perfectly as I could wish, the exact particulars thereof, As I never chose to give any great attention to discourses so insulting and impertinent, yet I hope the following few will be sufficient to convince you how well he be disposed to act with Obedience and how well deserving of the Post he has the Honour to possess.

" He accuses the Governor and Council of having never acted towards him " with a proper Deference & respect but on the Contrary treated him in a scan- " dalous and ungatefull Manner in return for the Many favors which he has " shewn even at the risk of his Commission, the advice he has often been so " obliging as to give them on several occasions, they have always been Obsti- " nate & foolish enough to reject he cannot help pitying you for the unhappy " consequences to which you have exposed yourselves in not delivering up " M^r^. Faillet to his Summons, for which you sir, will be inevitably try'd by the " Court of Admiralty; M^r^. Brooke was rediculed in a ludicrous manner for " having altered his opinion concerning Faillet and laughed at, as having wrote " a long letter about nothing at all. That the Governor and Council has led " themselves into many errors by imagining themselves Primanys whereas they " are but secondays. They do not consider (says he) that I am here the repre- " sentative of his Majesty what do they know, or ought to know of my private

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

" Instructions he has several times given to understand that the proceedings of " the Board were so surprizing rediculous that he should not wonder if they " should be obliged to retire to Cavita, to which the wise Captain Paine replyed " with an Air of profound wisdom That if that was ever the Case, They should " be no more a Governor and Council, or be acknowledged as such, upon which " the late Castiliano answered in the affirmation and with an air of approba- " tion seemed to applaud his Observation."

I cannot, Sir at present call to mind any further particulars, nor can I add any thing further on this Head, only to assure you that his common conversation seemed always to estimate that you were fools & Idiots & know very little how to act in your stations.

I cannot think I shall have yet fulfilled my Duty as I to conclude without observing to you that notwithstanding the positive orders you gave out to forbid Gaming on every several Penalties, it has always been continued with as much spirit as ever; Had not the Benefits arising from the Dutys exacted from the Gamesters, been so considerable, perhaps your Orders might have been complied with, I wrote you some few months ago concerning the licences, which were then productive of about 600 Dollars ℔r. Month.

I hope, sir, you will excuse the liberty I have taken in communicating these things to you. I should think myself greatly deficient in my Duty was I to omit it, & I believe I do no more than my Duty in publishing them. For had a Company's Servant behaved with half the Disobedience as Captain Brereton I am persuaded nothing could have saved him from being dismissed the service upon the first transgression. The regard you have to Justice and to you Character, Sir, will certainly prevent you from winking at such conduct.

I am with greatest respect
SIR
Your most Obedt. most humble Servant
JOHN NODES.

CAVITA,
AUGUST 15TH. 1763.

Mr. Smith an l Brooks reasons for objecting to the said letters being entered in consult.

Messrs. Smith and Brooke are of opinion that the part of Mr. Nodes's letter relating to the conversation that passed at Captain Breretons Table cannot with Propriety come before the Board as they think it should only take Notice of reflections immediately addressed to it, otherwise it may be the source of endless dispute and other ill consequence, however as the Governor has thought proper to lay it before his Council they are unavoidably obliged to take cognisance, and therefore we so far acquiesce with the Majority, that a copy of the said letter be sent to Captain Brereton accompanyd by one from the Board setting forth the impropriety of his Conduct.

Copy of Mr. Nodes letter to be sent to Captain Brereton.

Purport of a letter to Captain Wm. Brereton.

Resolved that a Copy of Mr. Nodes first letter & that part of the second relating to Captain Brereton be transmitted to him and that he be acquainted. that the Board despise the secret measures he accuses the Governor of & that they are of opinion the reflections he endeavour to throw on him with much greater propriety might be retorted upon himself. After the Discovery of his persisting in conniving at Gaming, they think it would be almost needless to mention to him that his resignation has only anticipated their resolutions.

As Captain Brereton not long since applyed to the Board for a reinforcement they are much surprized at his withdrawing the Marines without informing them of his intention had an accident thereby happened he alone could have been answerable for it and they cannot but observe that this proceeding carries with it but little appearance of the Zeal for the Publick Service of which he has so often boasted

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

The Board are sensible of, and would be concerned to be wanting in the respect due to his Majesty's Flag. It is their Duty, as much as Captain Brereton to punish a Neglect of it for they ought and do consider his Majestys Honor as inseparable from their Interest. They however apprehend he has exceeded his Authority impressing the Offender as he was in the Company's Service. Captain Brereton they think should have complained to them first and if they had not properly resented his imprudent behaviour it would have been time enough to use means which if at all justifiable, can only be so, when no other method can be taken. At present his Detention will affect the service they therefore hope Captain Brereton will release him and they believe, that by the very Laws he Quotes, he is restrained from pressing Masters of Vessels.

Resolved that Captain William Flint do proceed to take the Command of the Government of Cavita. Flint takes the commandant of Cavita.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

AUGUST 26TH.

The Preliminary Articles of the Peace received by the Hector, Read. Preliminary Article of Peace received.

Ordered that a Copy thereof be transmitted to the Archbishop. Copy to be sent to the Archbishop.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Sent a Letter to Captain William Brereton commanding His Majestys ships as follows. 26TH. Letter Captain Brereton.

TO WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.

COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT CAVITA

SIR,

Your Letter of the 21st. Instant reached us the some [*sic*] Day, and as the Governor on whom you endeavour to reflect (what we are of Opinion might with much greater propriety be restored upon you) is concious of having openly acted from no other motives than the public Good and the Credit of the Service he is in, We beg you will acquaint us what you meant to insinuate when you accuse him of having made use of secret & unmanly Measures to stain your Reputation. His enquiry into your Conduct, was in consequence of letters from Mr. Nodes, one of the Company's Servants, of which to convince you, how much we despise the secret Method you impute to him, We enclose you Copies as also of one of your Permits for Cock fighting and all other kinds of Gamings notwithstanding our positive Orders to you for suppressing it in our letter of the 13th. and 21st. May. As we then represented it to you & as it certainly is the most dangerous vice that can be connived at in a Government we imagine it must appear evident to you, that after the Discovery of such illegal Measures your resignation has only anticipated our Resolutions.

Since you a short time ago represented the weak state of the Garrison of Cavita & applyd to us for a reinforcement We are greatly surprized at hearing that you have withdrawn the Marines without acquainting us that we might

if thought necessary have relieved them, should any accident have attended, or hereafter happen, by such an unprecedented step, you alone will be answerable for it. We cannot however help observing that this proceeding carries with it little appearance of that Zeal for the Service of which you have so often boasted.

We are just writing to you on the Subject of your Detention of Mr. Saulnier when yours of the 24th. arrived. We are sensible of and, would be Sorry to be wanting in the respect due to His Majestys Flag, It is as much our Duty as yours to punish a neglect of it, for we ought & do consider his Majestys honor as inseperable from our Interest, but we apprehend that you have exceeded your Authority by pressing the Offender As he was in our Service, we think, you ought to have made a Complaint of him to us and if we had not resented his imprudent behaviour it could have been time enough then to use means, which if at all justifiable are only so when no other can be taken. Mr. Saulnier is a weakly man & confining him on board of Ship may endanger his life, besides, you are sensible that you detaining him must greatly affect the Service and we are of course, hope upon his apologizing for his Conduct you will release him but we cannot dismiss the subject without adding that, we believe the laws you Quote, no Officers commanding Quarter Decks are liable to be passed.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedt. humble Servt.
DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. Cl.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 26TH. 1763.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM FLINT

SIR,

Letter to Captain Flint.

We have appointed you to command the Troops in Garrison at Cavita and in consequence you are to proceed thither as soon as possible.

We depend upon you keeping up a proper Decipline and good behaviour among the Soldiers. Drunkenness we are informed greatly prevails there this you will endeavour to prevent and as the Company allow the Soldiers two Drams ℔ Day, not only can be permitted to be sold to them and such Persons as may be caught in the Fact for providing them with arrack must be severely punished.

It may be necessary to recommend to you the strict Observance of the suspension of Arms, but, as Mr. Anda has not yet assented to it, we must remind you that Mallays are naturally faithless and we flatter ourselves that your utmost Vigilance and care will be used to frustrate any treacherous Schemes the Enemy may form.

The Garrison is to be mustered by you or in your absence by the next Senior Officer in presence of the Paymasters as often & at such times as he shall require & returns signed by you or to be sent in Monthly to the Governor.

To prevent all Disputes which might arise between you and the Paymaster, in regard to Points of Duty, we must acquaint you that he is the Companys Civil representative at Cavita and that as he receives his Instruction from us only, he is entirely independent of all Military Controul, your charge is to relate alone to the Care of the Soldiers and the Defence of the Garrison.

And whatever may belong to the administration of Justice to the Inhabitants &ca. is to be under his Cognizance & of course you are not on any account to interfere therein.

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Whatever stores may be necessary for the Security of the Garrison you are to indent to him for as Military Storekeeper & he will immediately supply you or if he has not sufficient by him, such as are wanting shall be forwarded from him.

We have agreed to allow you 6 Rupees ℔ Day in lieu of all their charges.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedt. Servants
DAWSONNE DRAKE
&ca. Cl.

MANILHA,
AUGUST 26TH. 1763.

P.S.—You have our permission to take Possession of the Government House but you are to take care to provide Captain Brereton with the second best.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Read the following letter from Captain Brereton as also one from Captain Bishop &ca. Officers at Cavita.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Brereton asserting that he derives authority from Admg. Corrist to Govern at Cavita on shore couched in indecent language.

I have received your very Insolent letter who (tho I ought to despise) I cannot help replying to, & first, with regard to your information from Mr. Nodes I shall treat it with the Contempt it deserves. He is so low and contemptable a Fellow that He is beneath my Notice; However, whatever I have at any time said of your Manuvore, I am ready to avow, and it is the right of every Freeman to censure (if he pleases) the Mal Administration of Governments Infinitely superior to any thing you can boast of, however, I would not insinuate by this Observation, that Mr. Nodes's Letter are founded on truth, for, I Deny ever having treated Mr. Brooke with want of Friendship. I do indeed, call to mind, expressing my suprize at Mr. Brooke's joining in withholding the offender Mr. Faillet: But that, I told you in my public letters, I cannot help, expressing my Concern to see you all, the Dupes of such a Sycophant as Mr. Nodes, It's amazing he dare repeat any thing he might have heard in conversation, He, who has, on all Occasions, exercised his Wit on you, all, as a sett of Boobys or as we have it in English, Jacks in Office many of the Gentlemen Officers in this Garrison has been entertained at your expence, and are ready to tell you so. Mr. Nodes has been wonderfully industrious in his good Offices, on other Occasions, for which, He will in good time be rewarded.

With regard to the House of Entertainment at Cavita, it was meant to contract the views of the Natives, which it certainly has done, The Clerk, indeed might take the advantage of a Foreign Language, in crouding in the Authority for Gaming Tables, which was never meant, however you know the twofold Motive for the Establishment of this House which was done by the advice of the Spanish Gentlemen here which had been authorized under the

—— *MANILHA, AUGUST 1763* ——

Spanish Government and the Tax laid on that Toleration appropriated to the use made of it, in the Spanish time (i.e.) supposing the Civil Officers in this District & managed by the Superior Officer of Justice in the Pariar; therefore, if there is anything illegal or scandalous in the Existence of this House, the reflection must fall on you. As I told you in my letter of the 5th. of May, that if you would establish the Sallerys, and Pay the different Officers of the Peace here, I would shut up those Horses, But you like Wily Physicians prescribe a remedy without thinking of the Medicines necessary for the Cure.

Now with respect to my Permission of the Arrack farmer disposing of the Stock of Arrack He had by him, when I abolished the Scandalous and dangerous Custom of selling it publickly, I thought it had the Clergy and Inhabitants should be refused their usual refreshments therefore permitted the Arrack Farmer to dispose of his Stock of Arrack amongst the private Families for their own use on promise of their Word and honor they would not sell it again, or make a bad use of this indulgence, And by the Affidavits (which are now before me) of the People examined by Mr. Drake you might have seen (if he has not disguised the Truth) that no emolument arose to me from this permission therefore, I look upon your proceedings of enclosing me those Papers, as very impertinent & I trust the King will obtain satisfaction from your Masters for the Insult.

I wonder how Mr. Drake to inspect into my Conduct when I told you (in reply to the letter you addressed to me on the Subject of the Government in February last) that I should continue to Govern here, by the Authority I had derived from the Admiral, and I have always considered myself independant of Manilha, and should have continued my Command here, If I could have defended the Settlement without your Assistance.

As I thought it my Duty (as well as from Motives of Compassion) to protect the Christian Inhabitants of these Districts from the invasion of the Pyratical Moors, I thought proper to dispatch the Seaford Frigate & Phillipine to perform that Service and it was immediately necessary she should take of her Marine to acquaint herself properly, but I know it was in vain to sollicit you for a reinforcement, as you had taken No Notice of two former letters, on the same Subject.

I must now express my astonishment at the Para. of your letter about Mr. Saulnier and I must again repeat to you, that you have no right to enquire into my Power or Authority, you must surely think meanly of me to imagine I would suffer an Offender to get under the Governors Wing after so recent an Example of his protecting and countenancing a Man who had injured the British forces in so infamous a manner, and this Saulnier was secure of protection (I suppose) by this telling the Lt. that chased him, he only wanted to get under the Command of the Guns of Manilha. However to prevent future Solicitations, I now acquaint you that I will not give him up, as I think his serving in the the Ship I have the Honor to Command is the only security I have for his good behaviour.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most humble Servant

WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,

31st. AUGUST 1763

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

It is first debated by the Council whether it will not be most proper to return to Captain Brereton's letter as unworthy Notice but, as it Occurrs, that the transmitting of them to their Superiors will serve to convince them on which side the blame lies Agreed that Copies of the whole Correspondence be dispatched to Europe by the first Opportunity, The Board with the utmost Chearfullness submit the Cause to the Decision of his Majesty, who, they were persuaded, will not suffer even in his own Officers to treat with Indignity the representatives of so respectable a Body as the East India Company. Letters of the Board on the foregoing Letter & purport of an answer.

Captain Brerétons reflections on the Governor his Vindication of his having licenced Gaming, withdrawn the Marines without advising the Board of his Intentions & of his having passed the Master of one of the Company's Vessels need not be taken any Notice of, as they are convinced the Impropriety of such Proceedings must be evident to him however, as he pretends to derive an Authority for Governing at Cavita from Admiral Cornish, they will inform him that he himself was so well convinced that he had not any right to it that in a letter to the Board he says " I take very kindly your permitting me to " appoint an Officer to the Command of Cavita on the Departure of Captain " Kempelfelt which if agreeable to you Gentlemen, I should chuse to succeed " to myself, This alone will be sufficient to prove the Invalidity of his Pretensions but if it was necessary many other & still stronger Proofs might be " produced." The Board cannot but observe that he himself appears sensible of the Fallaciousness of his Arguments for in his Defence of them, he uses very indecent Language and Warmth of Passion and asperity of Language are generally strong Indications of a weak cause, however to prevent his treating them again in the same disrespectful manner he has already done. Agreed that he be informed that from this moment The Board renounce all correspondence with him unless the Public Service requires it and then to desire him to confine himself wholly thereto. His Arguments confuted.

With regard to Captain Bishops &ca. Officers letters had they been injured they should have complained in a proper manner and not by any means in such Language as they have done Agreed therefore that Major Fell be desired to reprimand them severely for their imprudent Behavior. Officer to be reprimanded for their unbecoming letter.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Sent a letter to Captain William Brereton Commanding His Majestys Ships at Cavita. SEPTEMBER 3D.

To WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.

COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

Your letter of the 31st. August as well as that wrote by your Order to our Secretary are now before us. At first we were on the Point of returning them as unworthy our Notice, but on recollection it occured to us, that it would be more eligible to transmit a Copy of them, with those of your other letters to our Employers, who, we persuade ourselves, will Cause them to be laid before your superiors and endeavour to obtain some satisfaction for the many Insults you have offered to us, we again repeat to you, that altho Servants of the East India Company we with the greatest chearfulness appeal to the Justice of our Monarch, who, we are convinced will never suffer, even his own Officers to treat with Indignity the representatives of so respectable a Body.

We pass over such parts of your letter, as are meant to reflect on the Governor as well as to vindicate your licensing Gaming, withdrawing your Marines without informing us of your Intentions & pressing a Master of one of the Companys Vessels, as we imagine, the Impropriety thereof must already have appeared to you. Your pretended Authority for the Government of Cavita

is equally vague, and unnecessary to be reply'd to however, we will inform you that Admiral Cornish from whom you say you derive such a Power, was himself so well convinced that he was not invested with it, that in answer to a letter we wrote to him leaving to him the Appointment of an Officer to Command at Cavita, makes use of the following words " I take it very kindly your per- " mitting me to appoint an Officer to the Command of Cavita on the " Depar- " ture of Captain Kempelfelt, which if agreeable to you Gentlemen, I should chuse to succeed to myself." This alone, will we apprehend be sufficient to prove to you the invalidity of your claim to Cavita. Many other and still stronger Argument might be produced if we thought it necessary from any Circumstances indeed it appears to us, that you are sensible of the Fallaciousness of your Arguments, for endeavouring to support them, you descend to very improper Language, & warmth of Passion & Asperity of Expression you will give us leave to say are generally strong Indications of a weak cause, however Sir not to give you any opportunity of again treating us in the same disrespectful manner you have done (nothing shall ever induce us to adopt indecent Language) we now acquaint you that we from this moment remove all further correspondence with you unless His Majesty's or the Publick Service requires it, and we then shall expect that you confine yourself thereto

As you have resigned the Castiliano Ship Captain Flint now has the Command of the Garrison and of course is entitled to the Government House which we have accordingly given to him but we have directed him to provide you with the next best.

We have only to add that we have put the Vessels under the management of the Companys Agent at Cavita and we are.

SIR,
Your most humble Servants
DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA. CL.

MANILHA,
5TH. SEPTEMBER 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, ROBT. EDWD. FELL.
HENRY BROOKE, HENRY PARSONS.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Padre Juan returns from Pampanga. Mr. Anda refuses to receive the Letter because not giving him his Assumed Titles.

The Governor Informs the Board that Padre Juandela Conception is returned from Pampanga, and that Mr. Anda had refused to receive the Letter sent him, because it was not directed to him with his Assumed Titles but that he had procured authority from him and the Chiefs of the Faction to tender the following proposals as the Basis of an Agreement for a reciprocal Suspension of Arms.

Porposals in the side of the Faction for a suspension of Arms.

1. That no step nor precaution shall be omitted to render the suspension of Arms Agreed to between their Brittanick & Caholick Majesty's effectual.

2d. That the Brittish Council shall supercede & suspend as to the executive part of the edict of the 25th. November by which it has declared Mr. Anda a rebel, obstinate & a Traitor to both Majesties and condemning him as such

to the last punishment, and leave the Cognizance, decision and determination of this affair to the equity, justice & integrity of their Brittanick and Catholick Majesties.

3ᴰ. That in virtue of said suspension, & superceding, they shall treat this party with the same honor and esteem as are treated such Troops as are known to be lawful Troops belonging to his Catholick Majesty, and Mr. Anda shall be treated as the person who Commands his said Catholick Majesty's Troops without determining the Titles he may have a right too as such Commander & the Decision of this affair is respectively submitted to their Brittanick & Catholick Majesties.

4. That upon no account shall the British Council aid or assist Archbishop with regard to his pretensions but observe a perfect neutrality with regard to such disputes both at present and likewise in case of a Peace, the news of which is expected in the first Ship.

5. That a mutual Commerce shall be established, so as all liberty necessary, may be granted & the most equitable harmony preserved.

6. That in case of Peace should not take place & the War continue, either of the two parties that has first Account of it shall communicate it to the other, & no incursion by Surprise shall be lawful or valid unless said news be intimated before hand.

7. That these preliminaries shall be religiously observed and the infringing them be deemed Sacreligious, according to the law of Nations they are to be sacred to both parties, and for a farther Security hostages shall be reciprocally given by which said suspension may become more firm & durable, that each Party shall remain in the Dominions it actually possesses without being disturbed in said Possession, & each party obliges itself to give satisfaction in case of an unforeseen rupture on hostilities.

After having maturely considered the said proposals the Board Unanimously resolve to return by Padre Juan the following Answer thereto.

ANSWERS to the Proposals made by Friar Juan de la conception.

Agreed to. To the first

That, as by the first of the preliminary Articles of the Peace, signed at The second Fountainbleau the 3ᵈ. November 1763 by the plenipotentiaries of their Brittanick Catholick & most Christian Majesties it is particularly ordered by our respective Sovereigns that all which has hitherto past be forgot & a sincere Friendship be re-established between their Subjects in all parts of the World. The Governor & Council consent to this Article, in condition of Mr. Andas Acting in the same manner with respect to his Declaration of the 19ᵗʰ. May, offering a reward of 10,000 Dollars for the Governor Messrs. Smith & Brooke but they, at the same time, solemnly declare, they never condemned him to Death, or ever intended that any of their Edicts should be understood in that manner.

3. The British Governor & Council, agree that Mr. Anda shall be treated with the respect due to the Commander of His Catholick Majesty's Troops in this parts.

4. The British Governor & Council, never having aided or assisted the To the... Archbishop against Mr. Anda, consent to the 4ᵗʰ. Article in the following manner that this Neutrality shall be observed, by all parties until the Arrival of the definitive Treaty, when, in case no new Governor shall be appointed with proper Authority from this Catholick Majesty, to take Possession, in his Name, of this Capital & its dependencies, or any other Orders relative thereto be not received either from His Britanick or Catholick Majesty the whole must and will be delivered over to the Person, whom on their Arrival, they found

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

invested with the Government vizt. His Excellency Dun Manuel Antonio Roxo late Captn. General &ca. who of course, will then re-assume his former Power & Authority.

The 5. Agreed to, but no Armed Men shall come within a League of the Out Posts at present occupyed by both Parties without previous Notice.

The 6. Agreed to, but, the time limitted shall not exceed 15 days after the Notice duly given.

The 7. The British Governor & Council consent the 7th. Article excepting that which relates to a mutual exchange of Hostages as on signing the preliminaries, at Fontainbleau Hostages were not demanded on either side, Instruments properly ratifyed will be deemed sufficient.

Additional Articles proposed by the British Governor & Council.

1st. That a total Cessation of Hostilities on both sides shall be strictly observed after the signing these Preliminaries and no deserters shall be received on either side.

2. That the Chinese and all other the allies or Dependents of the British Nation shall be included in the said Suspension of Arms.

That the above Preliminaries shall be mutually & interchangeably assented to & signed & that they hold good by sea & Land.

That immediately after the Ratification of these Articles shall be exchanged, Mr. Anda shall cause the same to be published throughout the Provinces in his Interest & that he inforce the due Observance thereof as far as in his power lies.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.

At a Consultation

Present

Wednesday September 14. 1763.

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Govr. President.
John Lewin Smith, Robt. Edp. Fell.
Henry Brooke, Henry Parsons.
William Stevenson.

Letter from Mr. Villacorte rejecting our offers.

Read the following Letters from Villacorte one of the Heads of the Faction, to Padre Juan de la Conception in reply to our Answer to his Proposals.

To Father Juan de la Conception.

I received your Letter & also that for Mr. Anda with the Articles drawn up by you, relating to the Suspension of Arms, having considered the Contents of said Letter, & upon account of the weightness of this affair, and my Friendship to you, I thought it would be better to suspend delivering said Papers to Mr. Anda for many reasons, the Chief of which are that those Gentlemen have been the Persons who always called for a Cessation of Hostilities, and for this reason said Articles should have been proposed as if sent by them & in their name, and not in Mr. Andas who did not give powers to any one to treat about it, another reason which is still stronger is, that said Gentn. desired a pass for two Officers to carry a Copy of the preliminaries & treat about this Affair, & it was agreed that Major Fell should send said Preliminaries with a Drummer, but the English Gentn. without waiting for this Answer sent you & at your

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

return they had received said Answer, therefore any steps taken by said Gentlemen are suspicious, if not agreeable to the method proposed them, considering that the want of a proper superscription would be sufficient to have any letter returned without proceeding farther.

My friendship for you emboldens me to tell my sentiments for your future behaviour, what must these Gentlemen think of a poor Friar who could not be ignorant of the steps already taken in this affair by persons authorized for that purpose, but to no effect considering the malice with which this business is carried on, it looks as if you had too good an opinion of yourself, and undertook the Affair with an intention to serve the English more than is becoming your Character, and it appears that the Friars of your Province keep up good understanding with the Governor, & you foment and favor the designs of the Enemy especially since said Governor has been acquainted with the Answer from hence which he will not conform too.

If we reflect upon the expressions of your Letter with regard to the returning the Packet unopened, and the effects such a step might occasion, besides the consternation, and how disagreeable this would be to the Spaniards, let me ask you father, what generosity or nobleness of soul do these Gentlemen shew in requiring satisfaction for an Action which they were advised of before, since Mr. Anda wrote to Major Fell and desired he should not forward more letters as he had done the one he wrote to Mr. Anda, & if he should, that the Person who carried it should be punished, if they were advised of this, what reason have they to complain.

Should you be ignorant of these proceedings the knowledge of them may serve you hereafter, but if you were unacquainted with them, I can't but admire your haughtiness all good Spaniards will perceive that what is doing, is what should be done, and will cooperate in these Measures, let the bad ones do what they please, 'tis no matter, but what you say may be apprehended from them, is a thing which always will be looked upon as very odd in you, the expressions you make use of for this purpose are very idle ones, for I am sufficiently acquainted with them all, and very strange especially to me (nothing but some friendly confidence can excuse this unfortunate expression) the more that you told me of Mr. Dorado's impudence, who publickly shewed the Invoice of such Goods as he brought to sell, you found fault with this behavour & so do I, what reason then have the Spaniards to complain.

Another mistake you have been guilty off, in saying in your Letter you wrote to Mr. Anda that in a Chit I wrote you, I had charged you to continue the measures that had been began, In the only Chit I wrote you, which was delivered to you by the prior of this convent, I said no more then beg you would deliver my letter to the Archbishop, and use all your endeavors to make him throughly acquainted with my reasons for having withdrawn, look over said Chit & you'll see that I neither did nor could treat about any other business, I dont mention with what ease you in your Letter to Mr. Anda discover the Confidence you say I reposed on you, this looks very strange and likewise that of making Articles with regard to quarrels between the Archibishop and Mr. Anda, if any such therebe these Gentlemen will know how to make them up, but no reason can be assigned for making the English Arbitrators in contentions that may arise among us.

I likewise take Notice that you say, you act as Attorney to the English and the same time propose Articles to them in the name of Mr. Anda, you might propose them in quality of Attorney that they might be condescended too, but I in so delicate an affair am desirous to avoid the least mistake.

The time is near when according to the News sent by the English Gentlemen all things are likely to be settled, since this is so shortly expected. I dont

— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* —

know whether the Suspension of Arm may be agreeable to them, the more that they are not satisfyed with the method proposed to compass it, when this happens, every thing will appear in writing, and the English Gentlemen will be persuaded of Mr. Anda's integrity, and his desire to cultivate union & harmony with them, and likewise that of comforting & easing His Catholic Majesty's Subjects. I hope you are persuaded of my desire to serve you &ca.

Your most humble Servant,
(SIGNED) FRANCO. HENRIQUEZ DE VILLACORTA.

BACALOR,
SEPTR. 11TH. 1763.

WORSHIPFULL SIR,

Letter from Padre Juan

I was informed that your Worship desired to have a true & regular Account of what was communicated to me, concerning the Suspension of Arms Agreed upon between their Catholick & Britanick Majesties. Your Orders Sir are a law to me, & as you already are acquainted with the Conference I had with a person I did not name, it now becomes necessary to declare that said Person was Mr. Villacorta whom I looked upon to be a sufficient umpire with regard to this affair.

This Gentlemen who seemed well inclined to the Peace so much wished for, at the latter end of the Conference, proposed that I should send my Companion with a letter to your Worship & the Council, advising you of the difficulties I met with to compass what I went about, which might be got over, should your Worship's orders be softened, and Mr. Anda's honor be managed a little more since this Gentlemen had notwithstanding the many difficulties he had experienced, supported the party he was at the head off, the method of doing this, he left to my prudence, and offered to procure a pass for my Companion, but afterwards advised me that Notice had been given both to Father Pazuengos & Father Secirra that no more proposals would be received, unless they were sent in form, & acknowledging Mr. Anda for &ca. he also took Notice that the same Message had been sent to Solano, which removed all hopes of treating about this affair, until this difficulty was got over, I acquainted with Mr. Villacorta with this, as it was the same case that had happened before & I thought this was the most proper Answer to it.

With this Paper which desired an entire acknowledgement of Mr. Andas titles which your Worship, & the Council had before denyed, & upon account of the bad humor I had observed in some of the Gentlemen for the treaty which they had information off, I laid aside the thoughts of sending my Companion, & determined to come back to Manilha, I told the Gentlemen this was my intention, & they acquainted Mr. Villacorta of it. This Gentlemen took Notice of several things he talked of. Some persons who carried on a trade with the appearance of doing service, I answered that others had taken this very ill, & that a Clandestine trade had been permitted to some in prejudice to the rest, that Mr. Dorado was one, who had shewn a list of Goods which the Governor was to give a permit for, but that it would be better to grant a free Commerce to all, or not to suffer any, upon which I took my leave of said Villacorte.

In the afternoon he sent me a letter for the Archbishop, with a Chit the Contents of which with my Answer your Worship may see in the Annexed Extract which I faithfully Copied, and as said Contents are so clear, I really believed the intention to treat of a pacification was sincere, & recommended to me as such, in this persuation. I told Mr. Smith what had passed & afterwards sent it in Writing to your Worship, & having observed both your Worships & Councils desire to bring a pacification about, and that the difficulty only consisted in the method that was to be taken in consequence of what I had been

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

told & observed during my stay at Pampanga I drew out some Articles which I laid before your Worship and assured you, that in virtue of what I had treated off there, the Gentlemen in that Province would without any difficulty agree to them. I dont know whether your Worship & the Council understood the thing in this light, the way of proposing the Articles might have occasioned some mistake & likewise the want of their being rightly explained by the Interpreter as appears by the method in which the answers are set down, the time was short which prevented my putting them in the proper form, I enclosed them in a letter to Mr. Anda, & gave him to understand that Mr. Villacorta had acquainted me how desirous he was of Peace, & being informed it was his pleasure to carry on the treaty, I had obtained what was expressed in the enclosed Articles, that his Lordship should not wonder at their not being in better form because as the Governor & Council was at a stop concerning the method I took upon me to enlarge some, & curtail others, which I hoped he would not take ill, as the public good was my Motive for so doing & this I proposed as Attorney to the British Governor & Council & he might either approve off, or disapprove as he thought proper, that in case Mr. Anda thought fit to approve of the whole or part of them they should be drawn up in a proper manner, that the Governor & Council would sign them, & I would go in person to the Pampanga to get them signed by Mr. Anda, & so signed by both Parties, they should be published in form, I wrote the very same to Mr. Villacorta, & in my letter dwelled more upon the benifit all parties might receive by this, & told him that his resolution was eagerly expected, & that all Parties would be obliged to him for having cooperated to bring this pacification to bear.

I sent this Packet with my Companion he arrived at Bacalor, & delivered to Mr. Villacorta who perused it without any emotion, he carried it to Mr. Anda who communicated it in appearance to the Fiscal this Gentleman said to another Friar of my Order who was there, what business have the Friars to meddle with affairs of this Nature they should be quiet in things which dont regard them. this he said in an Angry tone, & the consequence of it, was the letter. I shewed your Worship wrote me by Mr. Villacorta, the disrespectful invective made use of in it. I submit to your Worships consideration, its true the Article concerning the Archbishop was of my own making, I owned I should not have touched upon this, but considering it might be a means to facilitate the pacification I set it down, & judged that if they did not like it, they might leave it out, I had no end but the publick good & proceeded in virtue of the hints given me, Mr. Villacorta complains grievously of my behaviour, *Magnapars says seneca querelas Manufacet* all this I bear with resignation, & should your Worship & the Council be concerned for this usage I entreat that you will look upon this errors committed through want of prudence & descretion, with disdain & generously pardon them &ca.

(Signed) Frier Juan de la Conception.

Manilha,
Septr. 18th. 1763.

A Letter from Mr. Villacorta to Frier Juan de la Conception.

Recd. Sir,

I shall be obliged to you to deliver this letter to the Archbishop, I depend upon your friendship to represent my case favorably to his Lordship, it will be necessary to facilitate both with this Court without friends & with the British Commanders a negociation towards concluding a peace, tho' it beat the expence of giving up in some measure, part of their right, believe me that this might be compassed, but it is necessary as they have declared him a rebel, there must be some method found to heal this wound.

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

FRIAR JUAN DE LA CONCEPTIONS ANSWER.

SIR,

I shall take care of what you have given me in charge, the conveniency you propose by facilitating with this Court & the friends is very easy, but with the enemy impossible upon Account of their stickleing out too hard, there is no room left for any treaty, I suppose Hostilities will be as agreeable to this Court, as Peace & Quietness is to that, in this Court every Proposal is heard with disagreeableness, this I took Notice off in the looks of your Companions, I shant any more expose my Modesty to their disdain the healing of the Wound you propose can only be obtained in the maner I explained, & unless some other more modest & submissive expressions be consented too there will be no possibility of bringing matters to bear.

MR. VILLACORTA'S ANSWER.

SIR,

I dont find the matter is so difficult as you apprehend, tho this Gentleman are obstinate, I can't think but Peace & tranquility would be agreeable to them, in short all I told you was suggested to me this Morning by my Companion Salazar, by which you may form a Judgement of this Macheabelian. I conclude by desiring you will not take any Notice of the look of my friends which do not correspond to the Situation we are in nor to their intentions, you may come whenever you please, & you may be sure of a good reception adieu.

Purtport of a Manifesto against Mr. Anda.

Since the Board are now persuaded that all their endeavours to restore Peace & tranquility to this Country will be ineffectual Agreed that a Manifesto to be prepared to convince the Publick how anxiously they have strove to effect this Negociation & as Mr. Anda obstinately refuses to coincide therein, making him answerable for all the bad consequences that may occur therefrom.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Sent the following Manifesto agreeably to the Minutes of last Consultation.

Manifesto against Mr. Anda.

WHEREAS on the 22d. day of July by the Arrival of an English Ship called the Houghton the British Governor & Council & the Commander of the English forces received from Madras an Authentic Account of a Cessation of Arms between their Britanick Catholick & most Christian Majesty's, which said Cessation was duly proclaimed by the said British Governor & Council & Commt. at the Head of His Britanick Majesty's Forces, & was transmitted to Senor Dun Simon Anday Salazar by the most Illustrious Don Manuel Roxo Archibishop of Manilha & late Captn. General & Governor of this Islands & whereas by the arrival of another English Ship Call'd the Hector on the 26 August the said British Governor & Council have received from Madras & the said Commandant from Britanick Majesty's Secretary at the State the preliminary Articles of Peace duly ratified & Exchanged by the different Ministers of their Britanick Catholick & most Christian Majesties all which have been duly communicated to Don Simon Anday Salazar, notwithstanding which said Don Simon Anday Salazar, throwing aside all allegiance, & in positive opposition to the Commands of His Sovereign still continue to commit Hostilities against the subjects of His Britanick Majesty & deaf to all remonstrances which have been made to him by the said British Governor &ca. still refuses to comply with the Terms specified in the said Preliminary Articles the said British Governor &ca. find themselves under a necessity of declaring & do hereby declare that should the said Don Simon &ca. longer refuse to comply with the said preliminary Articles of Peace, & continue to commit Hostilities they must be obliged

— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* —

to attack him or any of his party wherever they find them in Arms, & that they will transmit an account of his proceedings by the first opportunity to the Court of Spain of whom he must be accountable for such his contempt of His Sovereigns commands, as he must also, and he alone to Almighty God for the Innocent blood that may be shed by this his obstinate perseverance, in measures so directly contrary to the Commands of our respective Sovereigns & the Laws of Humanity which have induced the Powers of Europe to sheath the destructive Sword of War & prevent the Effusion of more human blood.

DATED MANILHA SEPTR. 13TH. 1763.

Received a Letter from Captain Brereton Commanding His Majesty's Ship at Cavita.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. GOVERNOR
&CA. COUNCIL AT MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Brereton.

Agreeably to the Admirals instructions, I waited lately on the Archbishop to make a proposal to him of purchasing the Stores &ca. with the Siam Ship, but finding he could not undertake such a Measure, I returned to Cavita to make a Calculation of the expence of fitting Her to proceed to India with the stores, and judging it for the Advantage of the Captors, I shall lose no time in getting her ready for the Sea, for which purpose, I must desire the assistance of 200 Lascars, and when she is equipd I shall acquaint you what number of Men she will be able to carry as passengers.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the Fresh insult His Majesty has received through me, in a letter you addressed to me without a date, your endeavouring to turn me out of Doors, & the Governor superceding the King's Orders with regard to the Honors he has directed the Troops in all Garrison Towns to pay to me are proceedings that beggard all discription, and I make no doubt you will in due time be thanked for your great Civilities to me.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

ON HIS MAJESTYS SERVICE
CAVITA SEPTEMBER 13TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
JOHN LEWIN SMITH, HENRY BROOKE.
HENRY BROOKE, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 20TH.

General Letter from the President & Council of Fort St. George in their Military Department read.

Mr. Faillet ordered to be secured that he may be sent to Captn. Brereton in pursuance of the Governor's Instructions p Hawke.

RESOLVED in consequence that Mr. Faillet be immediately secured in order to be delivered to Captn. Brereton agreeably to the above instructions.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

20 SEPTEMBER

The Town Adjutant sent to secure Mr. Faillet, reports to the Governor that he is not to be found.

Mr. Faillet absconds.

Received a letter from Captn. William Brereton commanding His Majesty's Ships at Cavita as follows.

TO THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Brereton demanding Mr. Faillet.

I herewith enclose you a Copy of the President & Councils order to you to deliver into my charge the persons of Mr. Faillet, I have sent one of his Majesty's Commissioned Officers to receive him from you, and desire he may not be detained one hour on his Majesty's Service.

I addressed a letter to your Board the 13 Instant, I am sorry to say, that, I have found little attention paid to many Publick letters I have wrote, that required immediate Answers, I therefore must request, that an Answer be given to the said letter of the 13 Instant, as His Majesty's Service has suffered from my not knowing the destination of the Sabut Jung when sailed for Batavia, I am to demand that I am made acquainted with the Departure of every Ship or Vessel that leaves this place and also, of her Destination, that I may prepare despatches for the Admiral in India, the Publick Boards in England &ca., &ca., and I am to desire that this information be given me, so soon as you know (yourselves) of the Departure, & destination of such Ship or Vessel, that I may have time to complete my Despatches.

I am,
GENTLEMEN
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

P.S.—I desire you will in particular acquaint me when the Laconea Departs hence, and to what parts she is bound to, or may touch at.

CAVITA
20 SEPTR. 1763.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRERETON
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP AT CAVITA.

SIR,

Answer to Captain Brereton's Letter.

Your letter of today is just received last night immediately after the opening of the Packet from Fort St. George the Governor under whose charge Mr. Faillet was & who had released him with all the rest of the Prisoners upon receipt of the preliminary Articles of Peace, took measures for securing him, but he was out of the way, as soon as the Governor discovers him he will cause him to be delivered over up to you in compliance with the Orders of his Superiors.

If we have not yet acknowledged the receipt of your Letter of the 13th. it was owing the Dispatches we have been preparing to send by the way of China, It is out of our Power at present to comply with your request for the Lascars,

— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* —

as we have hardly sufficient for Garrison duty, but if their services should be wanting to Navigate the Vessel to the Coast, you may be assured of our assisting you as far as possible, when we shall leave this place.

We are,
SIR,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA,
21ST. SEPTR. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THURSDAY 21ST. SEPTR. 1763.

The Governor lays before the Board the following letter from Mr. Faillet to Mr. Barnewal and requests their Advice concerning the same.

He also adds that he released him when the Council on the receipt of the Preliminary Articles gave their Consent to the request made by the Archibishop and others for the Freedom of the Ecclesiastick confined in the Citadel.

Letter from Mr. Faillet to Mr. Barnewall.

TO MR. BARNEWALL.

MY DEAR FRIEND

I write you in a perplexity of mind that traverses my Soul, for these 4 days past I have neither known rest or taken the least Nourishment of Body, continually agitated by the Idea of falling into the hands of my Executioners. I have wandered from Village to Village under the Habit of a Franciscan, but as I cannot live long under such oppression, I must, in spite of myself and of the Parole of Honor I have given for my own Security pass over to Pampanga, and live under the Protection of those of whom I have hitherto blamed the Conduct, They offer me a good reception, I believe it, but Honor, which is to me infinitely dearer, calls me to my Duty, and still I forsee I shall be obliged to violate it, Life, and Liberty, are precious, To this Good, I believe it is permitted to sacrifice every thing of less consequence, then my dear Friend, if it is not in the Power of the Governor to assure me my Liberty altho' it be required, demanded by the Governor Archbishop of necessity, I must seek it elsewhere, The Peace in all probability is concluded in Europe, since we have the Preliminaries signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the 3 Kings of Course a very limited Power remains with the English Government over the subjects of the King of Spain, I have the honor of being One, distinguished by a Commission of General, which it pleased his Majesty to honor me with, but they have had so little regard to my rank that I have been treated as a Private person, The fault of having imprudently and unreasonably included the Gentlemen Officers, in the resentment I expressed to my Friends at Battavia against Mr. Cornish has made me support every thing with Patience, but since I have had the happiness to satisfy, the Governor and Council as well as the Officers, who have been pleased with the apology I made, It does not appear to me just to be chastised and persecuted twice about a particular Affair between Mr. Cornish (the Aggressor) and me, particularly having rendered the most important Services to the English Nation, I repeat to you my dear Friend, the necessity of my separating myself from Mr. Drake, to whom I flattered myself which if the War continues between the Nations, to render him the most desired service, penetrates and goes through

my Heart, This Idea dejects me even unto Death, indeed I support it but by binding under it and with inexpressible Sorrow, If any remedy offers itself, acquaint the Prior of the rowlets to whom I write on the Subject and he will inform me thereof by some of the Religious of the Laguna, before I determine how to proceed, If you should see any Officers, tell them I pray you, that I again ask their Pardons for having mentioned them in my Complaints against Mr. Cornish, since I always respected and honored them as men of honor and merit, which I will every where publish if Mr. Drake can procure me the leave of his Council and of the Officers of the Troops, of continuing in Security my Services to them, He may inform you and you my dear to the Padre Prior I should prefer this Advantage to a thousand others which might be offered me at Pampanga. The Determination which I ask should not be delayed because so little time remains for me to take mine.

I wish this letter may find you and altho I doubt it, I venture it, if it finds you there, receive I conjure you the wishes I make for your happy Voyage and your prosperity you never will my dear be so happy as I wish you'. Remember your Old Friend who loves and esteems you beyond expression. Adieu my dear Barnswal, God be with you, Adieu.

FROM BEYOND GUARDELOUPE.

Opinion of the Board concerning Mr. Faillet.

The Majority of the Board were never satisfied with Mr. Faillets Vindication besides as the Governor took him under his Sole Charge contrary to their resolutions; they think it unnecessary to repeat their Sentiments on the occasion, however as the Governor requests their Advice, they cannot help acquainting him that as his going off to Pampango may be productive of dangerous consequences he being a very interprizing man and his Elopement from Manilha prevent a Compliance with the orders received from the Coast they are of opinion that as the same end will be answered by sending him to Madras in a Company's Ship, He therefore may engage not to deliver him up to Captain Brereton provided that he consents to surrender himself to be confined in the Citadel.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

SEPTEMBER 22ND.

Received a letter from Captain William Brereton Commanding his Majesty's Ships at Cavita.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captain Brereton.

I have just received your Letter of this Days Date, and am to demand that such Warrents are immediately issued out to authorize Major Fell to search all the Convents, Churches, Publick Buildings, as also all private Houses; in the City and Suburbs of Manilha for apprehending of Mr. Faillet, and that all Possible means be taken, to secure his Person, and so soon as he is found, I desire I may be acquainted therewith, that, I may send a proper Officer to receive him, I must here beg leave to observe, that the proceedings of Governor Drake, are on many Occasions unlawfull nor can he answer to my Master for releasing any Prisoner, until the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty, nor then, if such Prisoner lays himself open to Criminal prosecution, therefore, His releasing Mr. Faillet was very arbitrary and his Countenancing, and indeed, associating with so scandalous an Offender, will I make no Doubt, be taken proper notice of.

In my letter to your Board of the 16th. May I complained of the Sabut-jung's leaving this Port without my knowledge. I yesterday demanded of you, that, you would acquaint me (in time) of the Departure of every Ship and Vessel that leaves this Bay, with her destinaion, which you have not complied

with. I am therefore now reduced to the necessity of telling, that, if you do not give me timely, and proper notice of the departure of such Ship or Vessel, I examine their Orders and Passports, and if I think it necessary for his Majestys Service, I shall lay an Embargo upon such Ship or Vessel until I have prepared my Dispatches to send by her, therefore, if any ill consequences happens from such detention, Thereby declare, and Protest, that you alone, are inswerable for them.

I am,
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient humble servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

P.S.—I desire to know whether any Ships may touch here from China in their way to Europe, and to know an immediate Answer to this Letter by the Bearer.

On his Majesty's service.

To which was returned the following Answer.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRERETON
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 21st. Instant and, in answer to that part relating to Mr. Faillet, are to acquaint you that the Governor has anticipated your request. Letter to Captain Brereton.

The supercargoes are not by any means under our direction, it remains entirely with them to dispatch the Companys Vessels agreeable to the Orders of their Superiors or to Employ them in the manner that appears most to the advantage of their Honorable Masters; but, if their Destination properly belonged to us, altho' for the good of the Service we might acquaint you therewith, yet we should never think it incumbent upon us that you should be informed of the intended voyages of any Vessels for it is at all necessary, it must be the Duty of the Captain to advise you thereof and we must also repeat to you that the Sabut Jung was never under our Orders. You may, Sir, if you please lay Embargoes upon all Vessels, but as you cannot be ignorant what consequences may result to you therefrom, we persuade ourselves you will act with some Caution.

We are
SIR,
Your most humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA. CL

MANILHA,
SEPR. 23D. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPY. GOVR. PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

MONDAY 25TH. SEPTEMBER 1763

Read the following letter from the Archbishop.

EXCELLENT SIR & COUNCIL

I cannot with indifferency consider the hardships Mr. Faillet lies under, both justice and Compassion oblige me to intreat your Worships to suffer him to remain free in this City on his Parole of honor, until the state of his case be remitted to Madras, and after having seen it there, an Order may be sent with regard to what may be thought fit to be done with him. Letter from the Archbishop requesting that Mr. Faillet may be allowed his Freedom

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

Compassion obliges me upon Account both of his advanced Age and his Family, he has a grown Daughter whose tears, and distress should be sufficient to soften the hardest heart, and gain such favor as may prevent the loosing of a Father by exposing him in his Old Age to so dilatory and troublesome a Navigation.

Justice likewise compells me to urge this request because tho his crime is so henious, and no less than having wounded so great a Commander as Admiral Cornish in his honor, and at the same time so generous a Nation as the English still he has known and confessed his error which was occasioned by the melancholy situation of the Spaniards which he took so much to heart, upon reflection he has found how much he was in the wrong, and has experienced the humanity, good usage and noble behaviour of the English upon all occasions, and I am persuaded, now he has thought better of it, that he will be ready to give full Satisfaction for the past.

Secondly this crime was only intended, but never executed, his Letters were not delivered to the General of Batavia, so that by them the indecent and disrespectful expressions made use off in them did not come either to the Admirals or the Nations knowledge, and both in justice and equity the Crime is much less when it has not been put in execution and a Person according to both deserves much less punishment when he aims the blow without hitting, than a Person who aims, and with the blow kills the Person aimed at, besides his long Confinement, and the fright of his Daughter and the rest of his Family, I think has been a sufficient punishment for his imprudence, which was only intended, but never put in execution there is still another powerful reason why he should be pardoned, for the Compassing of which I am obliged to interpose my Authority, All hostilities have ceased between the three Crowns, and it agreed upon and even ordered that union and harmony should reign between their respective Subjects, that all that is passed should be forgot, and in virtue of this I think Mr. Faillets Crime should be pardoned the only thing capable to restore this favor is the order I hear that has been sent from the Government of Madras but 'tis not an act of disobedience to delay complying immediately with this order, and until the reasons may have been sent for having differed so doing which may be sufficient to have it suspended, but should the Governor of Madras insist upon said orders being obeyed, in such case it will be but just to send Mr. Faillet, this is not to deny obeying said order, but differ putting it in execution for weighty reasons which the Governor of Madras both in Justice and bounty will listen too.

During Mr. Faillet's Confinement I made use of all the interest I had with Captain Brereton to have him pardoned, this Gentleman tis true denyed my request, but since the length of time has cleared up the particulars of this Accident. I am persuaded said Captain Brereton's noble and generous disposition will incline him to write to Admiral Cornish in his favor, which I shall likewise do, this I think will be a very lawful reason for the Governor and Council to differ putting the Order in execution until they have acquainted the Government of Madras with their reason and wait for its definitive resolution.

I in quality both of Governor and Pastor can't avoid doing all the good Offices which both Charity and justice require from me. I hope the Governor and Council will please to have a regard for them, and that they will be approved off at Madras.

Tho' Mr. Faillet has absconded, and it be not known where he is, should resolution your Worships may come too, be favorable, he may be acquainted with it, by ordering a Paper to be set up in some publick places, for his appearance, or any other Method you may think proper, I am &c.

MANUEL ANTONIO.
Archbishop of Manilha.

SEPTEMBER 23D. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, SEPTEMBER 1763* ——

As Mr. Faillet is a Person of a very enterprizing turn and suffering to pass to Pampango may hereafter be productive of bad consequences if the Archbishop will be answerable for his appearance, when called upon the Board are of opinion that the Governor might with such a security even grant to him the Liberty of the Town and repeat his former promise sending him to Madras in Companys Ship. Purport of an answer thereto.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.

Sent the following letter to His Excellency the Archbishop. Letter to the Archbishop.

To His Excellency Don Manuel Antonio Roxo
Archbishop of Manilha.

Illustrious Sir,

Previous to the receipt of your favor of the 23rd. Instant Mr. Barnewall having communicated to the Governor the Contents of a letter he had received from Mr. Faillet offering to return, on Condition of his being allowed his Liberty we had caused it to be intimated to him, that if he would surrender himself to be a Prisoner, we would not on any Account deliver him over to Captn. Brereton, but with this he has refused to comply we have strong reasons to suspect that he is concealed in Manilha and it is not in our Power to promise not to send him to Madras however Sir, as we shall with great pleasure embrace every opportunity of obliging you. if you will be security for his personal appearance whenever we may think proper to call for him, we consent allow him the Freedom of the Town and we likewise assure you that when he is to proceed to Fort St. George he shall have a Passage on one of the Companys Ship. We have the honor to be with great Esteem.

Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
Govr. &ca. Council.

Manilha,
October 3rd. 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Govr. President. October 4th.
Henry Parsons, William Stevenson.

The Governor acquainted the Board that Mr. Faillet had been taken by Captain Sleigh and is now in safe Custody but represents also that great Intercessions had been made to him that he should not be delivered up to Capt. Brereton. Messrs. Parsons and Stevenson, in Answer, give as their Opinion, that as the Orders from the Governor &ca. Council of Madras are positive for his being given up to Captain Brereton, they should be immediately comply'd with.

At a Consultation

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Govr. President. October 5th.
Henry Parsons, Wm. Stevenson.

The Council being assembled the Govr. informs them that early this morning Captn. Dupont waited on him with the following letter from Major Fell at Cavita.

—— *MANILHA, OCTOBER 1763* ——

To Captain Francis Du Pont
Commanding at Manilha.

Extract from a Letter from the President and Council of Fort St. George to the Deputy Governor and Council of Manilha dated 18th. July 1763.

We enclose to you a Copy of a letter addressed to us by Mr. Cornish and of one enclosed and referred to therein. We are much concerned for the Cause of it and agreable to his request direct, that you immediately on receipt hereof deliver up Mr. Faillet to the commanding Officer of His Majestys Ships.

A true Copy signed.
Samuel Cornish.

A true copy.
(Signed) Robt. Edp. Fell.

A true Extract (signed)
I. M. Stone *Secy.*

In pursuance of the above order Captn. Brereton has sent his Boat mann'd and armed, with a Lieutenant to receive Mr. Faillet you will therefore on receipt of this immediately order the Garrison under Arms, and shew the above order to the Governor should he refuse him you will immediately order a strong Detachment from the Regiment to acquaint the Officer of the Guard, that it is my positive Orders, he delivers him to you should he refuse, relieve him immediately, and put him in Arrest and escort Faillet to the Boat which waits to receive him. I expect this order be punctually obeyed, and am

Sir
Your humble Servant
(Signed) Robt. Edwp. Fell.

P.S.—Should the Boat as I am afraid it will, be too late, for his delivery to Night I think on second thoughts that you had better differ it till tomorrow, day break.

A true Copy attested ℔.

William Russell *Town Major*
Hector Mackay *Secretary.*

his Orders Countermanded. Major Fell arrives from Cavita.

Major Fell refuses his arrest.

puts the Regiment under Arms.

And that in Consequence he had immediately countermanded the said Orders and given directions that Major Fell should be put under Arrest in consequence of which Instructions to the same Effect had been sent to Captain William Flint at Cavita but that the wind being high the Boat had been obliged to return. The Governor then relates to the Board that Major Fell having arrived this afternoon from Cavita Captain Faizan the Officer of the Day acquainted him that it was his (the Governor's) Orders that he should retire to his room under an Arrest, that Major Fell replyed he would neither obey him nor his Order that Captain Faizan having acquainted him therewith he had directed him to take a Detachment of the Main Guard and make him a Prisoner: that Captain Faizan coming on the Parade met Major Fell and endeavored to persuade him to surrender himself but that suspecting he was going to make him a Prisoner by Force, he turned and run hastily towards the Barracks and it being then the time of Roll calling the Regiment by his Orders stood to their Arms, that he then went on the Parade, attended by Town Major Captain Lieutenant Russell, Ensign Mackay and followed by Captain Faizan with part of the Main Guard for his security that he addressed himself to the Major as well as to the men but that the former having read to them the Orders of the

— *MANILHA, OCTOBER 1763* —

Governor and Council of Madras to the Board and asked them whether they would support their Commandant and they having signifyed their Assent he found that all he could do would be ineffectual and therefore with persuasion retired to the Pallace, he also acquaints them that Major Fell gave him much ill Language and attempted to draw his sword upon him and that so soon as he retired Major Fell went to the Officer of the Main Guard, directed him not to follow any Orders but those he might receive from him and informed him he was going to send a Detachment to seize Mr. Faillet enjoining him not to oppose them under Pain of being tryed by a General Court Martial " that soon after he actually detached Lieutenant Rickbell with a Party of Grenadiers who entered the Palace before the Officer of the Main Guard, who had sent to advise the Captain of the Day of the intended Rescue could receive further orders that the Prisoner (Mr. Faillt) thus Rescued was carried to the Almizan Gate put into Captain Breretons Boat waiting for him and that Major Fell with 5 or 6 of the Regiment without leave soon after embarked in the same Boat and proceeded to Cavital. The Governor adds that he sent for Captain Breretons Officer and forbid him at his Peril not to carry away Mr. Faillet he having been illegally rescued to which the Officer replied that at all events he was obliged to obey Captain Breretons Orders.

Attempts to draw his sword upon the Governor.

Rescues Mr. Faillet out of Confinement in the Palace Gate.

proceeds to Cavita without leave.

The Board are greatly concerned, at what has happened and as Major Fells Conducut has been extremely blameable they are of opinion that Orders should be immediately sent to Cavita to make him a close Prisoner that he should be sent by the first opportunity to Madras in order there to be tryed by a General Court Martial and that the Governor should acquaint Captain Backhouse he may forthwith take the Command of the Garrison.

Opinion of the Board on the foregoing.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESIDENT. OCTOBER 19TH.
HENRY PARSONS, WILLIAM STEVENSON *indisposed.*

General Letter from the Presidency Read.

General Letter read & Admiral Pocock.

Ordered that in consequence that the Military Storekeeper do prepare his stores so that they may be easily shipped of when final orders are received from Madras for returning thither.

ORDERED that a Letter be prepared to the Archbishop to acquaint with the Definitive Treaty being acceded to.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

Received the following letter from His Excellency Don Manuel Anthonio Roxo. OCTOBER 20TH.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I congratulate your Excellency and give you joy of the news you was pleased to send me by your letter dated October 19th. wherein you assure me that the Definitive treaty of Peace has been signed, and ratified by our respective Sovereigns and at the same time acquaint me that the President and Council of Madras had given you this Information and that you shortly expect an Order to deliver up the Conquest. I earnestly wish to see Friendship and Harmony between

Letter from the Archbishop.

the two Nations and this I constantly beg the Almighty will soon grant us. I shall be extremely obliged to your Excellency to favor as much as the present Circumstances will permit the soldiers who came here from Madras, and order them to be allowed proper quarters under the Directions of Spanish Officers so as they may not elope or wander about the Country, the Marquis of Villamediana will help you to a proper method to prevent their so doing and am.

MANILHA,
OCTOBER 20TH. 1763.

MANUEL ANTHONIO
Archbishop of Manila.

OCTOBER 16TH.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON MANUEL ANTHONIO ROXO,
ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

Letter to the Archbishop.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that by the ship which yesterday arrived the President and Council of Madras have informed us that the Dennitive Treaty had been ratified and confirmed by our respective sovereigns. This is an Event on which we with the utmost statisfaction congratulate you and which we hope will reestablish that Friendship and good Harmony so mutually the Interest of two Nations to keep up. We shortly expect orders for delivering up the conquest to you which we shall then put in execution as soon as possible. On this ship are arrived 170 Guatchinangoes and the remainders are coming hither on two ships hourly expected.

WE ARE WITH ESTEEM
ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,
Your Most Obedient humble Servants

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&C. COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
OCTOBER 16TH. 1763.

OCTOBER 22D.

The following Manifesto stuck up in St. Cruise sent in by the Corrigidore.

OCTOBER

DOCTOR DON SYMON ANDAY SALAZAR.

WHEREAS the Maxims which the British Government have hitherto followed Tend to create Disunion between the subjects of his Catholick Majesty and fill their minds with false and seditious notions such as it would be difficult for the most Circumspect and Sharpsighted to discover the venom off in order to put a stop to such as have been lately published relating to the suspension of Arms (which they falsely supposed and insinuate has been Communicated to this Government by a Paper published the 28th. September) be it known to all Persons, that instead of Hostilities having ceased, or an end put to the Publick Calamities, the evil consequences and terrible losses occasioned by the War. The English by avoiding to treat with me in Virtue of the order they have received from their Sovereign, and still looking upon me as a Rebel and not the person who represents our Royal Sovereign and Master still persist to make use of fraudulent and Deceitful methods and not in any shapes agreeable to the Customs of War, by which means they flatter themselves they shall obtain the end so important to'em but prejudicial to the Interest of the King my master, should I basely condescend to the Ideas of the British Government which has more objects than can be comprehended on this Proclamation. Whilst they have been endeavouring to persuade us that a suspension of arms had bee agreed too, they have been busy in executing the greatest Cruelties Violences plundering burning bribing suborning destroying Houses both without and within the

— *MANILHA, OCTOBER 1763* —

City of Manilla Coining Rupees and Barrillas both of which are false, and not Wheight Carrying away the ordnance and other Stores with many other Outrages which are publick and notorious. By this Continuing to act in this manner it plainly appears that they maliciously published the suspension of arms with a view to impose upon his Catholick Majestys Party and lull it a sleep if said suspension had taken place and been agreed to hostilities would have ceased as incompatible with said suspension the law of nations and Customs of practised among Civilized Nations which never Consent to such Cruelties and Outrages much less in Town subject to the Jurisdiction of the Conqueror from all which and the many steps they have avoided Treat with me, it may be collected and plainly appears that the British Governor and Council by Deceiptful means no way agreeable to the Customs of War endeavor to Deceive the unwary Spaniards, and creating a Division between them introduce a Civil War by which they may reap such advantages as may.

NOVEMBER 8TH. Manifesto of Seinor Anda accusing the English of refusing to follow the orders Sovereign entered.

Whereas in a manifesto published at Bacalor the 20th. Ultimo the Oydor Anda injuriously and falsely accuses the British Government of this Place of having refused to Obey the Orders of their Sovereign for mutual Cessation of arms, of having neglected to advise him thereof of having plundered burned and distroyed many houses, within and without Manilla, since the Rice of the Proclamation for the above-mentioned Cessation of Arms of having sent away many of the Cannon &ca. taken in this Place of Coining base and right money and of advancing subsistance for the Spanish Prisoners &ca. In answer to the two first Charges the British Deputy Governor and Council declare that, touched with Compassion at the Calamities the Inhabitants of the City laboured under they did use all their endeavours to restore Peace and Tranquility to these parts in pursuance of the Commands of their Gracious Sovereigns as it is well known to every one but Mr. Anda Consulting alone ambitious views and not the welfare of his Fellow Subjects refused to Conform thereto. They therefore have a right to act offensively and Mr. Anda would alone be accountable for all bad consequences that in such case might happen but so far from making this his refusal a pretence for acting in an hostile manner no Troops have, since that time, been marched out except to bring in Cattle, which the owners have always been paid the real Value of with regard to the Cruelties Mr. Anda imputes to the English, his accusation would have carried with it a greater appearance of Probability, had he confirmed it by Evidences for bare assertions have little weight, and Cruelty is a vice the English were never Addicted to. The Deputy Governor and Council solemnly declare they never issued orders for the Demolition of any Houses within the Walls of Manila except two or three which has served as Arrack Houses and were many of the People had been seduced but if any persons have suffered, how can they expect redress, unless they make regular and Publick Complaints and without were Mr. Andas Commissionaries had taken Post in Houses on the Banks of the River and thereby prevented provision from Coming down to Manila. Self preservation obliged them to adopt measures they would otherwise have avoided Regarding the Cannon, it will be sufficient to observe that if the Deputy Governor and Council should think proper they may remove any Military stores until the arrival of the Definitive Treaty without Infringing the Capitulation or the Preliminary Articles of the Peace as Mr. Anda says Rupees have been Coined, but equal in weight and Goodness to those brought from the Coast of Choroamandel as may be easily proved by those issued Daily from the Treasury. No other specie has been Coined by them or by their Permission and two persons convicted for making false Barillas were put to Death to prevent Offence of a like nature. The Ovider Anda Protest against the Deputy Governor and Council for advancing money for the Subsistance of the Spanish Prisoners is as absurd as his other Charges are Groundless, if, as he says he has money of the Kings why

Answer thereto.

does he not remit to the Archbishop for their maintenance? The reason is obvious he fears least by so doing he should lessen his authority in the Provinces, where many now beginning to perceive his ambitious designs, he to prevent their throwing themselves under the English Protection endeavours all in his Power to vilify them but assertions when ill grounded reflect back with greater Force on the Author of them—and the Governor and Council therefore now declare that his Manifesto would have been passed over with that Contempt it merits had they not apprehended their silence would have been construed by Mr. Anda's Party as self Conviction.

DATED AT MANILA NOVEMBER 5TH. 1763.

(SIGNED)

DAWSONNE DRAKE.
HENRY PARSON.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 11TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESt.
HENRY PARSONS, WM. STEVENSON, *indisposed.*

Admiral Pocock and 4 Champans to be sent to Luban for Cattle the Garrison being distressed for Provisions.

The Garrison being in want of Fresh Provisions and information having been obtained that a great number of Cattle may be procured at Luban, Resolved that the Admiral Pococke be sent hither for that purpose, and that an Officer and 20 Sepoys be put on board to be landed for the protection of those who may be sent on shore to purchase the said Cattle.

Resolved also that 4 Champans be sent hither under the Direction of Mr Spearing the present Victualler of the Garrison.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

NOVEMBER 13TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

Captain Riddle representing it to be hazardous to lay off Luban.

Captain Riddle having sent one of his Officers to look out for a proper anchoring Place off Luban, represents to the board that the said Officer is returned, and has informed him that the only side where provisions can be procured is open to the N. E. Winds and that in such case he may be drove to sea and not be Able to work into the Bay.

—— *MANILHA, NOVEMBER 1763* ——

As therefore Intelligence has been since obtained that a large quantity of Grain &ca. may be purchased at Orean Beigane and other Villages in the Bay of Manila, Resolved that the Expedition to Luban be laid aside, and that the Admiral Pocoke the 4 Champans some small cascas and all the Companys Vessels be sent to the beforementioned Places as soon as possible, to purchase all necessaries that may be procured there, and to ensure success Resolved also that a party of Europeans under an Officer and 20 Sepoys be put on board the differnt Vessels that 50 Lascars and 50 Chinese Coolies be likewise sent, that the utmost dispatch may be made in Loading the Champans &ca.

An Expedition to Orean &ca. to be put in execution the Admiral Pococke the Company's other vessels & the 4 Champans with cascas to proceed hither as also.

An Officer with party 50 Lascars & 50 Chinese coolies likewise to Proceed.

The Enemy having Armed Boats and Champans in the Bay Continually molest and carry off the Fisherman, Ordered therefore to prevent a scarcity of Fish, that the small Galleys be manned to Cruize about for their Protection.

Galleys to Cruize in the Bay to clear it of from Boats that molests the Fishermen.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.

Received the following Letter from Wm. Brereton Esqr. Commanding his Majestys Ships at Cavita.

NOVEMBER 16TH.

Gentlemen,

The time being Elapsed for the return of the Galley that I sent to Marinduque to purchase dammer and Oyl I am apprehensive some accident has happened to her, either from the late storm or the Enemy, therefore as his Majesty's ships as well as the Company's Vessels and Siam Prize ship are in great want of Dammer and Oyl, to fit them for the Sea, I am to desire the Admiral Pocoke or London may immediately proceed to Marinduque to procure a quantity of these Articles, and to Search for, and demand the men in case the said Galley should be cast away on or surprized by the Enemy at the said Island of Marinduque.

FALMOUTH OFF CAVITA NOVEMBER 15TH. 1763

I am on the point of setting all the Timber Stores Iron &ca. to the Archbishop therefore—if any Timber Stores &ca. should be wanted for the Company —I desire you will immediately send me an Account of the Quantity and Quality by a Person who you shall appoint to receive, and take charge of them.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant
Wm. Brereton.

P.S.—I should send the Seaford to Marinduque, but that she is not in condition to go to Sea.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Deputy Governor &ca.
Council at Manilha.

In answer to which was sent the following.

NOVEMBER 17TH.

—— *MANILHA, NOVEMBER 1763* ——

To WILLIAM BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

Letter to Captain Brereton in answer.

We have received your letter of the 15th. instant, and are sorry we cannot spare you either of the Ships you request, as the Passage betwen the Islands at this time of the year is dangerous, and their return would be very Precarious, but any other of the Company Vessels are much at your Service.

If you will please to Order an Account of the Stores remaining at Cavita with their Prices to be laid before us, we shall be able to judge what Quantities we may chuse to purchase.

We are
SIR
Your obedient Servant
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE &CA COUNCIL.

MANILHA,
NOVEMBER 17TH. 1763.

NOVEMBER 18TH. The Admi. Pococke returns.

Sailed the Admiral Pocoke and the Champans for Burgery Orean. Returned the Admiral Pococke from Drani having only brought from thence Cavans of Paddy and a few ship as the Enemy on his approach on the side of the Bay in which Drani is situated had sent down a large body of Troops, they prevented their procuring any farther quantity of Grain which induced Captn. Riddle to return.

28

Intelligence having been received of a Quantity of Paddy &ca. at the house of a Chinese in the River of Canes sent the following orders to Captain Flint Commanding at Cavita.

SIR,

Letter to Captn. Flint commanding at Cavita concerning Grain in the River of Canes.

Having had intelligence that at the house of Ignacoio Horsan on the River of Canes to the P. of Cavita are about 1000 Cavans of Paddy and at the Village of—farther to the southd. there is a considerable quantity of the same Article with same Cattle, we desire you will send hither with all Expedition some cascas or several Champans which may go up the River under the care of an Officer and a party of Men.

We are
SIR
Your most Obedient Servant
DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL

MANILHA,
28 NOVR. 1763.

Sailed the Chumberland to Cruize in the Bay for the Protection of the Fishermen &ca. Captn. Riddle having spared an Officer to Command her.

NOVEMBER 30.

Received Letter from Captain Flint as follows.

To DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &CA. COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Letter of the 28th. instant came safe to hand yesterday, and Agreeable to your request, Ordered a Party to be in Readiness at the same time, I applied to Mr. Nodes for boats who acquainted me there was none for me, so that the Command is stopt till I can get some from you.

—— *MANILHA, NOVEMBER 1763* ——

As I am very lately come from Marinduque, and in course know something of the Rivers, I take the liberty of acquainting you, that if the Officer Commanding the party does not have some body to shew him where the Paddy is, I am afraid he will be at a Loss as for the Cattle I am sure he will not get many, without Horse as the Country People will drive them away farther than his party can march this I know by Experience.

I have sent by six Champans thirty eight Buffaloes and six Bullocks, which is all I have been able to send today, the Country People asked a very great price for them, therefore should be glad if you would fix one, and am with great Respect.

Gentlemen,
Your most Obt. and very humble Sert.
(Signed) Wm. Flint.

Cavita,
November 30th. 1763.

At a Consultation

Present

Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Henry Parsons.
Thomas Backhouse, Francis Jourdan.

Saturday December 3d.

Read a Letter from Captn. Horne as follows.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr. Governor &ca.
and the Council of Manila.

Gentlemen,

Letter from Captn. Horne concerning an Ecclesiastic who had endeavoured to entice an Artillery to desert.

As I have the honor of Commanding the artillery, I think it my duty to address you on a subject that is of the utmost consequence to the honor of their Corps and, I may say to the safety of this Garrison, I mean that of Desertion, a circumstance before we came here never known in the Artillery and what, (is if possible) more remarkable that it has been by our Noncommissioned Officers, and soberest Men. This convinced me that some very extraordinary Methods were used to induce them to take such an uncommon step a Late circumstance proves that I was not deceived which was this.

A few days ago one of our Men came and informed me that one of the Cannons of the Cathedral had endeavoured to induce him to desert, but on examination I found he could produce no witness to confirm his charge, so directed him to seem to comply, but to endeavour to procure a pass or recommendation under the Gentleman's hand to carry with him and to endeavour to find out what Methods he could propose for conveying him clear of our out Posts in consequence of which direction the Man proced and obtained a Letter and the other informations which (hearing I was asleep) he carried to Captn. Backhouse, The Canon was in Consequence taken up, But I understand set at Liberty, again, which I doubt not was on very good considerations—but as Murray was immediately under my Command and acted by my directions I ought to have been made acquainted, he was to be released. I take the mere Notice of this, as I confined a Man before for endeavouring to induce one of my Man to desert, and never heard what became of him, though I gave in a written crime, I believe it is very uncustomary when a Person is confined by an Officer for a Capital Crime that he is not made acquainted with what punishment he is inflicted with or the reasons he is released. Now I am on this subject permit

me to mention a circumstance since we have been here, of endeavouring to prevent that crime of desertion, one of our men when drunk, amongst other talk mentioned something tending towards an intimation of deserting to Pampango, for which he was flogged with a Halter about his neck out of the Corps, and sent on board a Man of War, without the benifit of a Court Martial and it was thought necessary by every Gentleman in this Garrison (whose station gave him a right to Judge) to use such severe methods. I have only to infer from the above, that when such severe examples are impulsed on our own People (by whose service the Publick has received so much Benefit) and consider at the same time, what allowances ought to be made to a Poor illiterate Man, when Tampered with, and promised extraordinary advantages &ca. are thought necessary to be made, what ought we to expect when a Dignified Clergyman, who must suppose endowed with a thorough knowledge of the Laws of Nations, and Power of Rhetorick as well as of riches shall endeavour to Persuade and encourage our men to desert, and more especially as he could not but be convinced that a Peace was concluded between the two Nations. I am convinced that you Gentlemen will take every proper Method to discourage attempts of this kind nor should I have taken Notice of this, but that I thought myself slighted in releasing a person without taking the least notice to me, who had been tampering with a Man immediately under my Command, and requesting that while I have the Honor of Commanding the Artillery every circumstance that relates to any part of that Corps, I may it [*sic*] least be acquainted off.

I am

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant

(SIGNED) MATTHEW HORNE.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 1ST.

SATURDAY THE 1ST. remarks on Captn. Hornes Letter.

The Board are greatly surprized at Captn. Horns Letter, he is therefore sent for and the Governor represents to him the impropriety of his addressing him on such an Occasion, and Recommends to him to be cautions of again believing Common Reports.

Examination of the said Ecclesiastic.

The said Padre Estevan, who some days since had been taken up for endeavouring to seduce Robert Murray to desertion, by giving him a pass to Pampanga is called before the Board, and the said pass signed by him is now shewn to him. He acknowledges he did write the said letter, that John Murray frequently went to see him and desired to borrow money &ca. from him, that he represented to him the great distress he was in, and requested of him a pass which at length by his Importunitys he granted to him.

Being asked how being under the protection of the British Government, he had ventured to commit so great a crime against them, and why he had not rather discouraged him therefrom, and I informed the Governor thereof. He answers that he told his Misfortunes in so Pathetic a manner, that he could not refuse him and that being a Clergyman he could reveal the said Murrays faults, he adds that the day he gave him the Pass, Murray came to him and procured it from him before he was scarce Awake.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1ST.

He further declares that this answer went to him before he was sent to Cavita, to ask him whether he would advance 20 Dollars for another Person to go in his room to Pampanga and that he refused him.

It is observed to him that it appears extraordinary he never informed the Archbishop with the above, to which he Answers he thought it superfluous and did not apprehend the consequences.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

Robert Murray being sworn deposes that for about 3 months before he went to Cavita, he knew the Prisoner, who never during that time had asked him to go to Pampanga that the 13th. inst. he returned and as he was passing Prisoners house he called him up, and asked him whether he was willing to go as Heads Surgeon to the Troops at Pampanga, in which case he would give him a Letter which Captn. Horne advised him to endeavour to obtain. He further deposes that the prisoner told him so soon as he had got over the Bridge, a Horse would be prepared for him by his Servant, and that he said he would be rewarded according to his merit, that he gave him the Letter in the Evening, told him he must deliver it to the Governor's Secretary at Pampango, and that he put the letter under the Lining of his Hatt as the most Secret place for concealing it.

Deposition of Robt. Murray against him.

The Prisoner having Confessed the charge exhibited against him, the Board would immediately proceed to resolve a Punishment to be inflicted on him, as he is a Clergyman of Rank, out of respect to his Excellency the Archbishop, Agreed that he be previously acquainted therewith, that he may take such measures as may appear necessary to him to prevent any Reflection being thereby thrown on the Church.

a Letter to be wrote to the Archbishop in consequence.

(Signed) Francis Jourdan.

Sent the following Letter to his Excellency the Archbishop agreable to a Resolution of last Consn.

December 3d.

Illustrious Sir,

It is with much concern we acquainted you that a few days since one of your prebends of the Cathedral, was accused of having endeavoured to seduce an artillery man to Desertion, and a Letter produced against him of which the enclosed is Copy. This day we have examined into the charges laid against him, and found him Guilty thereof, as well as of having corresponded with the Enemy, as for the former crime we have been obliged to punish several with Death, as an example to deter others therefrom. We should have hoped that all Clergymen, but particularly those under you would have been Cautious of engaging in such Proceedings, were it only for the Honor of their Cloth, when therefore they turn their Hearts to deceive the people they forfeit all right to favor and all they can expect is a fair Trial. Padre Stevan has acknowledged the Fact, it therefore only remained to pass sentence upon him but we have thought proper to defer it till we had acquainted you therewith, that you may take such measures as shall appear to you necessary to prevent any Reflection being thrown on the Clergy.

Letter to the Archbishop.

We are with Esteem
Illustrious Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manila,
December 3d. 1763.

Received an Answer thereto as follows.

Excellent Sir and the Council.

I received your Excellency's Letter of the 3d. instant, and likewise the Copy of one from Doctor Stephen Equlaz but though it appears from said Letter that he has acknowledged the crime laid to his charge, yet I beg your Excellv. will please to allow me to lay before you that this Prebend gave said Letter to the Artillery man to get rid of his importunities, which were so great he did

Letter from the archbishop endeavouring to excuse Padre Estevan.

not cease them even at the most unreasonable hours, and the day said Doctor gave him said Letter he awoke him from his afternoon's Napp and he was at the time so drowsy that he did not know what he was about. I must likewise partly attribute this Proceedings to his simplicity, which is very notorious, and I am persuaded he had not Malice in what he did, But if Doctor Equiloz's simplicity was great in writing such Letter, the Artillery man's malice was much greater, and it is easily seen that his Motive for pressing so hard, was to get a share of s^{d}. Doctors fortunes which he did not doubt would be seized. I cannot deny the Validity of your Excellency's reasons but at the same time am so persuaded of your goodness and generosity that I am sure you will not give a sentence, which might cast a Blemish on the Clergy in general, and upon this Doctor who is one of the Prebends of my Cathedral he is generally known to be a quiet Peaceable Man, he is now confined, and heartily sorry for his imprudence, wherefore I expect from your Excellency's goodness and that of your Councils that you will please not to give the sentence, this I most earnestly intreat and I am persuaded this your resolution will be approved, not only by the Hoñble company, but by the very Sovereigns in expectation you will please to grant me this favor I conclude &^{ca}.

PARIAN,
DECEMBER 4TH.

(SIGNED) MANUEL ANTONIO.
Archbishop of Manila.

DECEMBER 6TH. Received also a Second Letter from his Excellency the Archbishop as follows.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE COUNCIL.

Second Letter from the Archbishop on the same subject.

I have already made my Request in favor of Doctor Don Stephen Equiluz a Prebend of this my Church imploring in this cause your Excellence and the Councils lenity, said prebends Character, his distinction his notorious simplicity, and his not knowing the consequences of such a crime, should be considered, though I am persuaded that you will upon this occasion give proofs of your Goodness and humanity. I cannot help Importuning again and put your Excellency and the Council in mind of my former request, and must observe to you that the lenity which might be used upon this occasion, will turn to no small Account and I am certain will be approved by the Hoñble Company, the Spaniards in General & Particularly this Church and Chapter will take it as the greatest favour and will be extremely thankful for it and I am sure the King my master will greatly applaud this act of humanity, I can assure you the crime shall be severely punished, and besides keeping him confined in the Cathedral Church, I will inflict many other punishments on him. I will oblige him to attend Constantly at the Choir, send him to spirituals, and repremand him for his faults in the presence of all his Brotheren untill he has paid for his Imprudence and Indiscretion, I expect your Excell^{y}. and the Council will not deny me this favour so peculiar to both, and I shall be extremely thankfull for it.

(SIGNED) EMANUEL ANTONIO.
PARIAN DECEMBER 6TH. 1763. *Archbishop of Manila.*

DECEMBER 8TH. Sent the following Letter to his Excellency the Archbishop.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON MANUEL ANTONIO ROXO
ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

Answer to the Archbishop's Letter.

We have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 4th. and 6th. instant, and are sorry you should pretend to make any Excuse for Padre Estevan after you know he has been Guilty of endeavouring to seduce a man to Desertion.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

Equally sorry are we, Sir, to inform you that the Number of Men who have been enticed away, Loudly calling for an Example on the seducers to deter others from like practices so far from complying with the request you make us for his realeasement: we shall be obliged to pass sentence upon him for having commited an offence which requires a Capital Punishment. This our respect for the Clergy, and in particular for your Excellency induces us to advise you of that may within the space of one week be degraded from the Dignity he holds in the Church, that no Scandel may be occasioned by what will follow, indeed we must add, that as in all Public Societies, it is impossible, entirely to seperate the good numbers from the bad, so the only disgrace that can happen to such societies therefrom must be the consequence of a Publick Connivance at Evil actions. We have the honor to be with great respect & esteem.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

Your Excellencys most obedient and most humble Servants

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.

&CA. COUNCIL.

Received the following Letter from Capt. Flint Commanding at Cavita. DECEMBER 8TH.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Wm. Flint advising of the Party sent out for paddy having loaded 2 Champans but of one being missing.

Yesterday arrived the Serjt. and Part of the Detachment belonging to Lieut. Mc. Kain from Marigondon in one of the boats, he inform me that Lieut. Mc. Kain and he set out on Monday Evening for this place, there being a large swell, they lost sight of each other soon after they were out of the River, when day light appeared the Serjt. found himself drove very near the Corrigidore, but no appearance of Lieut. Mc. Kains Boat, nor can we get the least intelligence what is become of him they were deeply loaded with Paddy and had on board four men of the 79th. Regt. two Coffrees and three Sepoys there is One Sepoy Deserted from the Detachment at Maragondon which I am affraid is by inticement of the Padres. The Boat that is arrived brought but a very small quantity of Paddy which I have sent to Mr. Nodes on the Company's Account at the same time desiring him to have it measured, as the People will be coming in for Payment.

I am with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble St.

(SIGNED) WM. FLINT.

CAVITA,
DECEMBER 8TH. 1763.

Received the following Letters from his Excelly. the Archbishop & from Captn. Wm. Flint Commanding at Cavita. DECEMBER 9TH.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR AND THE COUNCIL,

Letter from the Archbishop on the subject Padre Estevans Offence.

I am greatly surprized at the answer I received the 8th. instant to my last letter, concerning the cause of Doctor Don Estevan Equiluz this is man of noted Virtue, and candor without the least Malice, the soldier has a quite Contrary Character, he is known to be one of the most troublesome men in the Regt. all the particulars relating to this affair plainly prove the fraud of said Soldier, and the simplicity of the Clergymen, he acknowledged his crime as a farther proof of his sincerity, but it is plain he was out witted, and surprized but did

apprehend the consequences neither I am sure was he acquainted with the heniousness of the crime he commited; Degrading him it is not possible to think off because crimes which are punished with degrading a Clergyman only his prelate is to take Cognizance off and he is become incorrigible, and so many ceremonies precede this as makes the thing very race [*sic*] and such cases are seldom met with amongst Christians Since notwithstanding all this neither my authority nor my intreaties have been able to prevail with your Excellʸ. the Council to obtain remission of his crime, you may proceed in the manner you think proper all I can do is solemnly to protest that I Will appeal to my King to the King of Great Brittain and the Honorable East India Company.

(SIGNED) MANUEL ANTONIO.
Archbishop of Manila.

PARIAN,
DECEMBER 9TH. 1763.

DECEMBER 9TH. TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from C. Wm. Flint advising of the arrival of the Champan that was missing.

Since writing you last, I have the honor to acquaint you that Lieutenant Mc. Kain is arrived with the remainder of the Detachment. The Paddy I have given up to Mr. Nodes the Quantity of which he will be able to give you an Account off when measured. I am with the Greatest respect.

GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
WM. FLINT.

CAVITA,
DECEMBER 9TH. 1763.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

FRIDAY DECEMBER 9TH. DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDT.
HENRY PARSONS, WM. STEVENSON.
FRANS. JOURDAN,

Received the following Letter from Capt Wm. Breretone Commanding His Majesty's Ship at Cavita.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. &CA. COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from Captn. Brereton informing the Board that if they should desire Mr. Faillets releasement he will never consent to it.

I intercepted a Letter a few days ago from Mr. Faillet to Mr. Povery, but directed to his Daughter wherein she intreats em to Supplicate the Governor and Council the Officers of the Kings Regiment. The Archbishop and the Marques de vella Medeano to insist on my landing him, the other parts of his Letter I do not chuse to make mention off. To save you Gentlemen the trouble of soliciting in case any of his Letters should escape my observation. I must now plainly tell you that your labour will be in vain for I cannot nor will not land him. You all know the unhappy consequences that have resulted from this man's being near the Governor, and it would be a very great impeachment of my want of understanding to put Mr. Faillet once more into the hands of Mr. Drake, or to suffer him to land where he commands, I now inclose you a

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

Letter intercepted this day, wherein you will discover Mr. Drake carrys on a Secret Correspondence with Mr. Faillet for surely if there was not some thing improper in their correspondence, He would not desire Mr. Povery to tell the Governor that he had destroyed his Letter. If therefore the Governor desires to aleviate Mr. Faillet's uneasy Situation He must first send his Letters to me, before they go to Mr. Faillet, as I have thought proper to deny Mr. Faillet, any Correspondence but on his Domestick Affairs and I should think any Man of Honor would be ashamed to write any Letter to Mr. Faillet that all the world might not see, and for the future If I should discover, that Mr. Faillet should either send any Letter or receive one, that does not go through my Hands first, I will deny him Pen Ink and Paper, and confine him a Close Prisoner, and suffer no Person to go near him as he has done mischief enough already.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
WM. BRERETON.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 7TH. 1763.

Purport of an Answer to Captn. Brereton's Letter.

The Board are Greatly Surprized at the Contents of C. Brereton's Letter had he deferred acquainting em with his resolution of not suffering Mr. Faillet to go a shore until they had desired him. He would have saved himself the Trouble of writing. Agreed therefore that an Answer be prepared for the above Effect, observing to him at the same time that on referring back to former Letters, he will find that they resolved their Correspondence should alone relate to the Publick Service, but that when that requires their Observations they will readily apply to him for assistance if they need it, or if he desires them concur in any Measure he may recommend for the General Good. Information is given that Doctor Don St. Iago has for a long time carryed on a correspondence with the Enemy and that he hath lately received Letters from Pampanga.

Mr. Orendain accused of keeping up a correspondence with the Enemy.

His Papers Seized.

Examination of em Postponed.

The Board cannot but Express the utmost Surprize at the Accusation against Mr. Orendain. He must have acted a double part as he has all along been rendering Service to the English. Agreed however that his Papers be immediately seized and that the Persons Nam'd in the Letter be sent for instantly to attend. The Papers being soon after brought by the Town Adjutant who had been ordered on that Service which being in the Spanish Language and the Persons called for not in Town. Resolved that the Examination of ém be defered untill tomorrow morning.

DAWSONNE DRAKE

DECEMBER 10TH.

Dispatched the following Letter to Capt. Brereton.

To WM. BRERETON ESQR. COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

In answer to your Letter of yesterday we are to Inform you that if you had deferred acquainting us with your resolution of not suffering Mr. Faillet to go ashore untill we had requested—you, you would have saved yourself the Trouble of writing it. On referring back to one of my former Letters you will find we had resolved that our Correspondence should alone relate to the Publick Service, when that requires our attention we shall with great pleasure Apply to you for Assistance, if we need it or if you desire us concur in every measure you may recommend that can in the least promote the General Good. As we

daily expect a Ship to call there from China in her way to Europe for our packet we now Advise you thereof, that you may have time to prepare your Letters, As also that about the latter end of the Month a Vessel will be dispatched to the Presidency.

We are
SIR,
Your most Obedient humble Servant
DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
&CA. COUNCIL.

MANILA,
DECR. 10TH. 1763.

at present much Business will not admit of our complying with your request for a Copy of our proceedings concerning the State of the Effects of the Aug Convent so soon as time will permit it shall be prepared.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, WM. STEVENSON.
FRANS. JOURDAN.

Examination concerning Orendain.

DECEMBER 10TH.

Andradas Deposition.

The Board being met, proceed to examine Don Andrade who being duly sworn, deposes the following Effects. That having received orders from the Archbishop he appeared before Don Martin Domingos the Notary Publick to answer all Questions that might be put him regarding Don Sr. Iago Orendain, who asked him whether on a Certain Day when the English Gentlemen of Council were at the House of said Orendain any Indians were present, who could be suspected of coming to treat with him from the Pampango he declared he had not

Capt. Sworn deposes to the same Effect.

Deposition of an Indian

Juan de la Cruz an Indian Sworn, deposes that about 2 days after the Party returned from Manila, he arry'd a Letter which he had received from Dr. Sr. Iago Orendain to Don Lewis Sandaval with orders to deliver it into his hands, or in his absence to Don Pedro Sancis. That Don Lewis Sandaval being absent on his arrival at Malinta, he delivered it to the latter, who ordered him to acquaint Mr. Orendain that he was obliged to him for all his favors, but that as had no Pens or Ink, he could not reply thereto. He adds that returning for the Pay he had promised him, he was confined by the said Orendain 6 days.

Translater to read the Papers & Repeat the contents of Material to the Board.

The Papers being many and long, ordered that the Translator be directed to read 'em over, and to repeat to the Board every thing material that is inserted in them.

DAWSONNE DRAKE.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. PRESt.
HENRY PARSONS, WM. STEVENSON.
THOMAS BACKOUSE, FRANCIS JOURDAN.

Read a Letter from Messieurs Parsons, Stevenson and Jourdan as follows.—

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVR. AND PRESt. &CA.
A GENTLEMEN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN,

FRIDAY DECEMBER 13TH. 1763.

Letter from Messrs. Parsons, Stevenson and Jourdan representing the necessity of adopting speedy measures for the General relief of all Parties.

The precarious situation we at present find ourselves in from a want of Provisions occasioned by the effectual Methods Mr. Anda has taken, to prevent our being Supplyed by the Country People as heretofore, by threatning with Death any Persons who shall endeavour to utter any of the specie current in this Place, or be caught bringing hither Necessaries of any kind which has involved the Chinese and all such Indians as have remained under our Protection in the greatest distress and Created much Clamour among the Soldiers, renders it Duty Incumbent upon every Member of the Board to endeavour to devise Measures for their General Relief it is with this view we take the trouble of troubling you with an address. It will be necessary to enumerate the Hardships of our own People as we can form a Judgment of them from those we ourselves Labour under, The Chinese are Equal Sufferers for Provisions can hardly be procured in the Parian. They it is well known are only allied to us for the sake of Interest, when therefore that Inducement no longer Subsists, as it scarcely does now, how can we expect them to remain with us. Mr. Andas it is notorious has made them most Considerable Offers and assured them of a General Pardon for what has passed, if they will go over to his Party if then the only Tie that bound them to us vizt. Interest is broke, unless some speedy and Effectual Methods are resolved on for their relief the least we can expect must be their general Defection, and we leave you to Judge, how much. if we are not ordered from hence this Season; we should be distressed for want of their assistance another year setting aside the great loss the Company would Sustain by our not having it in our Power to remove them to some of their Settlements. Two Measures only occur The marching a strong Party into the Provinces for Provisions or Reconcilliation with Senior Anda as the Season will not admit at present of sending Troops into the Field, and a great Expence of Blood and Treasure will be saved by the latter, and it is more Compatible with the Preliminary Articles of the peace we shall begin with that, We are not unaquainted with what had passed between the Governor and Council and Mr. Anda that he having refused to Conform to the act of the Capitulation was declared by them a rebel to both Majestys, that he has since refused to hear from them, partly on that Account, partly because they deny him his Title of Lieutenant Governor of the Philipine Islandt, we shall not enquire into the validity of the Cession of the Islands or the Propriety of Mr. Anda's Proscription but as the Common Report that Mr. Anda was sent out by Authority is Confirmed by Mr. Dalrymple who informs us that when he was at Xolo last year he received from the Sultaun some Spanish Letters (intercepted by the Moorish Cruizers) sent by Mr. Anda to the principal of the late Clergy in the Southern Districts in which particularly in one directed to the Archbishop of Zebee he gave an account of the reduction of Manila and the Cession of the Islands to which last he commanded them to pay no attention as made after the Reduction of Manila when the Function of the Royal Officers by being Prisoners of War ceased and his Authority as Lieutenant General took Place.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

In confirmation of his Authority there was a Copy of the Consultation held by the Royal Audience (and Mr. Dalrymple thinks by some other Officers) the 1st. October in which recapitulatg. the danger of Manila they determined to send Mr. Anda as Lieutenant General to maintain the Government of the Provinces, Some of these Particularly to the Bishop of Zebee are Carried to the Coast, but unfortunately are left there. The Archbishop might be called upon for a Copy of said Consultation, and if it should thereby appear that he actually was sent out in the Quality of Lieutenant General of the Philipine Islands, as by the form of the Preliminary Articles of the Peace, we are ordered by our respective Soveraigns, to stop all Hostilities and to live in the most perfect Union, for getting what has passed, and as by one of the following articles it is particularly mentioned that all Territories Conquerred in any part of the world and not ceded in the preceeding ones shall be restored on the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, permit us to ask you, Gentlemen whether you are not of opinion that it would be a Prudent and necessary Step to take off Mr. Andas Proscription by Publishing a Manifesto for that purpose. This we apprehend could not fail of producing a Reconciliation and the many good Consequences that of Course would follow are too obvious to require enumeration, and our Honorable Masters we persuade ourselves would approve a step so conducive to their Interest and the General Good, Should Mr. Anda continue obstinate and refuse to accept our Offers the other Step might become necessary, in such case might not it become Necessary to write a Letter to the Archbishop advising him that we are greatly concerned on the occasion but that Mr. Anda refusing to hearken to Terms of Accommodation, we were Obliged to resolve to march a large Detachment into the Field and as it would not be prudent the Town should be left in the same state as at present as the remaining troops would be ordered within the Stockade, we had determined to demolish the Bastions and part of the walls of Manila, and that if any other disagreeable or fatal Consequence should follow Mr. Anda could alone be answerable for them, and accordingly the Bastions might be undermined and if still Continued obstinate blown up the Cannon &ca. removed within the walls of the Citadel. or the Stockade, and the whole of the Garrison except Sufficient for the defence of the Citadel &ca. to be Marched out so soon as the Season will admit, In all likelyhood the Spaniards would not let things proceed to that Extremity, but if they should with the addition of a few Seamen from the Men of War and Indiamen success might in all probability be ensured. These are Hints Gentlemen which we now beg leave to offer to your most serious Consideration and if they shall enduce you to addopt any measures for alleviating the General distress it will give us infinite Satisfaction.

With all due respect
We are
GENTLEMEN
Your most Obedient humble Sert.

MANILA,
DECEMBER 11TH. 1763.

Agreed that the discussion thereof be deferred untill another Opportunity but that in the mean time a Letter be wrote to the Archbishop to desire of him a Copy of the Consultation in which it was resolved that Senior Anda should be sent out a Lieutenant General.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Faillet.

MONSIEUR AT MESSIEURS DU COUNSEIL.

Letter from Mr. Faillet.

La derniere fois de vous faire Seavoir que je croyois aoir trouve un moyen de tranquilizer, Mr. Anda et d Engager necessairement les Espagnols a remplir les Articles de la Capitulation, a quelle fin devoit indispensablement concurir Capt. Brereton, et pour cet effet, que Mr. Le Gouvernor nommaut une

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

personne de sa confiance pour recevoir de moy verbalement u que joy a propose, ne pouvant lefaire pas Eerit, Maie jusques a present je nay en aucunne nouvelles de cette affaire; si elle vous eft agreable Messrs. donne my vos ordre je les executerais exactemt. Ie crous que Mr. Povery seroit la personne las plies propre pour venir Secretement recevoir mon avis.

JE SUIS AUEC RESPECT
MONSIEUR ET MESSIEURS
Votre tres humble tres Obeisant Servt.
(SIGNED) DE FAILLET.

A BOARD DU FALMOUTH
DECEMBER 11TH. 1763.

The Board are greatly surprized at C. Brereton having opened the above letter and endorsed it examined by him. This they cannot but look upon as a fresh Insult offered to them and as they cannot redress themselves. Resolved that the same be reported to their Superiors in Europe and India, that some Satisfaction may be demanded for the same.

Remarks of the Board upon the said Letters having been opened and examined by Capt. Brereton.

LETTER FROM CAPTN. BACKHOUSE. DECEMBER 13TH. 1763.

GENTLEMEN,

I am well informed that the Greatest Part of the Small Spanish Currency, double, single and half reals is secreted and hoarded up in the Parian this I am Convinced of from my own Observations about four Months ago the Chinese were Exchanging this small money for Rupees and giving a Premium about six Months after they gave Rupees For reals with a premieum likewise, though the Intrinsick value made the Exchange against them at least thirty ℔ Cent.

Their Scheme now appears to me plain and well laid all hands were Employed to fill the Parian with false and bad Barrillas Rupees or Dollars they knew must be Charged however small the Purchase, that by Secreting the said small Currency the whole Silver must fall into their hands, merely for dirt which cost them only the trouble of making those Barillas which for some time past they have given in Exchange to our Soldiers and Servants they have refused to take again the moment after Issued from their hands. This Truth is very notorious. To remedy this evil which we too sensibly feel, some speedy method should be taken and none (to me) appears so Elligible as to Oblige those Villains to give up all the small Currency that they have for Rupees, Lodge the said Currency with the Tresurer, who will take in the weekly Payments of the different Companys in Rupees and give the small money in Exchange. By this the small Silver Currency will again Circulate, the shops Be opened and the Country people bring in provisions as usual, The Capt. and such heads of the Chinese as have been Principles in this most Destructive scheme should be Punished where they can be fully Convicted.

I am with Esteem
(SIGNED) THOS. BACKHOUSE.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF MANILA.

Altho' the Offence Padre Estevan has Committed during a time of War merits the severest Punishment and that several Indians for that Crime have been put to death to prevent any reflections on the Church which would greatly irritate the minds of the people in General, Agreed that it be mitigated into a Fine of £ 40 and Six months Imprisonment, Francis Jourdan. Sent a letter to His Excellency the Archbishop of Manilha.

Punishment of Padre Estivan mitigated into a Fine and six months Imprisonment.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

To Don Manuel Antonio de Boxo
Archbishop of Manilha.

Illustrious Sir,

Althó the offence committed by Padre Estevan during a Time of War is generally punished with the utmost severity, yet as his accuser being a Man of indifferent Character out of regard to your Excellency we have mitigated the Punishment we intended into a Fine of 160 Spanish Dollars and 6 Months Imprisonment in the Citadel. We wish you had not talked to us of your Authority in your last Letter the Tenor of it we are Concerned to Observe was every Improper and however desirous we are of obliging you we cannot ever suffer ourselves to be dictated to we shall constantly treat you with the respect due to your station and of course are to expect the same from you.

Having been Informed by Mr. Dalrymple that he had received at Xolo from the Sultan Spanish Letters taken by the Moorish Rovers among others one to the Bishop of Zebee and one to the late Clergy in the Provinces advising of the Reduction of Manilha and the Cession of the Islands, to which last he Commanded him to pay no attention and also Copy of a Consultation held by the Royal Audience and as he thinks by some other of the Royal Officers the 1st. October in which after recapitulating the Dangers of Manilha they determined to send Mr. Anda as Lieutt. General to maintain the Government of the Provinces of this we only beg the favor of your ordering a Copy to be delivered to us as Mr. Dalrymple has left it at Madras.

We have the honor to be with the greatest respect.

Illustrious Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servants
Dawsonne Drake
&ca. Council.

Manilha,
December 1763.

To his Excellency the Governor and Council
of Manilha.

Excellt. Sir & the Council

In Answer to your Letter of the 13th. Instant I assure your Excellency that I am extreamly concerned at the Construction you put on the word authority which I made use off in my Letter by which you Imagine that I take upon me to dictate to your Excellency and the Coun[l]. I know very well that your resolutions and every other business are regulated by the Principles of prudence and Conduct so peculiar to your Excellency and ye. Council therefore should never presume to dictate to you as it does not belong to me to meddle with your business neither have I power to do any such Things. I am not so ignorant nor so little acquainted with the Style that should be made use off in Superior Courts but that I know the Character Distinction, way and Style that should be made use of besides the word Authority which I made use off in the Spanish Language has divers significations by it may be understood power, or Jurisdiction, and likewise elevation distinction, Character, dignity of Persons this last is the Sanguine Signification and what I designed in my Letter, by interposing my Authority that is the respect due to my dignity or character, and making the Proper request in favor of Doctor Dn. Etevan Equiloz which I had some reason to expect you would have granted upon Account of many other favors I had

— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* —

received from you and were granted to the respect of my Character. I must Observe that instead of my dictating to your Excellency and the Council it was you dictated to me by desiring I should degrade said Doctor, to which I answered that in my religion these Punishments were inflicted upon the Clergy when Cognizance of the Crime was taken by the Prelate and I really was persuaded that your Excellency would have given him up to me and I would have punished him in such manner as would have been both Sensible and Serviceable to him. I Observe your Excellys. the Counl. resolution and tho it is a mild one I must take the liberty to represent to you that said Doctor is a very Sickly Man and in the Citadel his disorder must be greatly Aggravated, besides those he will be quite Iddle and useless and not have any thing to do. I know and it is notorious that he has hardly wherewith to maintain himself his revenues amounting to no more than 20 or 25 dollars ℔ month which he is allowed upon Acct. of his being a Prebend, wherefore the £40 you have fined him in I am afraid he will not be able to pay.

Your Excellency acquaints me that many passers and Letters of Mr. Anda were taken and shewn to Mr. Dalrymple at Xolo, and at the same time desire a Copy of the Commission with which I dispatched said Mr. Anda, tis true Judge Anda was sent away with a Commission given him by me as visitador of Lands and at the same time the Title given him of Lieutent. Governor and Capt. General which title is generally given to the Ministers who are sent out upon such commissions which is all I have to say upon that Subject.

I am &ca.
(Signed) Manuel Antonio.
Archbishop of Manila.

Parian,
Decr. 15th. 1763.

Recd. a Letter from the Governor as follows.

To Messrs. Henry Parsons
Wm. Stevenson and
Francis Jourdan.

Gentlemen,

I must confess I was a good deal surprized at your delivering me a Letter in Consultation on a subject which you never so much as mentioned to me before. I believe you will find it a very unprecedented step for the Members of a Board to resolve themselves into a Committee and take the Management of Affairs entirely into their own Hands if a fixt Majority meet by themselves and address the Board a Letter setting forth their opinion without hearing what the rest of the Members have to offer against it, in what light can it be looked upon than that of making themselves obsolute and the rest Cyphers.

I apprehend the Intention of meeting in Consultation is that very Member may propose whatever appears to him expedient, and have an Opportunity of speaking his Mind freely upon all matters of Publick concern untill that Opportunity is denied him he has no right to take any other method I must therefore think your Address a very Irregular Proceeding.

However to discharge the Duty I owe to my King my Country and my Employers I will use every means in my Power to put a stop to all Disputes. I will Candidly discuss the Question with you. I will give such reasons for my Dessent as Appear to me solid and if my Opinion is overuled I will in my own Justification Solemnly Protest against those who shall be the Authors of our Disgrace and make them answerable for the Consequences.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

I shall not take up your time or mine with Entering upon the Merits of Mr. Andas Proscription. I only remain of the Persons concerned therein. We were well convinced of the Propriety of it, and has great reason to Expect Good Consequences from it, if we are disappointed it must be imputed to the Weakness of human Foresight but for my part I will never consent to the taking it off and my reasons for it are these.

1. The place having been delivered to us as a Deposit to be preserved for His Majesty Agreeble to the Capitulation it is not in our Power to enter into any Agreement which can Invalidate or infringe any part thereof.

2DLY. If we take off Mr. Andas Proscription we must acknowledge him for representative of the Spanish Nation and as his Authority as such must commence from the moment we became Masters of the Town. All agreements made for that time with any other Person than him on the part of the Spanish Nation and of course the whole Capitulation must fall to the ground.

Negociations which reflect very little Credit on us have already been carried on with Mr. Anda much against my inclination and nothing could ever have induced me to give my Consent but the hopes of thereby putting an end to Troubles and Miseries wherein his cursed Ambition had involved thousands of Innocent People from his Conduct at that Juncture nothing can be more plain than his Aversion to a reconciliation why should we therefore expose ourselves to Ridicule and the nation to Insult in making fresh proposals? would not the whole World conclude that such Part of that Nation which humbled the Pride of Spain in its most flourishing state as would meanly beg a peace at a petty village in an Indian Province from a parcel of Banditti's must be entirely spurious or at least degenerated.

Having thus given my reasons for differing from you I will give my own Opinion with regard to the Measures which ought to be taken our Situation with respect to Mr. Anda will not admit our acting against him by surprize. An Expedition therefore to ensure success must be furnished with Implements for laying a regular seige should it be necessary. In that case we might dispise any Preparations he could make by being acquainted with our Disigns. We should publish a Manifesto enumerating the many acts of Hostilities he had committed since he has been acquainted with the Cessation of Arms our repeated offers of a Reconciliation and the impossibility of our putting up with his Insolences any longer therefore summoning him to appear in Manilha and Surrender himself by a certain day and in case of his refusal denouncing Military Execution against him and all his Adherents previous to the Publishing this Manifesto every thing should be prepared to inforce it as we may rest assured he will not obey the Summons such is the Method of Negotiating by which we may shew a true British Spirit. A British Company will never grudge its Treasure, nor a British Soldier his blood where the honor of the Nation is concerned. Our strength did we but Exert it is more than sufficient for such an Enterprize and the Commander of His Majestys Ships whatever differences may have happened will never refuse his Assistance nor concurrence in a Measure so evidently for the Publick Utility.

Having thus Explained my Sentiments at large I will for your more Easily comprehending my Meang. State the Question in as few words as Possible and it will stand thus.

The Kings General look this place and its Dependencies from the Spaniards delivered it over to us the Representatives of the Company to be preserved for his Majesty until his Pleasure shall be known and the rule of our conduct with the Spaniards must be the Articles of the Capitulation if we take any steps which will invalidate them we deprive his Majesty of any Title. He has

in virtue of them to every Spot of Territory of which we are not in Actual Possession and the Company of its part of the Sum which by them they are entitled to.

On the other hand a Number of his Majesty's Troops and Subjects are in possession of this place and cannot abandon it untill they receive orders for that purpose. Persons who call themselves Subjects of a Monarch at Peace with ours, in defiance of his Orders commit repeated acts of Hostility against us stop all Provisions and entice our own People to turns [*sic*] their Arms against us.

Shall we then betray the trust reposed in us by depriving His Majesty of Territories to which he has an undoubted Title? shall we to save the Company a trifling Expence suffer those brave Men to whose valor they owe their Existance to be reduced to the dreadfull Alternative of Starving or Deserting to an Enemy who after our Departure will use them worse than Slaves or shall we make use of the Strength which God has put in our hands to chastise a Rabble which has dar'd to set his Majesty itself at defiannce by paying no regard to the orders of both Monarchs.

I for my Part Gentlemen cannot hesitate a Moment in my Choice. I propose the latter and declare my fixt Resolution not only of refusing to sign any other Manifesto than one to that Purpose but of Protesting against those who do and these are hints which I beg leave to offer to your most serious consideration.

I am with much Esteem
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient Servant
DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILA,
DECEMBER 14TH. 1763.

To which was sent the Following Answer.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
PRESt. & DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF MANILHA.

SIR,

We received your Letter of the 14th. Inst. and are much concerned to find you should put so bad a Construction on ours, that was laid before the Military Council. How can our agreeing in a Plan for releiving the General distress and offering it to the consideration of the Board be construed resolving ourselves into a Committee and taking upon us the management of Affairs? You acquainted us the Consultation before we wrote you would have a General Military Council the Monday following to determine on an effectual measure of Supplying the Garrison and Chinese with Provisions as we found on discoursing on the subject that we agreed in our Opinions. We thought it would be most Expedient to lay them before the Board in writing for their Consideration (of which be beg leave to observe we were not a Majority) but could we possibly have imagined our joint address could have given such offence we should have given our opinions verbally at the Board.

As we have most seriously considered on our proposals both before we offered them, and since that Consultation and conceive that by the former all purposes may be answered without the Expence of Blood and Treasure that the latter will not probably be attended with? We shall think ourselves bound in duty to our Country and Employers to rept. em the next Consultation the more so as by the 21st. of the Preliminary Articles these Islands are given up to Spain in

common with other Quonquests made and not included therein so that we can foresee no Ill consequences can attend such a step nor any Claim we can make forfeited.

As the Honor of the Nation and Interest of our Honorable Masters is and shall always be our Chief Attention We flatter ourselves that should they not approve entirely of the measures we have proposed they will rather impute em to errors of Judgment or put some more favorable Constructions on our Intentions then you have been pleased to do; in many parts of your Letter where you have treated our Proposals in a manner sufficient to deter us (were we not determined that nothing should) from our giving our opinions again according to the dictates of our conscience least they should differ from yours and expose us to like Treatment, but as it will be becoming in us to give our Sentiments of it when the Publick distress calls so loudly for our most unanimous Assistance. We shall say no more on that subject as we doubt not but our Superiors will take notice of it.

Altho we prefer Pacifick measures we dont propose Negotiating with Mr. Anda but only taking off a Proscription that we can at present see no kind of reason for, or purpose it will answer in continuing and which is the only Barr to his receiving the Preliminarys nor can we hesitate a moment whether we shall obey our Sovereigns orders and those of the Presidency, or give way entirely to the impulse of a British Spirit by more violent Proceedings.

By the above Method of Acting we shall be justified by all the World whether it answers our purpose or not, if it does not (Notwithstanding your severe and unjust Reflections) you will find no one readier to Exert themselves in any other that may be found Expedient than those who are with due Respect.

SIR

Your most Obedient Humble Servants

HENRY PARSONS.
WILLM. STEVENSON.
FRANCS. JOURDAN.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 16TH. 1763.

Received a Letter from Deputy Governor as follows.

To MESSRS. HENRY PARSONS
WILLIAM STEVENSON & FRANCIS JOURDAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Yesterday Morning I received a Letter from you signifying that as replying particularly to mine would be Entering into fresh Altercations you had determined to refer the whole to the decision of our Superiors.

Such a resolution could not fail of affording me pleasure as it gave me some hopes that your desire to promote Harmony did not entirely consist in Professions and I had accordingly intended to give every one of you an Opportunity of proposing regularly in his place at the Board whatever appear'd to him most Expedient for the Publick Service on Monday Next not even the Style of your Letter can provoke nor the facility with which I might confute your Arguments can tempt me to omit any method for bringing about an Event by me so much wished for Vizt. CONCORD & UNANIMITY I therefore return your Letter that you may have it in your Power to conform to your first Resolution should you however Persist in the last return to me and I will answer to it.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient Servant
DAWSONNE DRAKE.

MANILHA.
DECEMBER 18TH. 1763.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

To which was sent the following Answer.

To DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.

PRESIDENT & DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF MANILHA.

SIR,

Your Letter of the 14th. contained so many severe reflections on us for Offering our Opinions to the consideration of the Military Council, that we could not without doing injustice to our Characters avoid replying to it, to explain our Reasons for what we proposed that we might make appear to our Superiors whether we deserved them it will therefore be necessary to return our Letter that it may be entered with that of yours in Consultation but as it was only intended to justify our former Address to our Superiors as well as you we presume it does not require an Answer.

We were very sorry you should see any thing in the Style of our Letter that is unbecoming as we endeavored to preserve that respect and Decency due to your character which no Treatment shall make us be wanting in.

What we have further to say relative to the Plan we laid before the Board we shall refer to the next time it sets.

We are with Respect

SIR,

Your most obedt. humble servant

HENRY PARSONS.

WM. STEVENSON.

FRANCIS JOURDAN.

MANILLA,
DECEMBER 19TH. 1763.

P.S.—The Letter you seem to allude to in the first part of yours of this Date we Imagine was that wrote by Messieurs Parsons and Jourdan in answer to one you addressed to them the 9th. Instant.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

MONDAY DECEMBER 19TH. 1763.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, THOS. BACKHOUSE.
WM. STEVENSON, FRANCIS JOURDAN.
JN. LEWIN SMITH, MATTW. HORN.

The Board being assembled the Governor orders the Letter from Messrs. Parsons Stevenson and Jourdan, entered in last Consultation to be read with his Answer Thereto, as also the following from Capt. Backhouse as follows.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

The Enemy having Violently attacked the small party which I sent up the Leguna for Provisions at Benian and near St. Padre Marckely comming down the River. In future my Partys sent on such Service must be larger therefore an Alteration in the present Situation of the Troops is requisite I propose calling in all the out Posts from the St. Cruez side of the River augmenting the

Bridge Guard to a force sufficient to keep Centinels at the different Stairs or Landing places from the River to the Parian this will prevent anything being sent to the Enemy and secure us against desertion.

I plainly perceive that the Spaniards who have been so long indulged and Protected in S^{t}. a Cruez are our Greatest Enemys therefore it is absurd to be at any farther Troubles about them or their Property. If M^{r}. Anda Burns their houses they deserve it. It can be no disadvantage to us. What I propose Gentlemen, is, that an order should be immediately published and put in Execution calling in all the Spa^{rs}. from S^{t}. Cruez with their Moveables who are Prisoners of War and under our Protection such as have not houses of their own in Manilla to be provided and have houses allotted them out of the many empty ones in Town. The Chinese who live in the S^{t}. Cruez side to be ordered into the Parian Number of Houses likewise are empty there. The same order or declaration should set forth, That as M^{r}. Anda paid no regard to the Cessation of Arms but laid hold of every measure he could devise to distress us Contrary to the Preliminary Articles agreed to between their Brettanick and Catholick Majestys by attacking such partys as we sent out for Provisions. We found it necessary to alter our Plan of Operations and that it was determined the Guns of Manilha should keep S^{t}. a Cruiz clear by firing upon every part of it by day or Night. As Necessity required That a Cessation of Arms can only be regarded when Reciprocal or strictly adhered to by the Contending Powers. That as M^{r}. Anda chuses war his actions and declarations justify ours and he shall be indulged in his own way.

In my opinion such measures as are here pointed out are absolutely necessary and should be put in Execution without Loss of time.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most faithful and most humble Servant
THOMAS BACKHOUSE.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 18TH. 1763.

Letter from Capt. Backhouse recommends an Order to the Inhabitants of St. Cruiz to send in their Effects and repair into Manila.

He then represents the Situation of Affairs which requires that some measures should be immediately resolved on for the better supplying the Town with Provisions and for the relief of the Chinese and Indians who are now involved in the greatest distress by the present scarcity and asks different Members whether they approve taking off M^{r}. Andas Proscription. Captain Horn & Sleigh are of opinion that at present it is not Ellegible so to do.

That of Mess^{rs}. Jourdan Parsons Stevenson.

Mess^{rs}. Jourdan, Stevenson and Parsons give their opinion that as by the Preliminary Articles all conquests not included in the Articles of Cessions are to be restored to the respective crowns and it is ordered that whatever has between the Subjects of their Brittanick and Catholic Majestys and as it is judged that the definitive Treaty has been signed Pacific measures should if possible be adopted and that a Manifesto to the following Effect would answer the desired end. That as after the taking of Manilha M^{r}. Anda was summoned by the Archb^{s}. to Submt himself to the British Government which he refused to comply with they on a supposition that he had illegally usurped on authority to act Hostility had declared him a rebel, but that having since been informed by M^{r}. Alex^{r}. Dalrymple that when he was at Xolo the Sultan had delivered to him some Letters taken by the Moorish rovers, signifying that he had been sent out by the Archbishop and the Audience as Visitador General & on his revoking all

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

the Manifestoes &ca. published by him they would consent to annul and Superceed all the Declarations given out on their side and treat with him as the Superior of the Nation at Liberty in the Philipine Islands and such a measure they persuade themselves will at any time succeed. Capt. Backhouse being of the same Opinion with Capt. Horn and Sleigh and the Governor declaring that he thinks it absolutely improper it is carried in the Negative by a Majority. Agreed however that a Letter be addressed to Senor Anda with a Copy of the Preliminary Articles and the Proclamation for the Cessation of Arms that whatever fatal consequences may result from his refusal to comply therewith may be attributed to him but a debate arising in what to direct it Agreed that a Letter be wrote to the Archbishop to desire him to inform us in what manner he Addresses him. As it is certain the Spaniards from St. Cruiz have always furnished the Party in the Provinces with every thing they have had Occasion for unanimously Resolved that Capt. Backhouse Letter be complyed with and a declaration ordering all the Inhabitants to repair into Manilha with their Effects be published. Leave be granted to the Fishermen to build hutts on the sea Face opposite to the Citadel.

Ansr. of C. Backhs. and Governor. Carried in the Negative.

Capt: Backhouse Letter complyd with.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

MONDAY DECEMBER 19TH.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, THOMAS BACKHOUSE.
WM. STEVENSON, FRANCS. JOURDAN.
JEREMIAH SLEIGH, MATTW. HORNE.

The Council being assembled the Governor lays before them the Archbishops answer to the Letter wrote to him this morning.

TO DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

EXCELL. SIR AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,

In reply to your letter of this morning I am to acquaint you that when I transmitted the Preliminary Articles of the Peace to him I directed to him in the following manner vizt. To Doctor Don Simon da Anday Salazar of his Majesty's Council his Oydor &ca. at Bacalor.

Letter from the Archbishop with the address to Senor Anda.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) MANUEL ANTONIO.
Archbishop of Manila.

PARIAN,
DECEMBER 18TH. 1763.

Resolved that the Superscription to the Letter to be wrote to Mr. Anda be as follows.

Superscription of the letter to Senor Anda.

To Doctor Don Simon Anday Salazar Commander in Chief of the forces in the Provinces with the Preliminary Articles of the Peace between their Brittanick and Catholick Majestys.

Resolved also that the said Letter be sent by a Flag of Truce to the Out Posts of Seinor Anda and that a Party be ordered out to support them in case of an attack.

To be sent out by a Flag of Truce Party to support the Flagg.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

50 Lascars to be incorporated with the Company of Seapoys lately raised.

Ordered that 50 Lascars be armed and incorporated with the Company of Seapoys some time ago raised and disciplined.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
FRANCIS JOURDAN.

DECEMBER 20TH.

Signed a Proclamation ordering all the Inhabitant of St. Cruiz to remove into Manilha as follows.

Proclamation for the Inhabitants of St. Cruiz to repair into Manilha.

As notwithstanding the Cessation of Arms agreed to between their Brittanick and Catholic Majesty's a Copy of which was forwarded by his Excellency the Archbishop to Mr. Anda he still continues to act in an Hostile manner by attacking parties sent for the Protection of those who go out to Purchase Provisions and by sending his Commissaries into the Suborbs to commit Depredations and to prevent Necessaries being brought in. We do hereby positively direct and command all the Inhabitants whether Ecclesiastic Civil or Military living in the said Subarbs, to send all their Effects of what kind into Manilha and to remove themselves therein within the space of eight days from the date hereof. NOTICE is at the same time given that should any neglect to comply with this Order after the Expiration of eight days no attention will be paid to any Complaints of the said Inhabitants as they will be occasioned by their not Conforming hereto and if any of Mr. Anda's Commissaries or his Parlixans shall appear either at St. Cruiz or Minonda the Cannon of the Town will play upon such part or wherever it shall be thought Necessary without Respects to Persons who in case of any Accident must alone impute it to their own Disobedience. To prevent any applications from any of the said Inhabitants it is also notifyed to them that no favor can be shewn to Individuals, the necessity of the Service rendering this step necessary and if they do not enjoy the advantages of the Cessation of Hostilities between our Respective Sovaraigns, the frequent declaration we have Published must evince to every one that Senor Anda alone can be answerable for the disagreable consequences that result therefrom and as it has also been publickly reported that many of the said Inhabitants have and do Correspond with the Party in the Provinces it is hereby notify'd to them that all Persons who shall write or forward any letters thither unless with the Permission of the Governor shall be proceeded against as carrying on a reasonable Correspondence with the Enemy.

The Chinese living at Minondo are Ordered into the Parian such as the Spaniards as are not provided with House at Manila must immediately give Notice thereof to the Governor who will accordingly appoint houses for them.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DECEMBER 22D. 1763.

DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, THOS. BACKHOUSE.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, FRANCIS JOURDAN.

Purport of a fresh Proclamation.

Many Petitions having been presented by the Inhabitants of Sa. Cruiz Padre Pazuangos Superior of the Jesuits and others requesting leave to remain out of the Town notwithstanding it was declared in our former Proclamation that no such Proclamation would be Granted. Resolved that a fresh Proclamation be given out repeating that it is expected all Persons whatever will repair into Manilha within the time prescribed.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

Intelligence rec.d. of fresh disturbances at Pangasinan Purport of a Letter to Capt. Brereton in consequence.

Intelligence having been received that fresh Disturbances have been at Aron in the Province of Pangasinan as it may be productive of great good consequences to this Garrison that a Division should be caused on that side to open the Country for Provisions agreed that Captn. Brereton be advised thereof that if he Concurs in Opinion with us that the appearance of the Frigate off Pangasinan will have a good effect he may dispatch her on that Service.

Letter to Sr. Anda read and approved.

The following Letter to Seinor Anda being prepared is now read.

To Doctor Don Simon Anday Salazar
Commr. in Chief of the Forces in the Provinces.

Sir,

Since your Claim as a Sanction for your not Conforming to the Cessation of Arms agreed to between their Brittanick and Catholick Majestys of which you was advised by his Excelly. the Archbishop your not having received from us a Copy of the Proclamation for that purpose, and that you in consequence are now acting against us in an hostile manner by attacking such of our People as we sent out to protect those who go to procure Provisions which are always Paid for and that you lately attacked a Body of Troops to the Leguna who attacked from thence a Boat coming with Grain our People had purchased and wounded some of the People who guarded it Justifyed as we should be by such Proceedings, if we were to march immediately against you we are unwilling to proceed to Extremities the consequences whereof might occasion a Rupture between our Nations in Europe who are now in Peace and Friendship with each other to avert therefore such Evils, to spare the Effusion of human Blood in these Islands and to alleviate the Calamities of the People in General we are induced to take this Publick Method of informing you that Preliminary Articles of Peace were signed at Fountainbleau the 3d. November by the Ministers of our superiour Soveraign and forwarded to us by way of Madrass a Copy hereof as also ye. Proclamation for the Cessation of Arms are enclosed which we immediately Published to all the Troops Subjects and Allies of our Monarch under our Government, Having therefore thus sir obeyed the Commands of our Soveraign we must Observe to you that as all Obligations are mutually binding should you after this our Solemn Declaration to adhere to the Suspension still refuse to conform thereto and Continue to act offensively, you must and will be answerable to both Majesty's for the Innocent Blood that may hereafter be spilt and all the other unhappy consequences that will follow as well as for the contempt you will hereby shew to their Commands.

We are
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
(Signed) Dawsonne Drake Esqr.
&ca. Council.

Manila,
December 1763.

It being approved Ordered that Fair Copy thereof be prepar'd forthwith.

(Signed) Dawsonne Drake.
Frans. Jourdan.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

DECEMBER 22D. Sent a Letter to Capt. Brereton Commanding his Majestys Ship's at Cavitta as follows.

To MR. BRERETON ESQR.
COMMANDING HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS AT CAVITA.

SIR,

Letter to Capt. Brereton Commanding his Majestys Ships at Cavita.

As we believe there is some ground for the enclosed Information and a Division on the Pangasinan side will be the most likely Method of weakening Mr. Anda's Party and to open the Country that provisions may be more freely brought in for the subsistance of this Garison and that of Cavita as well as for the Crews of his My. Ships we think it expedient to acquaint you therewith and if you concur in Opinion with us that the appearance of the Frigate there will have a good Effect you will greatly Oblige us by sparing her for that purpose.

We are
SIR,
Your most humble Servants
(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE ESQR.
@ COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 22ND. 1763.

24TH Published the following Declaration agreable to a resolution of last Consultation.

Declaration to the Inhabitants of St. Cruiz.

As notwithstanding our proclamation of the 19th. Instant signify'd that no application for leave to remain at St. Cruiz would be complyed with many addresses on that subject have been Recd. Notice is hereby again repeated that all Persons of both Sexes or of whatever degree are expected to repair into Manilla with all their Effects of every Kind within the time specifyed in the beforementioned Proclamation as no Indulgences can be granted to any Individuals. If they neglect those Orders they must abide by the consequences. The Clemency of the English Government needs not any Proofs to convince the Inhabitants how sensibly they are affected at the Orders they have been obliged to give out. It is well known to them that they have frequently offered Mr. Andas the advantages of the Suspension of Arms he has refused to accept 'em and therefore he alone can be answerable for the Inconveniences they will thereby suffer or any farther disagreable or fatal Consequences that may result therefrom.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE
&CA. COUNCIL.

DATED AT MANILHA 24TH. DECEMBER.

Letters sent to Sr. Anda. Sent a Letter to Senor Anda by a Flag of Truce as entered in last Consultation.

AT A CONSULTATION

Present

DAWSONNE DRAKE DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY PARSONS, THOMAS BACKHOUSE.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, FRANCIS JOURDAN.

Read the following letters from Captain Brereton Commanding his Majestys Ships and Capt. Thomas Backhouse of His Majestys 79th. Regt.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

Read a letter from Capt. Brereton as follows.

To Dawsonne Drake Esqr. &ca. Council at Manilha.

Gentlemen,

I have this moment received your letter dated the 22nd. and thinck the Event you mention a most happy circumstance in our present situation and am glad you have given me an Opportunity of Communicating to you my Sentiments if they may prove of Utility to the Publick Good.

Letter from Ct. Brereton recommending measures towards inducing Senor Anda to conform to the suspension of Arms.

It has ever been matter of astonishment to me that Mr. Anda was declared a Rebel without your Government having a Copy of his Commission and Instructions for if he had Instructions to defend the provinces (which I am told he had) in case Manilha was taken by the English, I dont see how he can be deemed a Rebel as he never owned allegiance to the English and I dont find that the Archbisp ever declared him a Rebel so that if he had such Instructions in my opinion he is a Rebel to neither, and your precipitate proceeding in that affair has been the source of much Evil as it has prevented your treating with Mr. Anda and we might long since have settl'd a peace with him.

The Man must be very short sighted that has not seen the Ill consequences that has resulted from your declaring the Augustinians Rebels as they are a very Powerful Order and having great Possessions in the Provinces that very considerable body of Men, being under the Denominations of Rebels would no doubt from motives of resentment as well as Interest, employ their utmost endeavours to support the Faction for if Mr. Anda was to make a Seperate Peace, they would be abandoned, be without any support, and left to the Revenge of the Indians who have your Authority for plundering them this measure was an express breach of the Articles of Capitulation and which no Excuse can palliate, therefore the Government would have more Credit in owning themselves in an Error than persisting in it and if Mr. Anda can produce his Instructions for defending the Provinces the decree for declaring him and the Augustines Rebels should be revoked and Cancelled. If you are to act against Mr. Andas as a Lawfull Enemy, or Rebel, it always my Opinion that it would be judicious to remove the War from home and attack him as will appear by my advice to you of supporting Dr. Deigo Silrat who told me the People of Pangasianan were Governed by his uncle who was ready for a Revolt, It has even been the maxim of keen Sportsmen to Fish in Troubled waters therefore now is your time to strike, My opinion is, that no moment should be lost in sending up an Officer of Penetration with a Flag of Truce accompanyed with one or two of the principal Spaniards in Manilha for his Security to Mr. Anda to demand a sight his Instructions from the Archbishop for till you know what they are you cannot determine how to treat him, at the same time, to acquaint Mr. Anda that you are invited to join the revolters in Pangasinan which shall do if he does not immediately send down a Person to accomodate Affairs with the English and insist upon his giving immediate orders to all his Commissaries to withdraw their Troops twenty miles from the Walls of Manilha.

I find you in no difficulty how to act agt. Mr. Anda, and his adherents either as Lawfull Enemies or Rebels but first, let that be Lawfullly determined, and you may rely on my Chearfull Concurrence and Assistance in every reasonable measure you shall recommend but I think it is most necessary to Offer him terms of accomodation from your Government before you act otherwise you cannot Answer it to my Master.

—— *MANILHA, DECEMBER 1763* ——

I am now to Express my extreem Concern that neither of his Majestys ships under my Command are ready for Service being both dismantled for Careening and under the hands of the Artificers however I should think the Admiral Pockock might soon be got ready to carry a Party to Pangasinan, if you find you cannot accomodate with Mr. Anda and it should be judged proper to send them and in the meantime I shall hasten to get the Falmouth ready for sea, without careening to Cooperate in any undertakings that are honorable and Necessary.

I am
GENTLEMEN
Your most obedient servant
(SIGNED) WILLIAM BRERETON.

CAVITA,
DECEMBER 24TH. 1763.

Read a letter from Capt. Backhouse as follows.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MANILHA.

GENTLEMEN,

The Present situation of Affairs renders a Military Preparation both Offensive and diffencive absolutely necessary even to subsist Party's must be sent out as soon as the season permits to a Considerable Distance to procure Grain and Provisions for our support, Field Artillery, Amunition &ca. must attend such partys as the Enemy are numerous, Pay no regard to the Suspension of Arms agreed on between their Majesties which has Published but take every opportunity to distroy and distress us, In consideration of this our honor and safety I beg that you may give orders that Horses for the use of the Field and Harnesses and light Carriages may be procured without loss of time.

I am with Respect
GENTLEMEN
Your faithful and most humble Servant
(SIGNED) THOS. BACKHOUSE.

MANILHA,
DECEMBER 29TH. 1763.

Remarks on Capt. Brereton's letter.

The Board cannot but express their surprize at Capt. Brereton's letter, however this would be a very improper time to enter into altercation with him and as they have the satisfaction of reflecting that previous to the receit of his letter they had taken necessary steps towards inducing Seinor Anda to accept of the Preliminary Articles agreed that for the Present it be taken no notice of.

Resolution in consequence of Capt. Backhouse's letter.

Resolved that the Harnesses formerly made up be put in order and Ammunition be prepar'd in case we should be obliged to March out.

(SIGNED) DAWSONNE DRAKE.
FRANS. JOURDAN.

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